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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
POLICE FILE (INV. REPORTS)  
NUMERICAL BY REPORT  
NUMBER

Project No.

FRU-2

4

**REEL  
NO.**

**20**

Q-5703

Translation of Exhibit No. 1 dropped by the 1st accused  
Yang Yih Ling(楊一林) at No. 577 Changping Road on  
March 2, 1934.

ESTIMATE FOR THE TRAINING CLASS

(A) Living expenses.....\$114.00

- (1) Students (12 men at \$6. each)  
\$72.00.
- (2) " " " " \$42.00

(B) House.....\$120.40

- (1) Rent.....\$31.80
- (2) Key money.....\$19.60
- (3) Municipal  
rate..... 6.00
- (4) Coolie..... 1.00
- (5) Expenses relating to  
transfer of lease.  
\$30.00
- (6) Electric meter  
\$14.00
- (7) Removal expenses  
6.00

(C) Additional Expenses

- Beddings \$48.00
- Furniture \$50.00
- Miscellaneous  
articles \$15.00
- Stationery 8.00

(D) Communication  
Expenses. \$20.00.

GRAND TOTAL \$293.40

Translation of Exhibit No. 1 dropped by the 1st accused  
Yang Yih Ling(楊一林) at No. 677 Changping Road on  
March 2, 1934.

ESTIMATE FOR THE TRAINING CLASS

(A) Living expenses.....\$114.00

(1) Students (12 men at \$6. each)  
\$72.00.

(2) " " " " \$42.00

(B) House.....\$126.40

(1) Rent.....\$51.80

(2) Key money.....\$19.60

(3) Municipal  
rate..... 6.00

(4) Coolie..... 1.00

(5) Expenses relating to  
transfer of lease.  
\$30.00

(6) Electric meter  
\$14.00

(7) Removal expenses  
6.00

(C) Additional Expenses

Beddings \$48.00

Furniture \$50.00

Miscellaneous  
articles \$15.00

Stationery 5.00

(D) Communication  
Expenses. \$30.00.

GRAND TOTAL \$380.40.

Translation of Exhibit No. 3 dropped by the 1st accused  
Yang Yih Ling (楊一鳴) at No. 677 Changping Road on  
March 2, 1934.

# WORKING PLANS FOR FUTURE

In compliance with the general plans of Central,  
the following activities will be undertaken:-

## (1) Consolidation of principal plans:-

- a) Chief of the Executive Bureau of the National Labour Federation: The Shantung delegate to the 5th Plenary Session will be appointed Chairman of the Committee of the Shanghai Labour Federation. Lau Shung Lee (老李) will be appointed Acting Chief of the Executive Bureau of the National Labour Federation.
- b) Executive Staff of the Central Propaganda Department:- withdraw the tailor and instruct either Toh Koo (托夫) or Lin Shih Kwang (林锡光) to work with the Executive Staff.
- c) Chairman of Military Committee.
- d) Executive Staff of Peasants' Committee.
- e) Shanghai Labour Federation: The Shantung delegate will be appointed Chairman of the Committee.
- f) Manchurian Committee: To transfer a member of the Shanghai Special Committee for work in Manchuria, and to instruct Comrade Yang Koo (楊古), member of the Delegation to Eastern Manchuria, to participate in the work of the Manchurian Provincial Committee.
- g) Hechuan Provincial Committee: To instruct Ah Kwang (阿光) and Kwok Foo (郭夫) to work on the Hechuan Provincial Committee.
- h) To send responsible persons to Hupeh, Honan, and Anhwei.
- i) Proposals relating to the Central Bureau of Soviet Areas in Hechuan and Shensi.
- j) Assistance to Kiangsu.

## (2) Important Duties:-

- 1) The transfer of information relating to the 5th Plenary Session.
- 2) The Conference of Soviet Representatives and the Movement to support the Red Army.
- 3) Movement to support the Soviet.
- 4) Unemployment movement.
- 5) Anti-Imperialist movement.
- 6) Assisting in the convening of a conference of Shanghai Shant Workers and the organization of a Federation of Shant Workers.

## (3) Work in Principal Cities:-

- 1) Sending workers to Wuhan and Nanam.
- 2) Inspecting the work along the Haining Railway (Kiangsi).
- 3) Discussing the work in Southern Anhwei.
- 4) Work done along the borders of Hupeh and Honan.

## (4) Executive Staff:-



-2-

- 1) Sending students to Party Schools in White territory.
- 2) Operating a Training Class.
- 3) Studying the work of the Executive Staff in Kiangsu and Hupeh.
- 4) Preparing the dispatch of students to Moscow.

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Exhibit No. 4

Translation of a draft dropped by 1st Accused  
Yang Eih-ling (楊一林) at No. 677 Changping Road,  
on March 2, 1934.

--

{ Nantao District Secretary  
{ Cultural Committee (Er-yang-chi-sieu)  
{ Organization Dept.  
{ Staff Members  
{ Secretariat  
Li -- { Kai (?)  
      { Tz-zai (?)  
      { Wife (?)  
      { Pao (?)  
      { Tu (?)

---

Sung Zoong-kwei ---- Ningpo  
Sung -- native of Liyang.  
Ma, Wusieh, 1929, printing.  
Organization Dept. of the "Truth" paper.

Sin Wan Pao - 7 men  
Eastern Times - 1 man  
Shun 'ao - 1 man  
Ya Zung Printing - 3 men  
Wah Vung " - 3 men  
Chung Wai - 1 man  
Sung Yuen - 3 men  
Gas - 3 men  
(?) - 3 men  
Bath house - 3 men  
Dah Ming shab - 3 men  
--- - 3 men  
Telephone - 2 men  
San Yau - 2 men  
Medicine - 9 men  
Second Hand  
clothing - 5 men.

TRANSLATION OF EXHIBIT NO. 5 DROPPED BY 1ST ACCUSED  
YANG YIN LING (杨一林) AT NO. 677 CHANGPING ROAD

Decision to dismiss Mah Ziang Sung  
and Lau Tsang etc. from the Party.  
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Mah Ziang Sung (马祥生) and Lau Tsang (老郎), natives of Tientsin, attached to the Federation of Printing Workers, have been proved to be negligent of their duty. They brought doubtful characters to their offices and this resulting in the disappearance of certain comrades connected with them. They then changed their addresses without making a report and are now in hiding. Doubtless, they have turned traitors and are now in the employ of our enemies. Consequently, the District Committee has decided to dismiss them from the Party permanently and desires to warn all comrades to be careful.

Translation of Exhibit No.6 dropped by 1st accused Yang Yih Ling (楊一林) at No.677 Changping Road on 2/3/34

Letter No.2, 1934.

Brother Kwok Wei. (國文)

- 1) Teong Tsing Foh (楊福) and Niah (哪) have safely returned to Kuala Lumpur. They report that you have simply given them some literature (one copy each of the "Struggle" issues 56, 58 59 and 60, one copy of "Letter to Chinese Communist Party from the Presidium of the 3rd International", one copy of the "General Principles of Propaganda in connection with the Fokien Incident", and one copy of the "Manifesto relating to the Sino-Japanese Direct Negotiations" and a sum of \$110. for travelling expenses, but you did not give them any particular work.
- 2) We recently met a Javanese comrade named "Monica" of the American Communist Party. He states that he is a member of the Communist Party in New York where he once participated in the work of the Party and the Labour Federation. In December, 1932, by order of the American Communist Party, he left New York for Shanghai in a cargo boat the "Gty of Uninaser" (??) on which he was employed as a waiter. The ship arrived in Shanghai in February, 1932 (1933). On the date of arrival, at 7 p.m. he waited in the "middle" cabin for your representative, because, according to arrangement, your representative would call on him with the words "Green and Smith". However, he waited for five days without being approached by anybody and then he returned in the same ship to Kuala Lumpur from where he intended to return to New York. Upon arrival at Kuala Lumpur, however, he was dismissed from the ship and was thus compelled to remain in Selangor for over ten months. He was only recently recommended by a comrade, whom he knew formerly in Java, to join the Red Labour Union here. He has decided to return to New York in the near future but we have asked him to remain here as we are in need of him. He is still here but we have not yet formally established connections with him.  
He is about 28 or 29 years of age of strong build. He was a student and at one time became a labour. He is well versed in the English and Dutch Languages (about secondary school grade), knows a little Malayan language, and can speak some Indian dialects. His attitude towards revolution is firm, and he has a clear conception of the principle of the Party and politics. Do you know anything about this Comrade? If what he has told us is true, can he be recommended for work with us? We wish to know your opinion regarding him.
- 3) The Central of the Chinese Communist Youth League formerly promised to recommend to us a comrade who had been deported by the Chinese Government to the Netherlands East Indies. This man was born in the Netherlands East Indies and is of dual nationality (Netherlands and Chinese). We are now in urgent need of such a comrade.
- 4) We are too busy at present to write a report on the work done by us. We shall send a comrade to Shanghai to report to you in person.
- 5) We hope you will send us a subsidy without delay.

- 6) Please send your letters to ensure safe delivery.  
We have already given you the communication address.  
Our present communication addresses are given  
hereunder:-

A) Ling Yui Foh, c/o Ling Gee Ling, Hwa Jao Bank,  
Tsui Lih Ka, Singapore.  
星加坡, 珠里街 華僑銀行 林英麟 轉交 林郵福

B) Li Siou Lai, c/o Zung Yen Kai, Siao Poo Jui Tsi  
Tuh Lih, Sing Teong Public School, Singapore.  
星加坡 勿拉士 律 聖東公立學校

TRANSLATION OF EXHIBIT NO. 74 SEIZED FROM NO. 677  
CHANGPING ROAD ON MARCH 2, 1934.

Address on envelope: Wong Foo Sung(王輔生)  
c/o Yui Soong Ts(于松之), Bank of China.

Central,

At the beginning of December of the year before last (? 1932) I was instructed by Central to undertake certain activities among the soldiers of the 19th Route Army. I then proceeded to Amoy in company with the "clerk" of the Amoy Committee, and after staying there for about one week, I left for Chienchow by order of the Amoy Committee to carry out work among the troops of the 61st Division stationed in that city.

Upon arrival at Chienchow I received the following information:-

- (1) Shortly after their transfer to Southern Fokien, one Regiment of the 78th Division of the 19th Route Army stationed near the borders of Soviet Areas rebelled and joined the Red Army.
- (2) Once a meeting of about 40 or 50 persons was discovered by reactionary senior military officers. In consequence of this, many party organizations in the 60th and 61st Divisions were dissolved. Several hundreds of junior officers and soldiers were secretly executed and many were repatriated to their native places.

The Party at Chienchow had been inactive for over six months before my arrival owing to negligence on the part of the two leading comrades. I have now succeeded in re-establishing connection with the 61st Division by getting into touch with Comrade Yeu(叶) attached to the 3rd Company, Special Service Battalion of the said Division. In his Company there are 6 comrades and 5 "mass members" who are on intimate terms with him. The movements of soldiers are always watched by their senior officers and "spies" of the Kuomintang.

I have interviewed Comrade Yeu on several occasions and explained to him the present political situation and the importance of the movement among the soldiers. At a meeting held by Comrade Yeu, at which were present an assistant-commander of the 125th Battalion and a secretary of the 3rd Company and myself, the following working plans were decided upon :-

- (1) To establish a branch in the 3rd Company with a special cell in the Cadets Regiment under its supervision. Comrade Yeu is to act as "Clerk" of the Branch with the Secretary of the 3rd Company as his assistant.
- (2) The Branch to enlist four comrades and the cell two comrades within two weeks.
- (3) The Branch and the Cell to organize within 2 weeks a volunteer army to proceed to the North-East to resist Japan.
- (4) To issue literature pointing out the traitorous acts of the Kuomintang and urging soldiers to join the Anti-Japanese Volunteer Armies.
- (5) To organize boxing, chess, football, and amateur dramatic clubs with the object of uniting the soldiers

and inducing them to conduct struggles.

(6) To assist the Red Armies by damaging the firearms of white troops and obstructing the transportation of military supplies and spreading rumours against the Kuomintang troops and inducing White soldiers to join the Red Armies.

While working at Chienchow, I received two letters from the 78th Division stationed at Lung Ngan and Lieacheng reporting on the favourable conditions in their districts. As it was difficult for me to go there, I submitted a report on this matter to the Amoy Committee who then sent a comrade to take my place and instructed me to proceed to Amoy to attend a conference. When I went to consult with Lai Ts Ming (賴志明), a traitor named Tsang Yeh Ying (莊錫英), who had been shadowing us, called upon the police to arrest us. Lai was arrested while I fled into the Kulungsu Settlement and stayed over night in a lodging house there. Meantime I made arrangements with a "clerk" of the Amoy Committee to remove all offices known to Lai for fear that he might eventually surrender to the Kuomintang. I returned to Chienchow the following day.

About twenty days after, Central, on receipt of a report from the Amoy Committee, sent another comrade to Amoy. At that time progress had been made in the activities among the soldiers of the 61st Division. We have two new comrades in the Artillery Company and the 2nd Company of the Special Service Battalion. Comrade Yeh has been promoted Commander of the 1st Company.

On February 30, the Amoy Committee sent Comrade Wong to Chienchow to summon me to Amoy. I went there on March 1 and stayed in a lodging house. When I was leaving the lodging house on the morning of the third day of my arrival for the purpose of keeping an appointment, I was arrested by Chinese police at the instance of Lai who had turned traitor after his arrest.

(Signed) Yih Van Tshang (葉芳裳).

February 11.

SUMMARISED TRANSLATION OF EXHIBIT NO. 75 SEIZED DURING  
THE COURSE OF A RAID AT NO. 677 CHANGPING ROAD ON 2.2.34.

1) Report from Shansi Committee, dated 10.2.34

The movement to collect contributions for the support of Red Armies was carried out for the first time in Shansi with successful results. More than 600 persons were engaged in this movement and the majority of the contributors were peasants and labourers who gave generously.

About 3 or 4 "Red Army Friendly Societies" have been organized with a total membership of about 30, and connections with workers of arsenals, railways, printing works and tailors' shops have been established.

2) Report from Shansi Committee, dated 10.2.34

Particulars of Party and Mass organizations in Shansi are given hereunder:-

- (1) Teachers' Federation - This has a membership of about 15 who are mostly middle school teachers. The Communist cell established in this Federation is inefficient and most of its members do not work regularly.
- (2) Mutual Aid Society - This was inaugurated in August with a membership of 18. Meetings are held regularly but direct connections with gaols have not yet been established.
- (3) Anti-Imperialist League - This was inaugurated about two weeks ago with a membership of 12. It has established two branches and is endeavouring to develop its movement.
- (4) Federation of Left Wing Writers - This organization will be inaugurated in the near future. It already has 10 members. Many students have expressed their willingness to render assistance.
- (5) About 6 or 7 "Red Army Friendly Societies" have been established with a total membership of about 30.

3) Letter from Central Committee of Northern Anhwei  
to Young Kai Hsien (Anhwei) Committee, dated 1.2.34.

The movement of the Party to smash the 8th Anti-Communist Campaign is being carried out successfully in various Hsien in Northern Anhwei. This has incurred the enmity of the reactionary ruling classes who are now trying their best to counteract our move. Consequently, we advise you to pay special attention to the activities of traitors and to accelerate the work against white terrorism. You should instruct every revolutionist to meet interrogations by authorities with false statements prepared beforehand and to remain loyal to the Party even after arrest.

As a number of comrades were recently arrested, we urge you to collect contributions from the revolutionary masses for the support of their relatives and to issue manifestoes and posters relating to this matter. In this connection, you should work in cooperation with the Mutual Aid Society and Anti-Fascist organizations.

4) Report from Yen Hsien, Anhwei, dated 25.2.34.

Please publish the following in the "Victory News":-  
On February 2 the brave guerilla corps of the Red Army advanced upon two large villages. They seized 6 rifles, two large calibre Mauser pistols, over 2,000 rounds of ammunition, and a small sum of money. They also



destroyed several hundred land certificates and killed four rowdies. The strength of the guerrilla corps of the Red Army is growing daily.

5) Letter from Honan Committee, dated 24.2.34.

We send Comrade Li Tsung San (李素山) to Central to undergo training for a short period, after which he is to be sent back to Honan for work.

This comrade is an ex-cotton mill worker at Chengchow. Although he is not performing his duties as energetically as might be desired, he is loyal to the Party and is willing to learn. Owing to the dissolution of his organization, the Authorities are seeking his arrest.

6) Report from Honan, dated 20.2.34

We send the following two comrades to Central for training:-

- (1) Zao Sz Jih (邵世傑) - Joined the Party about four or five years ago. He has received little training from the Party and yet he is a good worker. He is to be sent back to Honan after training.
- (2) Kwok Foh Lai (郭福來) - Mill worker.

Comrade Ying Shiang Ching (尹香慶) is now in Southern Honan. He will be instructed to go to Central to discuss his work.

7) Report from Manchurian Committee, dated 27.2.34.

Owing to the coronation of Pu Yi, special precautions are being enforced in Manchuria especially at Dairen, Shanhaikwan, Mukden, Changchung and Harbin railway stations from 1.2.34 to 15.3.34. Therefore, your couriers should exercise the greatest care when bringing things to us.

8) Report from Szechuen Committee, dated 10.2.34.

We submit hereunder a list of persons who were recently elected to the Szechuen Provincial Committee and beg to ask your approval for their appointments:-

- 1) Comrade Sz (史) - Joined the Communist Youth League in Szechuen in 1927; appointed Chief Secretary of the Szechuen Provincial Committee in 1931. Member of the Standing Committee in September 1933.
- 2) Comrade Tsang (張) - Joined the Communist Youth League in Szechuen in 1927, and appointed member of the Standing Committee and the Military Committee in October, 1933.
- 3) Comrade Tsang (張) - Joined the Party in North China in 1928, after which he returned to Szechuen to work for the Party. Arrested in 1931 and released from gaol in 1932. Was in Soviet area in 1933, and is at present holding the position of Inspector.
- 4) Comrade Lin (林) - Joined the Party in 1929 and appointed Chief Secretary of the Szechuen Provincial Committee in October, 1933.
- 5) Comrade Tsong (鍾) - Joined the Party in 1932 and played a prominent part in the movement to refuse payment of tax and other struggles of peasants in Chung Kiang Ksiem.
- 6) Comrade Wong (王) - Joined the Party in 1932 and appointed Chief of the Organisation Department of the Party in Chung Kiang Ksiem.
- 7) Comrade Wong (王) - Joined the Party in 1928 and is at present a candidate for the position of Clerk to the Pang Hwa Special District.

-3-

- 8) Comrade Yuan(袁) - Joined the Party in 1932 and is at present member of the Standing Committee of Kading.
  - 9) Comrade Zau(曹) - Arsenal worker; joined the Party in 1933.
  - 10) Comrade Tsen(岑) - Joined the Party in 1928 and is at present holding the position of Inspector.
  - 11) Comrade Yu(俞). Joined the Party in 1927 and is directing the work of guerilla parties.
- 9) Letter from Szechuan Provincial Committee, dated 8.2.34.

In order to facilitate communications with the Soviet Areas in Szechuen and Shensi, we have purchased a radio set of the latest model. Subject to your approval, we shall send a reliable comrade to you to be taught how to operate the apparatus. We have received from you \$650. for December and \$7 50. for January. We have paid \$100. to the Youth League.

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Translation of Item "A", Exhibit No. 77, seized at No. 677 Chungking Road on March 2, 1934.

### 1- Condition of the Districts

- (1) Number of factories, their type, nationality, capital, and the names of the main factories?
- (2) Total number of workers - percentages of male, female, child and juvenile workers?
- (3) What is the average capital? Which is the largest and which is the smallest?
- (4) Livelihood of workers - their treatment and demands?
- (5) Number of locations of poor people and their living conditions?
- (6) Number of unemployed and particulars of their demands and living conditions?
- (7) Number of shop assistants and their treatment?
- (8) What is the attitude of the workers?
- (9) Number of foreign troops - their nationality and location?
- (10) Number of policemen - their nationality and treatment?
- (11) What are their demands? What is their attitude?
- (12) What new forms of attack are contemplated by enemies?
- (13) Number of schools - their grade and number of students?
- (14) What are the activities of the reactionaries and their effect on the masses?

(Am)

### 1a. Division of the District Committee

#### A- Organization of the District Committee:-

- (1) Under what form is a district committee organized?
- (2) How many members are there on the Standing Committee and the Executive Committee? Their elements and their political knowledge?
- (3) How to work separately? Is every Standing Committee required personally to direct the main industrial only?
- (4) Is every Standing Committee provided with an understanding?
- (5) Does any "employed" man participate in the organization?
- (6) Are there any committees in various sections of the District Committee? Are workers' cells absorbed by the committee?

#### B- Meetings of the District Committee and the execution of orders from "Central" and the Provincial Committee:-

- (1) Has any meeting of district representatives been held?
- (2) How often are meetings of the Standing Committee held? What persons participate and what are the subjects discussed?
- (3) Has any plenary session of the Executive Committee been held? If so, how many times?
- (4) Has any extraordinary meetings been held?
- (5) Are activities planned in accordance with instructions from "Central"?
- (6) How are instructions of "Central" transmitted to the cells? Is the method of executing orders of "Central" supervised? How many orders have been executed?
- (7) What has been done regarding the 15 questionnaires issued by "Central" to various grades of the Party?

#### C- Meetings of the various sections of the District Committee:- propaganda, organization, women, trade, distribution and military:-

- (1) Has a Propaganda Committee been organized? How many members and what is the composition?
- (2) Have any newspapers been published? How often are they issued? How many correspondents? The number of copies distributed?
- (3) What propaganda matter has the District Committee printed following the Manchurian Incident? The number of copies?
- (4) How many factories are issuing wall papers? Are they printed or written? Are the papers issued with the help of the District Committee or solely by themselves? Are they issued regularly? What effect have they on the masses?
- (5) Are there any propagandists in factories? How many?
- (6) Has a Propaganda Corps been formed? How many

- persons and how many of the public participate?
- (7) Are there any Reading Classes? How many?
  - (8) How is the Organization Committee formed? Its workings?
  - (9) How to enlist Party members during struggles and the daily route work?
  - (10) How many main cells?
  - (11) How to establish cells among main industrial concerns?
  - (12) How many cells in the whole district - their location, workings and efficiency?
  - (13) How to train and promote cells? Are there any training classes (movable or otherwise)?
  - (14) Is there any work for the educating of comrades individually?
  - (15) Does every comrade pay his membership fee regularly?
  - (16) What means are employed in the inspection of the work of each comrade?
  - (17) How to uphold discipline?
  - (18) Have statistics of work done been completed? What is the number of Party members?
  - (19) Are there any Steering Corps?
  - (20) Are there any Distribution Sections?
  - (21) How are the decisions of the Party and propaganda matter distributed to the cells?
  - (22) How many distribution stations are there? How many cells have distributing agents?
  - (23) How to supervise and inspect the work of distribution?
  - (24) What is the quantity of propaganda matter distributed among the masses?
  - (25) Is there any Women Committee? How many members?
  - (26) How many female workers' cells are there?
  - (27) How to train and unite female workers (such as Sisters Groups, Reading Classes, etc.)
  - (28) How to absorb female workers to participate in the work?
  - (29) What is the feeling of female workers towards the question of participating in the work?
  - (30) Are there any newspapers published for female workers? are they published regularly or temporarily?
  - (31) Are there any male comrades working among female workers?
  - (32) Are there any Party or other revolutionary organizations among foreign soldiers, sailors and police? What should be done to create contact with them? What propaganda work should be carried out, especially among Japanese soldiers?
  - (33) What means should be adopted to make the acquaintance of Chinese soldiers? Are there any Party or other auxiliary organizations? What organization and propaganda work should be undertaken, particularly after the Shanghai Incident?
  - (34) How to prepare for the formation of the Military and Civil Mutual Society?
  - (35) What work is being done among policemen in the Settlement and Chinese Territory?
  - (36) What are the living conditions of soldiers, their relationship to senior officers and their revolutionary tendencies?
  - (37) What work has been performed among reactionary Volunteer Armies? How is it done?
- D- Direction of Cells :-
- (1) Is there any special place for meeting a "clerk" of cells? Does it take place at factory entrances?
  - (2) Has a responsible comrade of a cell any means to locate a District Committeeman directly?
  - (3) Are joint meetings of "clerk" of cells held regularly?
  - (4) How many meetings have been held since the Manchurian Incident and what are the subject discussed?
  - (5) How many comrades of cells know the names of District Committeemen? Are there any District Committeemen living in the homes of comrades of cells?
  - (6) Are there any working plans to assist and supervise cells in their work?
  - (7) How many comrades of cells do not understand instructions

from "Central" and the Provincial Committee? What means should be employed to make them understand?

- (8) What means should be employed to mobilise cells prior to a political movement?
- (9) How many main cells are there? What work should be performed to establish cells in those main factories with which you have no connection?

**K.-Secret work :-**

- (1) Is there any limit fixed for the duration of meetings and the number of persons participating?
- (2) What means should be employed to establish a base? Is it to be located within or without the labourers' district? Is any alarm installed?
- (3) Has any base been "destroyed"? What was the cause? What lesson has been derived from it?
- (4) Do any of the District Committeemen associate with persons who have no connection with the work?

TRANSLATION OF ITEM "B", DOCUMENT NO. 77, SEIZED AT  
NO. 677 CHANGPING ROAD ON MARCH 2, 1934.

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THE FOREIGN INCIDENT.

1) The Background of the Incident:

This incident is the consequence of the present national crisis as evidenced by the surrender of the Kuomintang to British, American and Japanese Imperialists.

2) Economic Crisis:

The Kuomintang is at present advocating the rehabilitation of farming districts and other arbitrary propaganda. On the other hand, taxes are being exorbitantly increased, huge foreign loans contracted, etc.

3) Our Policies:

- a) We must employ every means at our disposal to develop our anti-imperialist and anti-Chiang Kai Shek war front.
- b) We must conduct an extensive propaganda to expose the deceit of the People's Government of Fokien.
- c) We must protest against foreign imperialists interfering in our national affairs.
- d) We must intensify the movement against Fascism among the masses.
- e) We must establish connections with soldiers and urge them to mutiny, to kill their reactionary officers, to join the Red Army and to smash the 5th Red Suppression Campaign launched by the traitor Chiang Kai Shek.

TRANSLATION OF ITEM "C", Exhibit No. 77, seized at No. 677 Cheungping Road on March 8, 1934.

LETTER TO THE KIANGSU PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE  
IN CONNECTION WITH DISTRIBUTION WORK.

To the Kiangsu Provincial Committee,

The revolutionary tendencies of the masses are growing more and more positive as the result of the partitioning of China by foreign imperialists, the shameless betrayal of the people's interests by the Kuomintang and the success scored by the Soviet Red Army. On this account, the masses are in urgent need of Party leadership and propaganda matter.

For instance, a female worker of a certain factory has voluntarily asked to become a member of the Party because she had read the "Masses of Victory". Also, the workers of a certain wharf have been known to assemble to read a wall paper and did not disperse until the poster had been torn away by a policeman.

Despite the urgent needs of the masses, the Kiangsu Provincial Committee has neglected its distribution work. The following are the grounds of our allegation :-

- (1) The distribution work does not rest upon the whole body of comrades of the Provincial Committee and this work is being regarded by Standing Committees of the various branches of the Party as being not routine work.
- (2) Most of the organizations are defective and some District Committees are without Distribution Sections (such as the Wharf District Committee, the Shanghai Central District Committee, the Pootung District Committee, the Wusung District Committee and the Kiangsu District Committee). In their distribution work the various District Committees lack contact with their respective main cells.
- (3) The distribution work has no connection with other activities especially with the struggles of the masses.
- (4) There is no plan or estimate for the distribution work.

Central Distribution Bureau

February 24.

DRAFT OF ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY  
THE LABOUR UNION AMONG RICHIA COOLIES.

Although richia transportation is not an industrial enterprise possessing any fighting significance, yet it is essential to a revolutionary labour union when the question of organizing the richia coolies and directing their struggles is taken into consideration.

This may be explained on the following grounds :-

- (a) In Shanghai there are nearly 100,000 richia coolies.
- (b) Of this number, 60% are poor peasants and labourers in rural districts who have to return every Spring or Summer to the rural districts in north-west Kiangsu. Our work among them constitutes a most important link between the industrial proletariat and the peasants. We should do our best to utilize this link for the development of our work among the revolutionary masses in rural districts. About 20% of the richia coolies in Shanghai are dismissed factory workers who maintain very good relations between the employed and unemployed workers. Through this, our labour union can establish numerous connections.
- (c) The struggles of the richia coolies will bring about a direct conflict not only with the Kwantung Government but also with the Imperialistic Shanghai Municipal Council.
- (d) Every year thousands of richia coolies are being forcibly conscripted by Kwantung warlords to fill the Kwantung armies. On this account, this will serve us as the best means to conduct our anti-militarist work and anti-5th Red suppression campaign among the Kwantung forces.

The labour union should first of all go among richia coolies in order to understand existing conditions. Then the union should prepare short and clear principles of demands and struggles for the richia coolies. Such principles should include the following points :-

- (a) They should be brief; they should reveal vividly the distressful conditions of richia coolies and indicate the persons responsible for their plight.
- (b) They should give a clear analysis of the suggestions recently made by the Shanghai Municipal Council, the French Municipal Council and the Chinese City Government (see the recommendations of the Richia Committee recently published by the S.M.C.) and also of the more unreasonable demands which the richia owners are going to submit. They should expose the absurdity of the so-called "improvement" plan of the S.M.C. and the quarrel between the Settlement Authorities and the Chinese Government over a share in the profits.
- (c) They should clearly disclose the "pacific" protest lodged by the Yellow Labour Union with the S.M.C., the Chinese Government and the richia owners and other forms of deceit.
- (d) They should embody the fundamental demands of the richia coolies.
- (e) They should point out ways by means of which the demands could be realized.



The following are the demands of the ricksha coolies :-

- (1) That the rental of a public ricksha for 24 hours should not exceed 50 cents small money; that the rental should be calculated proportionately in case the ricksha has been hired for less than 24 hours; that coolies should be guaranteed an earning of not less than 50 cents big money a day; that if the earnings of a coolie do not reach this amount, then the rental of the ricksha for the day should not exceed one-third of the total earnings of the coolie.
- (2) That all fines imposed for contravention of regulations be defrayed by the ricksha companies or foremen and that the assaulting of coolies, the seizing of cushions and licences by policemen be stopped.
- (3) That a ricksha allowance of 10 cents big money be deducted every day from the payments to ricksha companies and/or foremen.
- (4) That all debts as well as interest due by coolies to ricksha companies and/or foremen be abolished; that the deposit money, clothing money, fines, etc. be cancelled, and that no coolie be dismissed for failure to pay his ricksha hire, or debt or fine, etc.
- (5) That the ricksha company and/or foreman should issue a daily allowance of not less than 20 cents big money and also medical expenses to coolies in case he is sick or some accident befalls him; that the ricksha company defray funeral expenses of a coolie and issue a compassionate grant of \$50 to the family of the deceased; that five hospitals be provided for free medical treatment of coolies and their families be established in the International Settlement, the French Concession, Chapel, Western District and Nantow, and that the expenses for the upkeep of these institutions be borne by ricksha company proprietors and the civic authorities of the Chinese Territory and Foreign Settlements in Shanghai.
- (6) That repairs to rickshas, regardless of the cause of damage, be carried out by the ricksha company and/or foreman.
- (7) That ricksha companies and/or foremen issue periodically and free of charge blue coloured and durable uniforms, warm clothing, raincoats, caps and shoes.
- (8) That ricksha companies erect huts for the accommodation of coolies and their families and that free bedding be issued to every coolie.
- (9) That ricksha companies and civic authorities establish schools for the free education of the children of the coolies.
- (10) That the system of restricting the parking of rickshas be abolished.
- (11) That the stipulation of the authorities of the International Settlement, French Concession and Chinese Territory to reduce the number of rickshas be opposed.

- (12) That the joint proposal of the authorities of the three municipalities for the payment of living wages and minimum wages fees by cotton weavers should be approved.
- (13) That private cotton weavers be given a pay of..... dollars per annum and be provided with free clothing, bedding, medical treatment and other allowances.
- (14) That the possible conscription of coolies by the Government be opposed.
- (15) That a system of 8-hour shift be enforced.

Translation of Item "X", Exhibit No. 77, seized at No. 677 Chungking Road on March 2, 1934.

- (1) Name : Oen Jiao Kang 安道康
- (2) Age: 27.
- (3) Nativity : Ping Yan Heien (平陽縣), Shensi.
- (4) Family Standing: My family belongs to the bourgeois class. My father was a shop assistant and is at present staying at home. I have one elder and one younger brother. They are all merchants; the former being a cloth peddler (with a capital of \$2,000), while the latter is a cloth shop assistant. We have about 150 mu of lean soil (worth about \$5 a mu), which is ploughed by farm hands. Several years ago the income from the land exceeded our living expenses, but nowadays we are on the verge of bankruptcy.
- (5) Profession : I studied in the Peking University for 3 years and was expelled. Later, I was employed as teacher in a middle school and in a military academy.
- (6) Place and date of joining the Party and the introducer:  
I joined the Party through the recommendation of Liu Seong Young (劉松榮) in January, 1932. (This man Liu has at present lost connection with the Party owing to illness.)
- (7) Positions occupied since joining the Party: Clerk of the District Committee of the Anti-Imperialist League; Chief Secretary to the Hebei Provincial Committee of the Anti-Imperialist League; transferred to Shensi in February, 1933, and appointed Secretary to the Propaganda Department of the Shensi Special District Committee.
- (8) Mistakes and punishment : Nil.
- (9) Ever been arrested? I was arrested once while engaged in propaganda work, but was soon released owing to lack of evidence.
- (10) Educational Standard : University education.
- (11) Dialects spoken: I can speak Shensi, Peiping and Hebei dialects as well as English.
- (12) Any speciality: Leather making.

TRANSLATION OF EXHIBIT NO. 78 SEIZED FROM NO. 677 CHANGPING ROAD AT 12.30 A.M. ON MARCH 2, 1934.

Name of Publication	Year	Author and where published	Remarks
Proletarian revolution & Renegade Kautsky. Civil war in France. Use Latin to replace Chinese. Lenin's Selections, Vol. 12. Duties of Communist Youth League.		Lenin. Marx. Central Publishing Bureau. Central Publishing Bureau. Lenin - Central Publishing Bureau.	Speech delivered at the 3rd Conference of Union Communist Youth League.
Chinese Peasants - their living & struggles. Problems of Chinese Trade Movement. On opposition to Wang Ching Wei and the Reorganization Clique. Two speeches at the Conference of Communist Youth. A Year of Great Change. Speech on the State. On the Food Tax. Marx's argument at the Kannan Court. Economics in the transient period. Land Policy.		Mei-lang - Soviet Union Foreign Workers Publishing Society. Jui Chiu Bah - Central Publishing Bureau.  Stalin - Central Publishing Bureau.  Stalin. Lenin. Lenin.	Given by Stalin at 5th Session of Soviet Union Communist Youth.
Origin of Family Private Property and State. Present political conditions in China and main duties confronting the Chinese Communist Party. On the eve of New Fights. Attention to movements in rural villages. Right Wing Elements in American Communist Party. Women, female workers and female peasants. Argument between Bukharin and Lenin. Elevation of production rate and improvement of quality.	1930 " "	Lenin - Publishing Section of Chinese Labour Communist University. Engels.  Wong Ming - Soviet Union Foreign Workers Publishing Society. Gussey. Moteloff. Stalin.  Lenin.	

Outline of Chinese Trade Movement, Vol. 1.	1930
Chinese Communist Party in time of emergency.	"
Political report submitted by the Central Committee to the 15th Plenary Session of Soviet Union Communist Party.	"
Women of the East.	"
To the Road of New Victory.	1931
Complaints against cases framed by the anti-revolutionary Menshevik,	"
Danger of War and duties of Fascism and Communist Youth International.	"
Important resolutions and decisions of the 11th Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.	"
About the Opposition.	"
Summary of the Chinese Trade Movement.	"
Livelihood of proletarian leader Olessileff.	"
Revolutionary movement in colonies.	"
Duties of the economic working staff.	"
World Economic Crisis and the Danger of an Armed Attack on the Soviet Union.	"
Japanese intrigues in Mongolia & Manchuria.	1932
Chinese Revolutionary Red Army.	"
The Second Five Year Plan and the Completion of the Socialist Reconstruction.	"
Biography of Stalin.	"
National Economic Plans for 1932.	"
Chinese Revolution.	"
The Second Five Year Plan.	"
About the Second Five Year-Plan.	"
Japanese Aggressions in Manchuria.	"

( 2 )

Dang Tseng Hsia - Central Publishing  
Bureau.

Stalin - Central Publishing Bureau.

Central Publishing Bureau.  
Soviet Union Foreign Workers Publishing  
Society.  
Central Publishing Bureau.

Soviet Union Foreign Workers Publishing  
Society.

Stalin.  
Jai Ching Bah - Central Publishing  
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Soviet Union Foreign Workers Publishing  
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Far Eastern State Publishing Department.  
Soviet Union Foreign Workers Publishing  
Society.

Copy of Exhibit No. 80 seized at No. 577 Channing  
Read on March 2, 1945

Report of the Panshik Central Union Committee

To the Manchurian Provincial Committee.

1. The 3rd Anti-Reds Campaign of the Japanese Imperialism and its puppet Manchukuo in South Manchuria and the favourable establishment of our united front in the destruction of their campaign :

1. The Japanese imperialism with its lackey Manchukuo began the offensive against us on December 1, using the military strength of about 2,000 men to attack our forces by two routes. The first route is that the enemies used the Kirin-Hailuog Railway as their centre line in North Panshik etc. while the 2nd Route is to use Hamuyang, West Panshik, etc. as a base for an operation against our troops. The main force of the enemies to fight us is the 2nd Teaching Corps (now is re-organized into the Anti-Red Partisan Force) numbering between 700 and 800 men, the 14th Regiment and the Legion Force. In the beginning of the campaign of the Japanese Imperialists, the 8th Company of the Legion Force on Dec. 6 conducted a heroic meeting under our leadership, administering a crushing blow to the 3rd offensive of the Japanese-Manchukuo bandits, causing the enemies a shocking surprise.

In the course of the offensive, the fierce measures taken by the enemies are : 1) they employed their small units to fight us by means of the partisan fighting tactics. For instance, when meeting with our anti-Japanese forces, the enemies hand in hand with the other units begin fighting by surrounding us. Sometimes, they storm us at night. In all times, they arrested and butchered the anti-Japanese masses and our comrades in particular. 2) Not only were they resorting to the cruel bombardments, the setting fire to houses and countries, the arrests, the slaughter, the smashing of women, etc. but as well they employed various kinds of the refinement methods like the distribution of handbills, etc. causing the masses to wander away from us. 3) they positively bought and guided the renegades, landlords, gentrys, etc., enforced the mutual guarantee system, and forced to put the mass of the Manchukuo into operation, in hopes of consolidating the regime of the Manchukuo in the villages in breaking the organizations of the revolutionary masses. 4) they positively disarmed these troops that, capitulating to the Manchukuo before, are regarded by them as unreliable and untrustworthy forces. At the same time, they presented the "lean-up" campaign in the Manchukuo troops in the forms of the re-organization, disbandment, demobilization and shootings. 5) they immorally paralyzed the revolutionary united front between the Chinese and the Korean toiling masses. For example, the Japanese-Manchukuo militarists used their Korean agents to slaughter Chinese masses, on the one hand and made rumors that the leaders of the Red Army are Korean on the other.

2) During the course of this anti-Reds Campaign, the various anti-Japanese forces and volunteers have decreased by 2/3 in their numbers. (For instance, the regiment under xx has now only 120 men left.), but

there has been a considerable increase in their determination to fight wars against Japan, as well as in their confidence in our leadership. For instance, the volunteers and partisans willingly made activities with our forces in one place, reluctantly leaving us for other places.

Our army led to Kiangwang a corps of the soldiers who broke out in mutiny on Dec. 6. According to a recent letter from Kiangwang, we have under our leadership the anti-Japanese army of about 400 men.

3) Under such policies as the re-organization, disarmament, etc. taken by Japan, the wave of the anti-Japanese activities of the Manchukuo soldiers and especially these Manchukuo troops that are under the influence of our party and army is steadily growing. The prestige and influence of our party and army are greatly developing and raising among the Manchukuo soldiers. For instance, a unit of the Manchukuo troop spontaneously offered to ~~waiting~~ before us and when our 1st Regiment fought the Manchukuo troop from without this unit then began to go on striking. Due to the mistake in our leadership, scores of mutineers ran away with arms but now there are only 4 mutineers, over 10 rifles and 3 horses left in our corps.

At present soldiers in various Manchukuo forces urgently want to break out in mutiny but, unfortunately, were not able to penetrate into the Manchukuo troops in bravely leading the heroic revolt of the Manchukuo soldiers for the sake of luck of cadres.

4) Under the most barbaric slaughtering and exploiting policy that the Japanese imperialism pursued, the sentiment of workers, peasants and toilers for the struggle against Japan and against the Manchukuo is higher and higher. They show the extraordinarily warm welcome and protection to the victory of our army over the Japanese-Manchukuo troops.

The above facts prove that the Reda Suppression Campaign of the Japanese Manchukuo benefits not only failed to suppress the anti-Japanese revolutionary war in South Manchuria but on the contrary engendered the consciousness and fighting determination of the broader anti-Japanese masses, leading to the condition favourable to the united front of revolution.

## II. Out victory and loss during the course of our destruction of the enemy offensive :

1. (1) we led the mutiny of the 8th Company of the Loaves Yeren (one of the main forces to fight us), dealing a smashing blow to this anti-Reda campaign of the enemies. (2) our first Regiment guided the anti-Japanese army of about 400 men in Kiangwang in extending the partisan districts and consolidating the united front against Japan. (3) Our headquarter developed the partisan districts in South Manchukuo, enlarging the anti-Japanese areas, and propagandizing and organizing them the leader masses (but due to our poor work, the large masses are not yet clear about the correct proposals of our party). (4) our 1st Company and Youth Battalion led the anti-Japanese army of about 20 men in Panchih.



2. Our losses: (1) On September 15, our 1st Company and Youth-Battalion in Panshik were surrounded by the Japanese Hunanese troops with the result that over 9 fighters were sacrificed, 3 fighters were arrested and 14 rifles were wrested by the enemy. The main cause for this failure was due to the under-estimation of the enemy offensive by our leading comrades as well as because of the mistakes in our partisan fighting tactics. (2) In East Panshik accompanying the arrest of our smallest cadres by the enemy, our organization was subject to the raid. In it, the masses, organized by us, were kicked out by the local enemy and our nucleus could not exist. (3) In West Panshik, except two or three Korean comrades who continue their work, many of other comrades expressed pessimism and some of them made their escape. Not only are we unable to do work among Chinese masses at present but we cannot live in this country any longer. In the conclusion of the said facts, we may say that we have many new victories in the extension of anti-Japanese war but in the partial districts of Panshik our party work, as well as the mass work, is in a state of the setback and collapse instead of the development and consolidation.

### III. The recent decision of the Hainan-Committee on the work.

1. Concerning the work among the Hunanese soldiers: The responsible comrades of the Hainan soldiers Committee must shortly be sent to the 14th Regiment and the Longsons force to recover our relations, to continue to organize the rally and to inspect the soldier work done by comrades in various places.
2. As to the work in the anti-Japanese forces, the Hainan Committee emphatically pointed out that the "left" phrase of the united front means in fact an opportunity of breaking the united fronts. In accordance with the instruction from the P.C., we should intensify to lead the partisan forces and organize the headquarters in making our campaign. Meanwhile, we should carry on our work in the form under Yang and in the Korean Independent Regiment in pursuance of the policy of the united front.
3. As for the problem of the local parties, we must first send the local cadres to adjust and restore the organizations of the party and the masses. Capable and new cadres must be sent to Vietnam, Kampuchea, etc. (new partisan-districts) in creating our work.
4. Our work among workers of the Kien-Haing Railway was ceased to be carried on for a short period due to the return of comrade Cheng who, not making his contribution for the sake of the enemy, was sacrificed during the operation after his participation in the 1st Company. Now, a cadre must be sent to this railway in adjusting our past work. We should regularly send inspectors to Siam railway in helping its work because we consider that the cadres in Siam will be the reserves of the People's Revolutionary Army.
5. A part of the partisan forces must be called back to Panshik for the purpose of wiping out the agents of Japan and ending and leading the mass struggles so as to make disturbances in the enemy rear.

Page 4.

**IV** Concerning the problem of the Asian-Committee itself :

Its leadership is very weak due to the fact that comrade Lin was sacrificed, comrade Wang deserted, a peasant comrade did not take part in any practical work, and a worker-comrade also did not do any work. Now, the A.C. has only one secretary left.

**V.** Our demands :

1. In order to examine our work, in order to settle the whole of the organizational problems and in order to guide our work, you should send an inspector.
2. We demand you to send several cadres in assuming the work of the secretary and the propaganda department.
3. Please tell us our organizational relation in the 2nd Teaching Corps if you know because this corps is one of the main forces of the enemies to fight us.

The Central Asian Committee of  
Panchik.  
Dec. 30, 1933.

Copy of Exhibit No. 81 seized at No. 677 Changping Road on March 2, 1934

January 24, 1934.

Report of the Central Union Committee of Panshih, Kirin  
On its Organizational Problem

I. The following shows the organizational situation of the mass bodies and the party after the inspection of the work on September 18 :

1. Concerning the party :

<u>Name of Parties.</u>	<u>No. members</u>	<u>No. comrades</u>
xx district party	8	80 (13 Korean)
xx " "	4	38 (5 " )
East Panshih	1	16 (9 " )
	1	15 (6 " )
	1	16 (4 " )
		11
		8
		4
		3
The People's R. Army	unknown	unknown
The partisan forces		100
The Union Committee		7
The Secretariate		

The total :-

298

The composition of the party members is :- 30% workers; 10% soldiers; 37% poor peasants; 13% intellectual; 2% middle peasants and the rest.

2. The mass organizations:

<u>Places</u>	<u>No. members of the anti-Japanese Army</u>	<u>No. members of the Peasants Committee</u>	<u>No. members of the Self-Defence Forces.</u>	<u>No. members of the Peasants Federation</u>
xx	1,800	1,200	110	
xx	500		40	150
xx	200			80
North Panshih	500		40	40
East Panshih	500		30	20
Railways	200			
The total :	3,600	1,200	220	290

3. From June to Sept., the Union Committee inspected three times the nuclei, sending the instructions and letters twice to various nuclei per month.
4. A 5-day training class was opened once.
5. On Sept. 18, about 150 comrades and 3,500 toilers were mobilized in holding the mass meeting and conducting the demonstration.

II. The existing situation from Sept. 18 to the end of Dec.:

1. Concerning the party: The railway nucleus has 21 nuclei with 21 comrades. In Northern Panshik there are 2 nuclei with 20 comrades. In Peleho there are 2 nuclei with 7 comrades. In xx there is a special nucleus with 6 comrades (3 Korean). In xx there is a special nucleus with 10 comrades (6 Korean). In Eastern Panshik, the nucleus comrades have now lost their relation with us following the arrest of the nucleus-secretary.

No report is available from the People's Revolutionary Army. But we are sure that it must have a more development than before. In the 14th Regiment, 3 new members have been drawn into our party and there is a prospect of the growth in our organization.

Under the circumstance of the enemy military campaign against us, our village-nuclei can only maintain their present condition and the work of the nucleus comrades is extremely weak.

Turning to the work of the special nucleus in the Siam coal-mine, the party still does not send its inspector in examining the work of this nucleus while the league has sent an inspector.

2. As to the mass bodies:

Many anti-Japanese organizations, the peasants committee, etc. in various parts of Panshik, under the oppression of the Japanese-Manchukuo bandit troops and the forces of landlords, are now ceasing to carry out their tasks.

Recently, the Union Committee has dispatched an inspector to examine the work in the railway nucleus, resulting in not only finding old comrades who lost the party relation but absorbing a number of new members into the party. Meanwhile, about 22 railway workers under the leadership of our comrades are now prepared to go on strike, the object of which is 1) to oppose the meals provided by foremen but demanded by themselves; 2) to protest against the dismissal, 3) to reduce the working hours, etc.

3. As having said that the Union Committee is not healthy, we quite hope you to send cadres, especially a comrade able to assure the work of the propaganda department. At the present time when the masses spontaneously wage the struggles in various places, we consider profoundly that the work to foster the cadres is one of the most urgent tasks.

4. A responsible comrade of the ex-secretariate has been deprived of his work and punished by 3 months approbation because he has committed many mistakes in all works. Now, comrade xx is responsible for the work of the secretariate.
5. Under the lack of cadres, the Hsien Committee can not regularly carry on the examination of work in various ranks of the parties, only depending upon the letters and instructions etc. In guiding various ranks of the parties. However, it has inspected twice the work in the railway nucleus and in the 1st Regiment. No examination of work has been carried on for 3 months in the headquarter and the 3rd Regiment.
6. More serious is the problem at present that the cadres of the local parties are for the most part Korean comrades who, under the gravity of the white terror, ask the H. . to transfer them to other places for the sake of the secret work. If we transfer the Korean cadres to other regions, the local parties will soon meet with the lack of cadres.
7. In Weinang, etc., several new nuclei have been set up.
8. In connection with the league, though the league has more than 80 members, but there are only 10 members capable of carrying on their activities. The execution of the league work becomes the mere talk of the "left" opportunism as evidenced in the fact that the decisions and reports of the C.Y. were quite contrary to the practical work.

The Panshih Central Hsien Committee  
Jan. 24, 1934

Received on Feb. 8, 1934/

Copy of Exhibit No. 82 seized at No. 677 Changping  
Road on March 2, 1934

Report from Tangshan

I. The situation in various mines in Tangshan : There are 5 mines in Tangshan. The 5 mines are divided into two kinds, namely, the internal mine and the external mine.

1. The number of workers and their "Bankow" (regional) idea: According to the information made by the yellow trade union, the employed miners number no less than 10,000 while the miners thrown on the street are about 2,000 in number.

The mining workers are for the most part the ruined peasants and small sections of them are rascals. The life of the bulk of workers is rascalization. Their regional notion is heavy a good deal. They are divided up the Tangshanese, the Shantungese, etc.

The heaviness of the regional conception among workers always affords the facility to capitalists to shatter the influence of workers, causing workers not to consolidate themselves together. At the same time, the regional conception is utilized by the yellow trade union leaders as a weapon to capture the higher position. For instance, in the year before last year, a yellow leader (Pekingese), by using the regional conflict, called on his countrymen, the Jeholense, etc. to oust another yellow leader (Tangshanese) by declaring the crimes of the latter that the latter embezzled the public funds of the yellow union and deducted the wages of workers etc. while the latter appealed to the Tangshanese etc. take up the cudgels against the former. As a result the workers in the two factions contributed money to their respective wings for the funds of the petition. In August last, the same event took place and the workers on two sides fought each other with stones, sticks and even pistol, resulting in that workers donated money for the expenses of going to the court.

2. The working hour ranged from 8 to 18 a day in various mines. Sometimes, various departments of the mines employed the jobbers. The wages of workers ranged from 30 to 70 cents per day.

3. The capitalists employed various forms and methods to exploit the workers. The exploitation may be divided into two kinds, namely, the direct and the indirect. The direct exploitation is to want workers to take photo and to have name plate. Otherwise, it is difficult to go to work in the mines. If discovered by the management that the photo or the name plates are false, the workers must be deprived of their bonus and even dismissed, and if they are injured or killed during operation, no pension be paid by capitalists to them. If one having a name-plate and having taken a photo is wounded or killed, about \$305 he paid as pension to him by capitalists. The other method to exploit workers is to deduct their wages for the festival expenses. For instance, the wages of workers be deducted for the funds in performing the theatre on May Day. The indirect method to squeeze the workers is that the contractors and the yellow trade union force the workers to pay the membership due, beating workers, watching their actions, etc.

4. Following their occupation of Tangshan, the Japanese imperialists and capitalists intensified their exploitation and oppression against workers by suspending two-days work per week, doing away with the contract made formerly between workers and capitalists, allowing no workers to stop their work, abolishing the yellow trade union, etc.

Aside from sucking the blood and sweat of workers by using the above methods, the Japanese imperialists opened many gambling houses, opium dens, etc. for the purpose of squeezing the workers on the one hand and watching the movement of workers on the other. At the same time, they organized the Japanese Society in which workers are induced to join with payment of two dollars as membership dues and to be nationalized in Japan, forming the so-called "National-Salvation-Army" that is ordered to shift for itself in the local places, ransacking indiscriminately the countryside.

5) Subject to the cruel exploitation and persecution on the part of the Japanese imperialism, the workers and peasants hated and detested it bitterly. In June, the miners looted the Japanese treasury and organs, killing a Japanese. In xxx, the workers ransacked the Japanese treasury, resulting in the arrest of 12 workers, 5 policemen and one officer (some were fined by one hundred dollars and some were sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment).

Meanwhile, in the villages, the peasants arrested the officers and soldiers of the so-called national-salvation-army as soon as seeing them, burying them alive. Some of villages held up the motor-cars of the Japanese troops.

6) The accounts of the past struggles and the present demands of workers: When waging the struggle for the payment of bonus, the workers bravely surrounded by management. The struggles, against the deduction of wages, for the increased pay, against the yellow leaders, etc. resulted in success.

The influence of the party has penetrated into the workers of various mines. Especially during the past victorious struggles, the majority of workers knew that the C.C. is brave and fights for the interests of workers. Scores of workers said that "the struggles are not successful were they not led by the C.P."

Following the outbreak of the Kalgan event, the workers said "Chiang Kai-shek co-operated with Japan to the C.P. in Kalgan". Some said "The method of the C.P. to mete out the feed of landlords and rich men to the poor people is correct". But they considered that the communists are the returned students from abroad and that the workers have no qualification to join the C.P.

The present demands of workers are: (1) to abolish the two-days' suspension of work in a week; (2) to put the previous contract into operation and to increase wages; (3) to oppose the dismissal; (3) to set up the trade union; etc. However, the workers in general considered it impossible to go on strike at present, saying that if we declare the walkout we must have no feed to eat because the capitalists would soon carry on the lockout due to the fact that the coal are not yet sold out. They proposed that they lay down their tools and go on strike as soon as the coals are sold for the capitalists will certainly comply with our demands at that time when we conduct the strike. As considering it difficult to go on strike without the trade union, the workers are anxious to form their trade union.

7) The number of the unemployed workers must not be 2,000 for the dismissal of workers by batches is daily occurrence. Furthermore, the wrecked peasants flocked into the industrial regions and cities, causing the employed workers to sustain the further exploitation of the capitalist.

II. The situation about the party organization:

In the course of the loss of its connection with the upper party, the Tangshan party, through not enlarging its organization in various mines, has recovered many nuclei. At the same time, every comrade took part in the production, penetrating into the masses in comprehending their life and establishing our new contact with them, and especially displaying our party leadership in the factions of workers.

1) There are 4 nuclei with 18 comrades (one woman-comrade) the composition of whom is: 13 workers, 3 unemployed workers, 1 teacher of the primary school and 1 petty merchant.

2) The life of various nuclei is far from healthy. Though the lack of the organizational work, comrades can carry on the propaganda and agitation work.

3) The mass organization

There are 3 members of the Saving Country Society, 3 members of the Friends of the Red Army and 60 members in the Fighting Society of the Daiming-Guild in which our party leadership has been set up. We now intend to convert the members of the Fighting-Society into the pickets.

4) The propaganda work: In addition to making oral propaganda work, the Tangshan party published a small paper which played a relative role among the masses for it could be openly read by them.

January 1, 1934.

Received on Feb. 8, 1934.



January 15, 1934.

Report from the Hailung Party to the Manchurian  
Provincial Committee

I. Concerning the problem of the organization:

1. You should strengthen the Panshih Hsien Committee, causing it to regularly inspect the work in Hailung, Fengtien.
2. If possible, you should send a standing inspector to South Manchuria for the purpose of examining and directing our work.
3. The Special Committee of South Manchuria must be shortly set up if possible.

II. Concerning our work:

1. Following the conclusion of the 3rd meeting of the Executive Committee, 3 new comrades have been drawn into our party, and 30 tailors have been organized into the mass body. About \$100 were raised from the masses in support of the People's Revolutionary Army. No reports are received from two Hsien (Shian and Fengfeng).

III. As to the activities of the People's R. A.:

Since the attack on Shanyuangpo, the P.R.A., on Dec. 23, launched an attack upon a village in Howhe Hsien. In the course of this movement, a Japanese agent was killed, 2 Chinese agents (master of the Tax-Collecting Bureau and the telephone) were captured and about 100 houses of agents were set on fire by the P.R.A. After that, the P.R.A., in conjunction with a unit of volunteers (about 700 men), advanced towards Linkiang with the main object of joining hands with the other units of the anti-Japanese forces. Our partisan company and a section of the 9th Company made their activities in Shanyuang etc., arresting of late 2 Korean lackeys of Japan, promising to free them on ransom. According to a report from Panshih, a Regiment of the Manchukuo troops going on mutiny, the volunteers under XX and a unit under XX were incorporated into the People's Revolutionary Army.

IV. The influence of the P.R.A. is great among the volunteers. They said: "The P.R.A. is the real troop to save the country and we should follow it to do". The masses in the partisan districts said that they never saw the good troop like the P.R.A. They called the P.R.A. to partismen in their regions, saying that they should protect the P.R.A. in all hazards by supplying it with food and informing it of the whereabouts of the enemies.

V. The anti-Japanese sentiment of soldiers in various places is very high. Recently, about 800 men of the Manchukuo troops stationed in XX Hsien broke out in mutiny. The disarmament of the Manchukuo Troops by the Japanese accelerated the mutiny and the anti-Japanese ferment of soldiers.

VI. Some of the anti-Japanese forces making their activities in Hsianlung, etc. along the Mukden-Hailung Railway buried their arms in the ground or are disarmed by the Japanese imperialists due to the escape or betrayal of the Hut leaders and bandit-chiefs. On the other hand, the soldiers of the anti-Japanese forces are well aware of the crimes of their reactionary leaders and continue their activities under our influence.

VII. After the new year, the enemy again mobilized on a large scale the troops to attack on our volunteers from xx place to xx place and from xx region to xx region.

Jan. 15, 1934.

Hailung Hsien.

Copy of exhibit No 84 seized at No 677 Changping Road  
on March 2, 1934.

Report of the Chairman of the Front Committee.

Despite the temporary defeat it has met with as the result of the savage combined attack of Japanese Imperialism and the Kuomintang, the betrayal of militarists and politicians in the ranks of the Anti-Japanese Allied Forces of the People, the disruptive activities of the Right opportunists under the leadership of Chang Ma Tao ( ) and the political vacillation and mistakes of the Front Committee, the mighty Anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist revolutionary movement in Chahar is of tremendous significance and importance for the revolutionary movement throughout China as well as in North China.

The revolutionary movement in Chahar broke out at the critical juncture when Japanese imperialism was invading Peiping, Tientsin and Chahar and when the Kuomintang Government had signed the Tangku treaty. During this period the broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers and petty bourgeois of North China were subjected to the constant danger of being slaughtered, and being bombarded by Japanese airplanes and guns and they were therefore fired with anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist enthusiasm and sentiment. The open surrender of the Kuomintang Government, cutting off the supply of anti-Japanese forces, suppressing and dissolving the spontaneous anti-Japanese forces of the people, launching a severe white terror against the anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist movement served only to sharpen the revolutionary struggle of the broad toiling masses. Hundreds and thousands of white army soldiers revolted against their officers and continued to carry on their war against Japan, (the 119th Brigade of the 41st Army and several regiments in the Northwestern Army. Several thousand men of the self defence corps of peasants in Chayong and Chifeng ( Jehol ) waged gallant war against the Japanese invaders, while columns of peasant armies, anti-Japanese volunteers, student battalions, first aid squads sprang up like mushrooms in Peiping, Tientsin and Tolyuan. Most significant of all was the growing struggle of workers in Tientsin and Tangshan and the peasant uprising and partisan warfare in South Hopei.

In spite of the fact that the number of organized workers, peasants and soldiers participating in the very commencement of the revolutionary movement in Chahar was insignificantly small, the toiling people of Chahar Province later on joined the revolutionary movement in greater and greater numbers day by day. The industrial workers of Kalien ( Railwaymen and electric lighting workers) quickly organized themselves and developed class struggle, thus becoming the prop and stay of the revolutionary movement. Peasants of such out-of-the-way rural districts as Whanchuan, Chongpei and Telen set up their own organizations and played a great part in the revolutionary movement.

The wide establishment of soldiers committees and anti-Japanese groups of soldiers in white army units ( the 2nd and 5th Divisions the 41st Army and the Volunteer Armies) deserves special mention. The development of the revolutionary movement offered a very strong impetus to the revolutionary struggle in Hopei, Honan and Shensi (The creation of anti-Japanese Iron and Blood Armies in Central and Eastern Honan, the revolt of one brigade and one regiment of the Shensi general Yang Fa Cheng ( ) ) Indeed it is no exaggeration to say that the outbreak and growth

revolutionary of the tremendous anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist movement in Chahar Province has played a big part not only in the anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist fight of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers in North China, but also in the general revolutionary movement of the Chinese toiling masses as a whole.

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As has already been stated in the above, the revolutionary movement in Chahar broke out at the critical juncture when the Japanese imperialist was invading Peiping, Tientsin and Chahar and when the Kuomintang Government had signed the Tangku truce treaty. It is necessary however to point out that this revolutionary outburst was at the same time an uprising against unbelievable oppression and exploitation by the reactionary ruling classes. The plight and misery of the toiling masses of Chahar is notorious and terrible. The heavy burden of taxation nearly broke the back of the people. For example the farmer has to pay two dollars and fifty cents in land tax for each mu, the crop of which is hardly worth one dollar. More than ten kinds of taxes are imposed on the transportation of agricultural produce from the farm to the market. It need scarcely be said that this economic background has had a good deal to do in urging the toiling masses of Chahar along the path of the revolution. Nevertheless we must not lose sight of the cultural backwardness of the masses and their lack of experience in the revolutionary movement. These two weaknesses enabled disgruntled militarists and politicians, landlords and reactionary leaders not only to join the revolutionary movement of the broad masses under false colours, but also to take into their hands the leadership of the movement. It was an open secret that their ulterior motive for joining and controlling the revolutionary movement of the broad toiling masses was to utilize the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses for gaining their private ends and enhancing their personal power.

The Front Committee had a correct understanding of this question. It had from the very outset waged a merciless struggle against the opportunist line of Chang Ma-tao, who contended that the party must do its best to sharpen the differences among the Kuomintang generals. For this very purpose, he suggested that the activity of the party must not oppose Feng Yu-hsiang so that Feng might be strong enough to fight Hanking. This was his notorious "watermelon policy." Acting upon this policy our comrades in the 2nd Division under the leadership of Wong Ling and Chao Chuan-jung pursued a typical "officer line," maintaining the position of officers at the expense of the interest of soldiers.

Unfortunately the fight against Right opportunism was limited to the people at the top only and had not penetrated into the lower strata, thus giving the opportunists the possibility of exerting their influence in various forms upon some of our leading Comrades as well as upon the rank and file and the soldier mass.

The fight against the deception of militarists and politicians was a little bit better and satisfactory. In addition to issuing special manifestos on several important occasions, all the legal papers of the party had paid the greatest attention to exposing the disgruntled war-lords and politicians in the actual questions and thereby indicating the way out for the toiling masses. The Front Committee had organized and guided a good number of heroic struggles of the workers, peasants and soldiers (the struggle of railwaymen and electric lighting works, the fight of students against Fascist education, the anti-Japanese movement of soldiers and their revolt against their reactionary officers.). The monster demonstration of thousands of workers, peasants, soldiers and students in protest against Feng Yu-hsiang's alleged betraying the

Anti-Japanese Allied Forces represented a tremendous flare-up of the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses and forced Feng Yu-hsiang to give way. The intensification of this movement and especially the historic campaigns for the National-Salvation Conference of the People for North China laid bare the deception of the reactionary elements, who had to cast off their masks and show their true colours. They arrested revolutionists and prohibited public meetings and propaganda. The Front Committee at this decisive movement could not estimate correctly the forces of the Revolution and of the Reaction on the Bolshevik point of view and fell into the pit of opportunism of another type by "maintaining the existing state of affairs as long as possible so that we may increase the revolutionary forces." In reality the Front Committee forgot the important immediate task of preparing and leading decisive battle with the disgruntled warlords and political adventurers.

The lukewarm state of the fight against Right opportunism within the party enabled the Right opportunists to hold leading and responsible positions in some of our main forces (the 2nd Division) and to put up organized resistance to any reconstruction in the work of the party. The Right opportunists in the 2nd Division refused the representative of the Front Committee participation in their leading organ. They detained the directors and instructors of the Front Committee without transmitting them to the rank and file.

### III.

The revolutionary movement in Chahar province confronted our party with the central tasks of leading the anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist struggles of the workers, peasants and soldiers; of developing the anti-Japanese partisan movement of the ~~mass~~ broad masses and of coordinating this growing revolutionary movement with the revolutionary struggles of workers and peasants in Cha-Pai toward the common object of creating new Soviet districts and Red Armies in North China. For convenience's sake, we divide the movement into three periods as follows:-

1. The first period begins from the outbreak of the revolutionary mass coup in Chahar to the first vain attempt of Feng Yu-hsiang at compromise. In the 1928-9 great revolution the revolutionary struggle of the worker and peasant masses of Kalgan was at its height. Following the defeat of the Revolution a reign of white terror set in and the various revolutionary mass organizations were smashed to pieces. Nevertheless, the revolutionary struggle of workers and peasants continued. The leadership of our party and the organizational strength of the mass organization were weak in the extreme. When we first came to Kalgan, we had no local connections at all. Thanks to one month's strenuous work we succeeded in establishing an anti-Japanese society among the workers and students. This organization had six groups, with a membership of 60, but it lacked revolutionary life. Later on the Model Regiment came to Kalgan from Fengyang. We had seventy comrades in this regiment. Sometime afterward the troops of Feng Chen-wu and Chong Zou-chi were transferred to Chahar and there were scattered groups of our party in these units. The anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist feelings of the soldiers of these army units were very high and the influence of the Chinese Soviets and Red Armies was spreading among them far and wide.

During this period the main tasks of the Front Committee were to rally the broad masses of revolutionary workers, peasants and soldiers under the flag of the Revolution, to initiate their daily struggle against Japanese and other imperialists and against the traitors, to unmask the disgruntled war-lords and politicians, to develop and sharpen this

revolutionary movement, to enlarge our party organization, to consolidate and reorganize the leading organs of the various party committees and to establish an independent leadership of the party. With these tasks in view the Front Committee concentrated its attention upon the most important branches - the railwaymen and electric lighting workers in Kalgan and the troops commanded by Yen Wen-yi, Lee Chen-hai and Sun Ting-yen. The Front Committee spared no efforts in broadening out the anti-imperialist, anti-Japanese and anti-Kuomintang movements and in exposing the hypocritical talk of the warlord and of the various reactionary groups. The railwaymen in Kalgan set up their own militant railwaymen's Union and overthrew the domination of the yellow union and the Kuomintang office. They fought against the exploitation by foremen, for the payment of all back wages, for Sunday rest and for the refunding of the so-called "patriotic tax" and "airplane tax" collected by the authorities. The Chahar National Salvation Society had organized in its ranks thousands of workers, peasants, soldiers, and students. Our work in the various White Army units had likewise scored a series of achievements. Most significant of all was the wide recruiting of soldiers into the party.

2. The second period begins from the armed attack by the imperialist-Kuomintang bloc to the victory on the part of Feng Yu-hsiang. At the beginning of this period the Anti-Japanese Allied Forces had already increased to 80,000. Although some of these army units were poorly equipped and ill disciplined, yet the fact remained that revolutionary and anti-Japanese feelings of the soldier mass were very high. The intensification of the revolutionary movement in Chahar province was a crushing blow to the rule of the imperialists and of the Kuomintang, which were therefore forced to act on the offensive in every respect to check the advance of the revolution. At that time the main forces of the Anti-Japanese Allied Army were concentrated in Kalgan. The 41st Army under the command of Sun Ting-yen was stationed along the railway line between Kalgan and Hankow, while about two divisions of Shansi troops were stationed to the west of Kalgan. In view of the ever-growing revolutionary situation the 41st Army and the Shansi divisions adopted a "wait-and-see" attitude, thus rendering it extremely difficult for the Kuomintang to send troops direct against the Anti-Japanese Allied Army. Moreover the signing of the Tongku treaty by the Kuomintang government had offered a strong impetus to anti-Japanese, anti-imperialist and anti-Kuomintang movement throughout the country, and even the Kuomintang and the imperialists dared not carry on military operations openly and directly against the Anti-Japanese Allied Forces. Then they commenced their offensive first on the political front, conducting an intensified propaganda campaign about "Red Kalgan", "Communism and public ownership of women in Kalgan" and so on. This lying propaganda served a double purpose; it justified on the one hand the slaughtering of the revolutionary toilers in Chahar by the Kuomintang generals who were clearing the way for the dismemberment of China among the imperialists and increased on the other hand the reactionary activities of vacillating war-lords, politicians, landlords and reactionaries in the ranks of the Anti-Japanese Allied Forces who were already trembling at the radical swing of the revolution in Chahar. It was under these circumstances that the Christian General made his first attempt openly at reaching a compromise with Hankow. It was also under these circumstances that the Right Opportunists (Chang Ma-tao and company) raised a bellying in public for his scandalous "watermelon policy."

When Feng Yu-hsiang made his attempt at compromise

the military preparations of Hanking were just beginning. At that time the Anti-Japanese Allied Forces had sufficient advantageous conditions for acting on the offensive and with victories too. The recapture of Tumen from the hands of Japanese and Manchukuo troops had greatly elevated the revolutionary enthusiasm and self-confidence of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in Chahar.

The Front Committee decided to organize a large scale mass demonstration against imperialist-Kuomintang's armed attack and against the alleged compromise and surrender of the warlords and politicians. Mass meetings were held. In spite of Feng Yu-shiang's stern orders forbidding soldiers to attend these meetings, many soldiers set the order at defiance and other held meetings in their barracks, at which delegates were elected to the demonstration. The soldiers and workers were especially militant and radical and many low-ranking army officers filed protest against compromise. As a result of this demonstration, Feng Yu-shiang had to yield on the surface to mass pressure and staged a show of making active military preparations to resist the impending attack by Hanking and by Japanese imperialism. The influence and the work of the party developed with astounding rapidity. The electric lighting workers and bus drivers waged a victorious struggle respectively for their immediate interests. The former fought for division of bonus, increase of wages and shortening of the working day; the latter against the guild. The organization of anti-Japanese League of soldiers cropped up like mushroom after a spring rain. They fought against reactionary officers (the 4th Division) demanded their pay and better rations (the 2nd Division). Soldiers of the 4th Division bound up their reactionary officers hand and feet and Feng's bodyguard regiment staged a "walk out." The organizations of peasants in Uhomach, Chompei and Tolon increased by leaps and bounds. The self-defense army of peasants in Tolon was several thousand strong, playing an active part in building fortifications and performing sentry duties..... There were at that time 11 comrades in the 1st Division, 50 in the 4th Division, 100 in the 2nd Division, 20 in the divisions commanded by Koo Shu-lai and Lee Chun Hai respectively, 40 in General Feng Chen-wu's troops and 40 in the Military Academy. The ten days' recruiting drive enrolled more than one hundred new party members. The party organization in the city of Kalgan increased considerably (about 100 party members and Komsomols).

The People's National-Salvation Conference for North China took place in Kalgan in spite of Feng Yu-shiang's intimidation and deception. More than two hundred delegates were present.

With the transfer of Sun Ting-yen's troops to Peking, Hanking's troops penetrated into Chahar step by step. General Ho Yuen-shen, Chairman of the Peiping Branch of the Central Military Affairs Commission, had despatched six divisions to the Southern part of Chahar. At the same time Manchukuo troops under the command of Japanese imperialism marched onward from Kuyin and Tolon. The main forces of the Anti-Japanese Allied Army were concentrated in Kalgan and vicinity. Most of the superior commanders lacked determination to fight, let alone fight to the finish. The opportunist Cheng Ma-tao had the impudence to propagate his "tactic" of "concluding an alliance with Japan against Chiang Kai-shek". But as a matter of fact, Feng Yu-shiang had long ago carried on a back-door bargain with Japanese imperialism. It admitted of no room for doubt that the sharpening and intensification of the class struggle would and could overcome all of these difficulties. Therefore the Front Committee started mobilizing all its forces to organize revolutionary war of the broad toiling masses to repel the attack by Hanking's armies. In this bitter fight, the party

sought to kick out the reactionary generals and politicians and to put the leadership of this tremendous revolutionary movement in the hands of the revolutionary toiling masses themselves. It was decided at that time to establish a committee in Sanwha and three Commissions on Front Work, whose business it was to organize the revolutionary war of soldiers and workers and peasants in the war zone against Hanking armies and to spread over agitation and propaganda in the enemy troops. Owing to ever increased activities in General Lee Chen-hai's army, Lee's Chief of Staff and political advisor, who were more or less sympathetic with the revolution, were summarily executed by Lee. A storm of opposition broke out against General Lee Chen-hai. The soldiers arrested and shot more than ten reactionaries. Part of General Sun Tin-yen's army refused to go to Paotse and revolted. But due to the "officer line" pursued by our leading comrades in the 41st Army, the revolt was crushed. Nevertheless this revolt had a great effect on the soldiers of the 41st Army.

All this was going on when General Ki Hung-cheng's troops retreated from Tolon and Kuyen to Kalgan, which accelerated and sharpened our conflict with Feng Yu-hsiang. But as the result of our own mistakes and weaknesses we failed in our aim, thus giving Feng Yu-hsiang the possibility of reaching an ultimate compromise with Hanking and issuing a circular telegram announcing the dissolution of the Anti-Japanese Allied Forces. At that time we had only one thousand soldiers with three hundred rifles absolutely under our command and control. In view of the fact that there was no fighting heavy odds we were therefore forced to give up Kalgan and retreat to Chensui.

3. The third period covers our retreat from Kalgan and our march into Hopei (please refer to previous reports -- tr.)

#### IV

The process of the revolutionary movement in Chahar testified to the ever-growing revolutionary situation arising out of the revolutionary struggle of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. All these objective conditions were capable of guaranteeing the victorious development of this revolutionary movement. But also we were beaten in the long run. We shall never forget the lesson we have learnt from this dismal and disastrous defeat. In summing up the causes of this defeat it is absolutely necessary to call serious attention to the following mistakes and experiences:-

1. From the very commencement of the revolutionary movement in Chahar Province the party had pointed out the only path to victory lay in developing and extending the revolutionary movement on a larger scale and to a higher stage. A check up on the work we have done shows that the Front Committee wavered in the execution of this decision. It is of course true that we have never openly rejected this decision, but it is equally true that we have done very little serious practical work to put this decision into effect. For instance we paid insufficient attention to our party work in the southern part of Chahar when we were in Kalgan. Indeed truth compels us to confess that we have never had any intention of creating a base in the southern part of Chahar, nor had we concentrated our forces in this part beforehand in order to facilitate our marching southward. As late as we reached neutral districts north of Peiping, many leading comrades still lacked determination to carry out the decision on moving southward.



2. The most vital condition for emerging victories from the life-and-death battle with the desperate class enemies consists in that our party must have its own independent leadership. We must rely upon the growth of the revolutionary mass struggles for organizing a revolutionary offensive. The Front Committee did realize the importance of this condition but failed in taking concrete and effectual steps for creating this condition.

3. On the question of determining our tactics toward the war-lords, the Front Committee had done right in combatting the views of the Right opportunists, but it fell into the pit of opportunism by another type by trying to maintain the existing state of things as long as possible in order that we may gain more time for organizing and consolidating our revolutionary forces. It need hardly be said that this policy had weakened our exposure of the militarists and our fight against them. This is the reason why after the publication of Peng Yu-hsiang's circular telegram announcing the dissolution of the Anti-Japanese Allied Forces we could not make a decisive reply and had to retreat unconditionally. I stuck to this same mistaken view later on in our dealings with General Ki Chong-lay. This accounted for the heavy losses we sustained in the 10th infantry Division and the 6th cavalry division.

4. Right opportunism has demonstrated to the fullest extent its reactionary role in this revolutionary movement as spy and agent-provocateur of the reactionary ruling classes. From the very beginning of the revolutionary movement the Right opportunists in Kalgan had given wide publicity to their "policy" of following at the tail of the war-lords. Although they sometimes acknowledged their mistakes as a result of the anti-opportunism fight waged by the Front Committee, yet they continued their "watermelon" policy just the same in their practical work. However they made use of their connections with the C.P.U. to act independently of, and sometime in direct opposition to, the party.

In the meanwhile we must point out that the fight of the Front Committee against Right opportunism was highly insufficient and unsatisfactory. The Front Committee had not mobilized the rank and file against the Right deviations, nor had it exposed systematically the mistakes and demagoguery of the Right opportunists before the broad masses. The Front Committee forgot to kick out in time the hopeless rotten opportunist elements and reorganize the leading organs which were in the hands of the opportunists. In reality, the Front Committee compromised and temporized with the opportunists time and again, thus enabling the opportunists to demonstrate to the fullest extent their reactionary role and influence the Front Committee on many important questions.

5. The most serious mistake made by the Front Committee in the mass work was its Left slanted door policy. First and foremost, the party did not know how to organize and initiate the struggle of the masses for their immediate interests. We only issued stereotyped slogans that had very little appeal to the broad toiling masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. Secondly the party were at loss how to win over the masses under the influence of the various reactionary groupings and rally them around our party. In other words, the party could not apply the tactic of the united front from below, and committed a big mistake in splitting up the masses into "Reds" and "Whites". In some cases the tactic of the united front from below was interpreted as meaning maneuvering with "high brow" and "big topers". At the same time our inattention to establishing the militant daily life of the various mass organizations prevented us from laying a solid foundation for the party among the broad masses and developing the

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struggle into a higher stage. The party failed to organize greater sections of the masses in the course of the struggle. The various revolutionary mass organizations paid very little attention to enlarging the organization of the party and rallying as many militant elements as possible around the party. This is the reason why following the defeat of the revolutionary movement many mass organizations in Kalgan collapsed to pieces like a house of cards. Last of all, the Front Committee could not do its best to overcome all the difficulties. It did not know how to make use of the many favourable conditions for developing the present movement, especially the present movement along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway.

6. Representation in the leading organ of the Front Committee.

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Lessons learnt from the revolutionary  
struggle in Chahar - excerpts from the  
decision of the Hopei Provincial Committee  
on the Report of the Front Committee

1. Under no circumstances is it permissible that the political party of the proletariat can keep secret its true colours from the broad toiling masses, neglect the popularization of its policies or give up the right to criticize its ally as well as its enemy. Only the wide popularization of our policies and uncompromising a severe exposure and criticism of all the class enemies can draw a sharp contrast between the deception of the opportunist militarists and the revolutionary programme of our party, and thus free the broad toiling masses from under the reactionary leadership and roll them under the independent leadership of our party. It must be constantly kept in mind that the establishment of the independent leadership of the party is the basic condition for the victory of any revolutionary movement. Obviously the party has failed to pursue such a fundamental line with iron determination in the anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist movement in Chahar, assuming a negative attitude toward fighting for the independent leadership of the party. Even under the exceedingly favourable conditions arising out of the ever-developing revolutionary struggle of the masses in Kalgan, the Front Committee never so much as tried to organize on the basis of the united front from below revolutionary attacks and counter-attacks for the overthrow of the reactionary leadership of Feng Yu-hsiang and other petty war-lords. Feng Yu-hsiang raised under public pressure such lying slogans as "abolition of all illegal taxes and miscellaneous levies", "absolute freedom of speech, press, meeting and strikes", but in reality the burden of taxation upon the back of the Chahar people had increased instead of lightened. Moreover Feng Yu-hsiang did everything to increase exploitation and repression. In spite of this, our party did nothing whatever at that time to give wide publicity to these facts nor organize and mobilize the masses to fight for the realization of the slogans issued by Feng Yu-hsiang. The press of the party did poor work in exposing and counter-acting the propaganda of the counter-revolutionary war-lords. For worse was that it after receiving a "warning" from Feng Yu-hsiang our papers gave up altogether mentioning the "Anti-Japanese Allied Forces".

Despite the fact that the Front Committee had anticipated the inevitable volte-face on the part of the Christians General and had waged a more or less vigorous struggle against the action of the opportunists Chang Ku-tai and Company in "manoeuvring" with war-lords, the Front Committee had, however, fallen in this struggle into a more covert quagmire of rotten opportunism. At that time the Front Committee adopted this erroneous policy: "We must maintain the existing state of affairs in Chahar as long as possible in order to gain as much as possible for organizing and preparing the reactionary forces. It is undesirable for us to take the initiative in making the split". Under such an erroneous standpoint it was ~~inconceivable~~ therefore ~~unthinkable~~ that the Front Committee should have failed to show up the demagoguery of Feng Yu-hsiang and company before the widest possible toiling masses and actively organize the masses against Feng Yu-hsiang and his associates. As long as

Feng's demagoguery remained unexposed and the class struggle undeveloped, it was impossible to "gain as much time as possible for organizing and preparing the revolutionary forces", let alone to establish our independent leadership. Since the Front Committee considered it had policy<sup>2</sup> to take the initiative in making the inevitable split<sup>2</sup> the only cause to follow was to "avoid cautiously any possible conflict with Feng Yu-hsiang. Therefore despite its constant discussion as to the possibility of Feng's staging a dramatic right about at any movement the Front Committee was rather inactive in preparing rightly revolutionary counter-attacks in decisive reply to Feng's open reaction at any time. From the very beginning the Front Committee had had no determination to raise the slogan "Down with Feng Yu-hsiang". Precisely for this very reason, the Front Committee hoped to revolutionize the whole "Anti-Japanese Allied Forces" instead of sharpening the internal class struggle in the Anti-Japanese Allied Forces on the basis of the united front from below, and thus rallying the majority of soldiers and lowrank officers under the leadership of our party. Such a policy only led us to a state of helplessness when Feng Yu-hsiang announced the dissolution of the Anti-Japanese Allied Forces after his successful compromise with the Nanking Government. We had no alternation at that time but effect an unconditional evacuation of Kaigan.

This very mistake was repeated and continued when we retreated to Hopei Province. The hostility of Generals Fung Chen-wu and Chang Yen-yu to the revolution was traditional and widely known to everybody. Our party failed to disarm them by revolutionary offensive. Moreover the Front Committee made a gross blunder in holding the view that these war-lords would not attack us pretty soon. Opportunist hesitation and indecision on our part costed dear (the disarming of the 16 infantry division and the dissolution of the 5th cavalry division were disarmed by the enemy). Although we could have disarmed the bodyguard brigade of Li Chen-kun, the Front Committee made allowances in view of Li's "devotion" to the Revolution. The commandeering of weapons and carts and violation of women by soldiers and officers of this brigade shattered the prestige and popularity of the "Anti-Japanese Allied Forces" and threw great obstacles in the way of our mass work among the peasants (they deserted their homes and fled away at the approach of the army. Sometimes we could not find a single soul in the village. The Front Committee gave in to Li in every way, though it could have kicked him out. The true face of the party were hidden and the party just followed at the tail of war-lords!

2. Shortly after the occurrence of the Kaigan coup, both the Central Committee and the Hopei Provincial Committee charged the Front Committee with the basic task of "moving southward in cooperation with the mighty revolutionary struggles of the broad worker and peasant masses in Hopei in order to create new Soviet districts and Red Armies". From beginning to end, the Front Committee had wavered on this "moving southward" line. The Front Committee, when in Kaigan, did not devote serious attention to the work in South Chahar, which was of decisive importance. Upon the retreat from Kaigan the Front Committee determined upon Chungpei as the second base and thus neglected the preparations for moving southward. The movement of our revolutionary forces in the sparsely-populated wilderness had had very little effect on promoting the agrarian revolution of the peasants.

3. The Front Committee made a gross mistake in joining the "Anti-traitor Allied Forces", which served only to discredit the revolutionary character of the "Anti-Japanese Allied Forces". The Front Committee regarded this as a mere military expediency enabling us to march through the territory of General Fang Chen-wu and Liu Kwei-tang and even went so far as to entertain illusions about winning over Generals Tan Yu-ling and Liu Kwei-tang through diplomacy under the cloak of "moving southward against the traitors". This opportunist mistake was by no means accidental; it was the logical result of the want of a clear understanding on the part of the F.C. as to the Japanese imperialism and its agents and to close relations between political and military matters. Under such circumstances it stood to reason that we should have failed in exposing forcibly the reactionary character of the warlords in the "Anti-Traitor Allied Forces" who were nothing but paid agents of Japanese imperialism. Small wonder we should have surrendered to the war-lords and gave up the banner of the "Anti-Japanese Allied Forces". The Front Committee was of opinion that "our object is to move southward and that we must take every means to attain the object. We don't care much whether Fang Chen-wu and company are lackeys of Japanese imperialism. If they can afford us facilities, we would be very glad to make use of them". But the fact is just the reverse. It was we that had been utilized and fooled by the war-lords.

4. Lack of persistent and serious mass work in the lower strata. The existence of the "officer line" was the greatest obstacle to our party to first to last. Most comrades did not know how to apply correctly the tactic of the united front from below for capturing the masses. The shortening necessarily gave rise to two extremities. One was the closed-door policy. Some comrades advanced the theory that "the masses must be either Reds or Whites". Time and again our comrades denounced a whole unit commanded by a reactionary officer as a gang of hopeless rotten reactionaries" and therefore did no active work whatsoever to win over the rank and file of the lower strata. Despite the fact that more than twenty army units had gained the Anti-Japanese Allied Forces, the Front Committee paid attention only to the army units in which we had comrades and gave the go-by to the others. This accounted for our inability to increase our armed forces which remained stationary. The other extremity was "peaceful development" instead of increasing our forces through leading and organizing the daily revolutionary struggle of the masses. These two extremities served as a check upon the ground of our party and mass organizations, which lagged behind for the radicalization among the masses and behind the extension of the political influence of this party. We had every possibility of carrying on our openly in the 5th and 6th cavalry divisions, but we only recruited fifteen comrades within two months. The situation in our main force (the 5 and 18th Divisions) was no better. Most of the anti-Japanese League of soldiers were empty apparatus, not to speak of functioning as leader and organizer and propagandist of the soldiers mass. As regards our work in the 5th and 18th Divisions, the Front Committee held this mistaken idea that since these two divisions were our loyal main force and most of the officers belonged to our party, our task consisted not in sharpening the differences between soldiers and officers, which would lead to disorganization of the forces, or in leading the daily struggle of the soldiers

but in adjusting and compensating differences, if any, between officers and soldiers. Therefore our party nucleus, the soldier committee and the political department had nothing to do but make speeches and guess about weather.

AS our forces were not based on the initiative of the soldier mass, we had therefore to consult the will of officers before making any decision, sometime even in utter disregard of the views of the rank and file. When certain officers wavered, the party was helpless, unable to do anything at all but follow them. In the long run the party had lost its leadership and its authority and become an echo of the officers. This told the tale about the betrayal of the 2nd Division by several officer "comrades." After leaving Chongpei, the Front Committee decided on the reorganization of the various army units under our command on the partisan footing in order to meet the requirements of the agrarian revolution, but this decision was never carried out as a result of objections raised by officer comrades who protested on grounds of "actual difficulties". Leading officer comrades in the 5th Division on several occasions ignored and refused to execute decisions of the Front Committee, inflicting heavy losses to our forces, politically as well as strategically. The party could do nothing but yielded. Needless to say that this phenomenon was the inevitable and logical consequence of the isolation of the party from the masses and the rank and file and its adoption of an officer line.

6. The fight waged by the Front Committee against Right opportunism was far less active than the disruptive activities of the Right opportunists Chang Ma-tao and his followers. It was rather late when the Front Committee intensified the fight against Right opportunism. The fight lacked determination and stubbornness and in some respects the influence of Right opportunism had found reflection in our own ranks. For instance, the Front Committee resisted the so-called "water melon policy" of Chang Ma-tao, but it at the same time adopted an equally opportunist policy of "maintaining the existing state of affairs in Chahar as long as possible". The "tactic" of joining the "Anti-Traitor Allied Forces" was undoubtedly the result of Chang Ma-tao's theory of "acting in league with the Japanese against Chiang Kai-shek". From the very beginning Chang Ma-tao had served as agent of the warlords to split our organization. The Front Committee did not realize the seriousness of the question till Chang Ma-tao came forward openly against the revolution and the C.P. Before Chang Ma-tao cast off his mask, Comrade X even suggested that Chang Ma-tao be allowed to serve on the Front Committee and that a compromise be reached with him. Despite the significant fact that the 2nd Division under the control of Chang Ma-tao and Wong Ling had refused from the very beginning to accept the leadership of our party, the Front Committee, nevertheless, paid no serious attention to this question and failed to mobilize the rank and file party members in the 2nd Division to fight against these opportunists, thus giving the reactionaries the possibility of betraying the revolution at the most critical juncture, when it was too late to get rid of them. Even when we were in Kalgan the fight of the Front Committee against Chang Ma-tao and company was merely a personal squabble. The Front Committee did not raise this question before the whole party and mobilize all of the party members against Right opportunism. This is the reason why Chang Ma-tao and his allies, even after their being expelled from the party, were able to exert more or less influence over part of our comrades as well as the masses. Indeed, the liberal attitude of the Front Committee toward the reactionary Right wingers is a crime against the revolution and an act of treason to the proletariat.

6. The weakness of the class basis of the party and the imperfection and bureaucratism in the leading organ constituted one of the basic causes for the ultimate dismal failure of the revolutionary movement in Chahar. Generally speaking, the Front Committee was unsteady politically, unable to determine correct tactics and policies to meet the ever-changing situation in Chahar. Instead of doing its best to overcome actual difficulties and obstacles, the Front Committee assumed a negative attitude in giving way to actual difficulties and wavered in its determination to push its way through. Some leading comrades, at the most critical juncture, not only failed to adopt prompt emergency measures in the spirit of heroic self-sacrifice so as to fight a way out, but also betrayed shameful vacillation. Old Chow (now a traitor) ordered that a white flag be hoisted when a company of the 18th Division was surprised by the enemy. When the army was surrounded in Sunyi he advocated unconditional surrender and transferred his duties as acting Chairman of the Front Committee to Comrade X, while he himself ran away for personal safety.

Responsible comrades of the Front Committee betrayed profound bureaucratism in their methods of work and most of the time of the Front Committee was spent on political discussions and abstract questions to the neglect of the nucleus life and the daily struggle of the masses. The leading comrades paid no heed to the views and mood of the rank and file, much less make decisions according to the views of the comrades of the lower strata. As a matter of fact the Front Committee existed isolated from the masses. A typical example was furnished by Old Chow, who already appeared on horse back in company with the divisional commander and had never had any talk with comrades of the nucleus. There was such thing as inner-party criticism from below. The initiative and the activity of the rank and file of the party were suppressed and stifled under the high-hand practice of bureaucratic leadership. As time went on this phenomenon went from bad to worse and became a pretty serious problem. Most of the nuclei had no daily work and could not hold their nucleus meetings. The Front Committee discussed every question with officer comrades and left the rank and file in the dark. After our retreat from Champai comrades of the nuclei were anxious to know what course the party was taking, asking eagerly the leading comrades: "May, Yaowich, what are we going to do and where are we going? We really don't know what you fellows have of your sleeves." But our leading comrades put up airs and said in reply: "You boys shut up! We cannot disclose military secrets. ... Don't you worry, men. You bet the party must certainly do something. ..."

The Front Committee itself had neither a scientific division of labour nor correct leadership. The conducting of the affairs of the Committee was practically concentrated in the hands of the chairman who was all but a dictator. Since the departure of the Chairman for Peiping, the prestige and the authority of the Front Committee declined considerably.

As a result of inattention to the practical mass work, the class basis of the party was anything but solid and healthy. Notwithstanding the existence of highly favourable conditions the party recorded no splendid successes in recruiting as many militant workers and soldiers as possible into the party or in promoting fresh comrades into the leadership of the party. The Front Committee when leaving Kalgan rejected the request of about ten worker comrades for joining the anti-Japanese army. The directions of the C.P. and of the Hebei Provincial Committee to the Front Committee that it was absolutely necessary to promote soldier comrades from the lower strata into the leading organ of the Front Committee were like water off a duck's back. The leading spirits in

the revolutionary movement in Chahar were all petty-bourgeois intellectuals. Under these circumstances it was no wonder that many comrades at the most critical juncture should have wavered or even betrayed the party.

7. Finally we must point out that as a result of police raids on the illegal apparatus of the Provincial Committee, the relations between the P.C. and Front Committee broke off for more than two months. During this period the Front Committee had received no instructions from the Provincial Committee and therefore could not correct its mistakes in time. The provincial committee must hold it responsible for not having dealt swift blows to its representative on the Front Committee who shielded the Right wingers and resisted the directive of the C.C. Besides the provincial committee must subject itself to severe self-criticism for its failure in rendering timely assistance to the Anti-Japanese Allied Forces when the latter were attacking Tongshan near Peiping.

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Jan. 30, 1934.

REPORT OF COMRADE MA ON THE KALGAN EVENT

1. The beginning of the development in Kalgan

When militarist Feng Yu-hsiang left Tientsin (Shantung province) for Kalgan, it was just at the time when the red armies won the overwhelming victories and simultaneously when the Japanese imperialism was anxious to capture Peiping and Tientsin, workers, peasants, soldiers and students throughout the country knew very clear the calling of China by the KMT and were perfectly cognizant of the imperialist dismemberment of China so that their sentiments against imperialism and against KMT were steadily growing from day to day. During this period when the masses in general were subject to revolution all over the country, Feng Yu-hsiang, having a knack of embarking on the speculation and circumventing the masses, had to find his new way out, creating his fresh military strength. However, Feng Yu-hsiang failed to utilize this opportunity due to his ignorance of the fact that the masses at the present day are quite different from those in the previous years (1926 etc.), at the same time being fully aware of the deceptions of new and old militarists.

When his arrival at Kalgan, Feng Yu-hsiang used his every strength to find our party. Through the introduction of Hsu Wei-len (nephew of Hsu-shien), a comrade in our special department went to Kalgan and made several talks with Feng. According to a report of this comrade negotiating with Feng, Feng promised to supply our party in North China with \$10,000 per month as our working funds, asking us to send a great many of comrades to work in his troops. He said that he was willing to employ the Russian officers, wanting our party to devise ways for him. He said that he was prepared to set up a new government in Kalgan, promising to submit to all proposals made by the Party. He said that it is better to establish a relationship with the Third International. At the same time he acknowledged his past mistakes, saying that he has had a transformation in his thought. Following the conversation with Feng, our comrade in the special department returned to Peiping from Kalgan, consulting with the Provincial Committee members as to whether we might establish a formal connection with Feng by sending several comrades to his troops or not. Unanimously considering the necessity of setting up a relationship with Feng, the provincial committee members and the comrades in the Special Department were prepared to find a suitable comrade to be sent. But no suitable comrade was found everywhere because we were unwilling to send those comrades being responsible for the party work there to the Feng's troops. Knowing that Feng intended to utilize our party as his tool, the Provincial Committee therefore did not send our leading and important comrades to the Feng forces. Later, the Special Committee introduced Comrade X to the P.C., saying that this comrade might be sent to the Feng troops. Considering that this comrade was questionable, the P.C. repeatedly inquired of the Special Department about whether this comrade would obey the direction of our party. After the Special Department said that this comrade was absolutely not questionable, the P.C. then sent this comrade and Comrade so to Kalgan. As soon as entering into the Feng troops, Comrade X

started making his personal activities as evidenced by the fact that he called many of his own people and friends to Kalgan, simultaneously arbitrarily transferring a number of comrades who had a relation with him in the past to Kalgan from various places, later constituting two opposite parties ---- One is the Front Committee under the party leadership and the other is the Tehsuo group under the leadership of Comrade XX. After receiving the report from the Front Committee, the P.C. shortly asked the Special Department to call Comrade XX back to Peiping. In spite of the fact that the Special Department wrote him three letters and sent comrades two times to call him back, Comrade XX refused to return to Peiping. Deeming this comrade much questionable, the P.C. and the Special Department were determined at any rate to transfer him to Peiping and then sent a responsible comrade of the S.D. to Kalgan to call him back to Peiping. Due to the repeated calling back by the P.C., this comrade returned to Peiping. Following his arrival in Peiping, we don't know why the S.D. sent this comrade to Kalgan once more.

## 2. The situation of that time in Kalgan

At the time when the arrival of Feng Ya-hsiang in Kalgan, Sung Chen-yeen (a former subordinate of Feng) led his men to Kupeikow for resistance against the Japanese imperialists, leaving only one regiment in Kalgan as the safeguard corps of Feng. Feng sent all his representatives to canvass in various units, including the bandits and volunteers retreating from Manchuria. Before holding up the banner of the People's Anti-Japanese Allied Army, Feng Ya-hsiang wired to his Teaching-Training-Regiment, which was left by him in Fanyang (Shensi) to proceed to Kalgan, in hopes of making this regiment as his basic force. In this regiment we have our party organization with good basis but it was completely under the leadership under of Comrade Wang-Ling. When this regiment arrived at Kalgan, our Hopedai Party sent comrade Big-Nose to make a talk with Comrade Wang-Ling. According to a report of Big-Nose, the conversation with Wang-Ling was satisfactory. However, two months before the talk between Big-Nose and Wang-Ling, the Provincial Committee received a report of the Shensi Special Committee to the effect that Wang-Ling did not accept the leadership of our party, then calling Wang-Ling to Peiping to have a talk with him with the result that Wang earnestly accepted all directions of our party. At present Wang is said to have been expelled from the party by the Front Committee. But, we considered that the P.C. and the Front Committee failed to pay due attention to the vasillation of Wang-Ling until he betrayed the 2nd Divisions.

As soon as Feng Ya-hsiang had transferred his training regiment to Kalgan from Shensi, he began incorporating the bandits and the volunteer forces in which there were our party organizations but our these organizations were set up among officers (for instance, Lu Chin-Ying was appointed by Feng Ya-hsiang as a commander of the division). In some sections of the troops under Feng Ya-hsiang we have had our party organization also. In view of these, the P.C. sent a number of comrades and a responsible and leading comrade to Kalgan in carrying on our work in the troops of Feng. In the beginning, the P.C. did not send comrades by larger batches until the banner of the Allied Army was hoisted. Considering it insufficient to send only a responsible comrade, the P.C. decided to set up the Front Committee in Kalgan under the leadership of which were all the works there.

When Feng Yu-hsiang formally set up the headquarter of the commander-in-chief of the People's Anti-Japanese Allied Army on May 24 of last year, declaring the independence from Nanking, our party in Kalgan aside from having its organizations in the troops under Feng, did not have any work among peasants, workers, and students because no work was made in the past in Kalgan. Following the declaration of independence from Nanking, the Front Committee decided to penetrate into the factories to establish our work, also dealing with our work in the villages. It began organizing the Sewing-Country Association which led the work of various factories, schools, etc. During the short period, the trade union of railway workers, the ricksha pullers' union and the other unions were formed. The composition of the S.C.A. was so complicated that landlords, gentrys, students, workers, etc. participated in this association. In the beginning, the landlords attended the meetings of the S.C.A. and later were absent at each meeting, denouncing the students as unlawful. The S.C.A. made some of the propaganda work (as the publication of paper "The Anti-Japanese Front", the handbills, slogans, etc.). Feng Yu-hsiang wanted to suspend the issue of this paper on the ground that this paper was too red lest the attention of the Nanking government was attracted to his infection with the Red views. In addition, the mass meetings were held, and speeches were made in the streets, factories, etc. with good influence over the masses. Workers in XX factory whose demand for the payment of wages met with the refusal of the authorities threatened to go on strike at once. Upon hearing the news of the walkout, Feng Yu-hsiang consulted with Chang King-ying on this problem, saying that "we may conduct the trade union movement but should not allow the workers to declare the walkout". As to the side of workers, they wanted to wage a demonstration before the government, directly asking Feng Yu-hsiang what interest he gave them. The attempt of workers to directly ask Feng was thwarted by Comrade Chang King-ying. At that time, Comrade Yuen (representative of the P.C.) who was in Kalgan had several conversations with Chang King-ying, considering the proposal of Chang was correct. Although some achievements were made in the propaganda work, however, many slogans like the "overthrow of the Red benefits" etc. written by the K.M.T. formerly were not yet cleaned up and remained on the walls until we withdrew from Kalgan.

Feng Yu-hsiang heterogeneously incorporated many forces numbering between 70,000 and 80,000 men in all. Aside from setting up our work in the troops under Tsai Pan-chang and in the 2nd Division (re-organized from the Training Regiment) of Feng Yu-hsiang, we confined our work to the circles of officers in the other units without having our work among the soldiers. In order to secure the understanding from our party, Feng appointed one of our comrades (Shen Chuan-chuan), commander of the 10th Division. Considering it necessary to form the division, the Front Committee immediately sent comrades to canvass everywhere with a view to getting arms and men. Not long, the 10th Division incorporated into a regiment the men who, numbering 400 or 500 in all, departed from the 31st Army under Ho Xu following their mutiny. In addition to this regiment, the 10th Division set up a special company with 60 or 70 men who were for the most part sent by the party for undergoing the military training. After subject to the military training, the cadres, sent to the other units, numbered between 70 and 80. This Special Company played a relative role at that time. Before the forthcoming withdrawal from Kalgan, the 10th Division incorporated an Independent Brigade with over hundred

men. Later, the commander of this Brigade, who intended to make history from us was executed. The composition of those unit deserting from the 51st Army of He was good. At the time when leaving Kalgan, the 18th Division had only 400 or 500 men poor equipped. The enemies along the roads that we took were always prepared to disarm our 18th Division. Meanwhile, any one knew that the 18th Division was the force of the C.P. Due to the mistake of the Front Committee, the 18th Division was put under the command of Yu a Van Yu (militarist) who, on the way to Shanghai Heism from Kalgan, was in hopes of disarming our 18th Division but his attempt was not realizable. Nam Van Yu always said that he did not fear anything else, but fearing the revolutionary party for it fought to the last even with a single rifle left.

In the beginning of June, Feng Yu Hsiang called a congress of representatives of various units, forming the so-called "Revolutionary Military Committee". These representatives were nothing but the division-commanders, commanders-in-chief etc. but not a soldier, worker or peasant was present at the meeting of this congress. After coming into being, the Revolutionary Military Committee held two sessions, reaching many decisions belonging to the left deviation. In case of putting these resolutions into effect, Feng dared not offer the slogans like "down with the KMT" etc., not to mention about the execution of the decisions. After the second meeting of the Revolutionary Military Committee, the Nanking Government sent several divisions of troops to Shanghai and Kusan-hsueyuan intending to attack on Kalgan. At the same time Ho Ying-chun (agent of Chiang Kai-shek in Peiping) has bought over the leaders of the Feng Yu-hsiang troops like Feng Shen-hai, Dou-wing, and Lee Chung-ke by using the "buying-pollies". Even Chang Yen-je whom Feng Yu-hsiang regarded as his trustworthy agent was bought over by Nanking. During this period, Feng Yu-hsiang ingratiated himself with Sung Chen-yuan (his former subordinate) by welcoming Sung to rule Chahar and expelling the entrance of the troops under Pang Ping-tsun into Chahar.

Before Kalgan was sought by Feng Yu-hsiang and bought by Ho Ying-chun, various units positively wanted to fight the Nanking troops but their attempts were thwarted by Feng Yu-hsiang. By that time, our party estimated that if the war took place between Kalgan and Nanking the victory of war would be our units because the Nanking troops like the 25th Division, the 42nd Division, and the 48th Army considered that the Kalgan forces are the anti-Japanese troops and that Chinese should not fight Chinese. Meanwhile, sections of the 25th Division and the 48th Army went on history as soon as their arrival at xx nearby Kalgan, causing their officers great surprise. Furthermore, the troops under Sun Tien-ying were unwilling to advance westward (this troop under Sun is just now fighting with the Nanking troops in Chinghai : translator). After estimating the situation, the Front Committee sent comrades to various units, agitating that we should fight a desperate battle with the Nanking forces. At the same time, the P.C. called a mass meeting, appealing to the broad masses in opposition to the K.M.T. to fight the anti-Japanese troops. It organized the pickets in the railways in opposing the transportation of the enemy troops. In spite of this, all our activities, resulted in failure. The first day before leaving Kalgan, we were prepared to hold a mass meeting against the betrayal of the Allied forces by new militarist Feng Yu-hsiang and for the joining hands of the anti-Japanese soldiers of the 25th army with the allied army for the joint resistance against Japan to the last. This plan was frustrated by Feng Yu-hsiang. By

that time, the real face of Fang Ya-hsiang to betray the allied forces, to bring upon the Japanese imperialists and to oppress the masses was unmasked totally.

At the last day when Fang sold out Kelgen and Sung Chi-yuan took active part in attack against Kelgen, the Front Committee, considering it hard to continue in Kelgen any longer, called an emergency meeting of responsible comrades of various units, deciding to retreat to Changpei Hsien (North Kelgen) and to join hands with Tse-Feng-Chong and after that to discuss our future programme. The following day, we concentrated those units influenced by us such as the 18th, the 5th, the 16th and the 15th divisions and moved in the direction of Changpei Hsien. After the evacuation of the said units from Kelgen, Fang Chen-wu had no other alternative but to follow the other units to advance towards Changpei Hsien.

3. The time from Kelgen to Changpei Hsien  
When we withdrew from Kelgen, a section of the troops under Sung Chen-yuan had arrived at the railway station. At that time, the white terror was very severe than before. Without having the good preparedness before, our units retreated at six and seven. It is also due to the fact that the estimation of each development by the Front Committee was insufficient as indicated in the fact that the P.C. considered that Yuan Yan-wu was revolutionary owing to his being disgruntled militarist and having no way out, and handed over our 18th Division to the command of Yuan. By that time, I resolutely opposed the putting of our 18th Division under the command of Yuan, proposing that these units under our influence should be incorporated into a group on the ground that it is much convenient in our action in the event of the accidents. In view of many difficult problems, the Front Committee, though agreeing to my proposal, put the 18th, 16th Divisions under the command of Yuan Yan-wu. On the first day when our 18th and 16th Divisions left Kelgen and arrived at a village about over 10 li's distance from Kelgen, they were ordered to cease to advance Yuan and then stopped in this village for a day. On the following day, they continued to stop in this village. On the third day, they left this village and stopped in another village (50 li away from Kelgen) where we stayed for several days. At that time, we wanted to advance towards Changpei but Yuan refused our demand by saying "There is no event, you (we) should not fear." Continued he "If I do not participate in revolution I do not want you (we) not to take part in revolution." Although fooled by Yuan, we have always no reliance on the utterances of Yuan. Because the other forces under our influence had been in Changpei and only our 18th and the 16th divisions were left in the back, we were at that time prepared to leave Yuan and advance towards Changpei. But because Yuan was a staff-general of Fang Chen-wu whose troops were stationed in our neighbouring village, our units had no way to escape to Changpei. Then, we wrote a letter to the Front Committee, wanting it to command the higher officers in Changpei in coming us to proceed to Changpei. Later, Yuan, detecting our determination to go to Changpei, ordered our forces to leave for Changpei. On our way to Changpei, we made the propaganda work by posting slogans and distributing handbills among masses, simultaneously holding the mass meetings at which there was no good attendance in view of the fact that the forces in our front impressed the tailors and even looted the foods, etc. of the tailing masses. We (18th Division) stopped in a village about 8 li's distance from Changpei Hsien, for waiting for the arrival of the 16th Division. On the other hand, we intended to discern the

Mongolian force (80 men) as we were informed the presence of the unit of the Mongolian troop in a village, but when our force arrived at a village the Mongolian unit had wandered away from this village. In the meantime, due to the shortage of food in the city of Changpei, we stationed our force in the country. But we wrote a letter to the Front Comrade asking it whether we could get food if we entered the city. A reply from the F.C. said that there was no shortage of food. When entering this city, our 18th Division got nothing about food. Fortunately, we lived in the food store and therefore we, beyond supplying ourselves, could supply with food the 18th Division and the North China Saving Country Assoc.

When our arrival at Changpei, the Front Committee criticized our delay in action. We considered that our delay was due to the mistake of the F.C. that put us under the command of Yuan, saying that the F.C. should be responsible for our delay. The F.C. acknowledged its mistake of incorporating us into the forces of Yuan.

When we entered the city of Changpei, there were many mass-organizations, welcoming our 18th and 18th divisions, writing many slogans on the walls. These mass bodies, not being the mass bodies of Changpei, were removed from Kalgan. These slogans were posted by the Saving Country Association and the political departments of the troops. These "left" slogans like "Down with the KMT" etc. were torn away by the Bureau of the Public Safety under the instruction of Fang Chen-wu who, as an old member of the KMT, declared that the badness of the KMT was due not to itself but to Chiang Kai Shek.

The units that were not bought by Sung Chen-yuan (K.M.T. militarist) were concentrated in Changpei and the forces under Fang Chen-wu also arrived at Changpei. Yuan and Chang negotiated Sung Chen-yuan regarding their betrayal of the allied forces with the result that Yuan and Chang led sections of the allied forces to capitulate to Sung Chen-yuan. At that time, the situation in Changpei was steadily growing worse and the troops under Sung Chen-yuan came not far from Changpei. While the offensive of the enemies was much serious, our party (the Front Committee) did not take any concrete measure in coping with the situation, waiting for the method from Tais Fen-chong and Fang Chen-wu. By that time, Tais Fen-chong took his men to Hitaifen(place) and even led away the 8th Division which was under our leadership. Within the city of Changpei, besides our 18th and 18th Divisions, the other forces belonged to Fang Chen-wu. While we considered that the situation became worse due to the fact that Fang Chen-wu ordered the Saving Country Society not to write slogans at its place, and that our responsible comrades of the F.C. and working members in the S.C.A. would be subjected to the danger of being arrested by Fang Chen-wu, our comrades in the F.C. together with Chang Kuo-tou said that Fang Chen-wu and Yuan would not betray us.

The first day when we had retreated from Changpei, Yuan was decided to disband our 18th and 18th divisions but dared not do so due to the fear that he was not able to disband us. Because of knowing that the 18th division was completely under the leadership of the S.C.A., Yuan ordered the 18th division to leave the city for a village about 18 li's distance from the Heian city at 7 o'clock in the afternoon on the same day without the least delay. Upon receiving this order, our 18th Division began to go to the appointed village while the 18th Division was ordered by Yuan to take the duty in guarding the Heian city. As far as going to a place about 4 or 5 li away from the city, we were checked by the local self-defence army under Chang

Lee San. At the time when we left the city, our division commander wrote me a letter saying that he could not come to the troop and entrusting me to command these troops. Then I wrote our division-gon rei a letter asking him to come to our force, at the same time writing a letter to comrades of the S.C. urging them to leave Changpei city. Meanwhile, I sent a report to Yuan to the effect that we would certainly return to the city for we were prevented by the self-defense army from advancing to the appointed village. Being afraid of our real return to the city, Yuan gave us an order to the effect that "we might settle the self-defense army by force had it refused our passage and that it is not necessary to return to the city". Before receiving the order from Yuan, we knew that the self-defense force has only about 20 men, 10 horses and few rifles. The self-defense force was disarmed by us within about 10 minutes.

On the following day, the responsible comrades of the S.C. and working comrades in the S.C.A. came to our force, saying that Feng Chen-wu led his men to Dorekow, Sung Chen-yuan's troops entered the hsein city of Changpei, the other allied forces left the Changpei city and Yuan with his men remained in Changpei and disarmed our 16th Division. Then, all comrades both in the S.C. and in the S.C.A. followed our 18th Division to advance. On the same night, we arrived at Elchuanpinze and were in conjunction with the 2nd, 15th divisions, the 16th Division of the Cavalry under Tsai Fen-chong, and a unit (deserting from the troops of Sun Tien-yin) which was under the command of Lin Tien Yuan.

The following day after the arrival of our forces at Elchuanpinze, a military meeting was held at which the high officers of various forces were present, including our responsible comrades like Big-Nose, Chang Kuo-tou etc. At this meeting, Tsai Fen-chong was elected as a field general of the allied army and the Revolutionary Military Committee was set up the members of which were Tsai Fen-chong, Big-nose, Chang Kuo-tou, etc.

On the third day, when the discussion of where we should go, various units proposed to go to Songta for a temporary rest, where the troops under Kao were stationed. Tsai Fen-chong said that he might be responsible for the negotiation with Kao regarding our borrowing regions from Kao for a rest due to his friendship with Kao. On the 4th day, we started to Songta. In the evening of the same day, there were only the 16th and 5th divisions and the 3rd Division and Pistol Company of Tsai Fen-chong moving towards Songta while a unit of about 100 men under Wang Ling and the 2nd Division that Comrade Chang Kuo-tou regarded as our basis for the future creation of our new Soviet districts in North China did not proceed to Songta but capitulated to Sung Chen-yuan. This 2nd Division was under the command of Wang Ling (comrade) who said that "there is no way out in case we follow the Front Committee." Wang Ling is now expelled from the party by the Front Committee.

#### 4. Our regulations in Szechuan

When we arrived at a place as far as 80 li away from Songta, Kao sent a representative to us, refusing our passage through his regions. There, a meeting was held at which we had to modify our destination, deciding to advance in the direction Szechuan. Following our arrival at Szechuan, we began re-organizing our 18th Division. Men coming over from the troops of Sun Tien-yin were incorporated into the 1st Regiment of the 18th Division with Kuo Hsing Fu as a Colonel. The original men in

the 18th Division were re-organized the 2nd Regiment of the 18th Division with me as colonel while the Special Company of the 18th Division was not subject to the reorganization. The original commander (Hsu Chuan-chung) of the 18th Division was appointed the vice-commander while Lin Zen-feng as the commander of the 18th Division. The 8th Division was not reorganized. We did not agree to change the division commander on the ground that Lin was new comrade and was devoid of the military experience. Although the Front Committee considered our opinion correct, it had to appoint Lin as a division commander in order to avoid the discontentment of soldiers coming to us from Sun Tien-ying. After the conclusion of re-organizing our force, we informed Tsai Fan-chong to formally appoint them whom we decided before.

Taking this opportunity to make activities, Chang Kuo-tou assailed the Front Committee by saying that the F.C. has now withdrawn the work of Hsu Chuan-chung and would oust the old comrades and Shensiens comrades from the troops. In fact, Chang used the provocative words to fool the comrades and meanwhile Hsu Chuan-chung did not manifest any discontentment to the change of his position by the F.C. when the F.C. had several talks with him about the appointment of him as a vice commander.

After the settlement of the problem regarding the reorganization of our force, we began discussing the problem of our action but the opinions of comrades were divergent. Some proposed that we should go to North Shensi; some advocated to move along the Peiping-Hankow railway, some were in favour of that we should first proceed to Yuhshien and then to go to the regions along the Peiping-Hankow railway; some contended that we should first go to Desakow where the Fang Chen-wu forces were, co-operating with Fang Chen-wu to rush into the vicinities of Peiping and then advancing towards the Peiping-Hankow Railway. As a result, we yielded to the proposal of Tsai Fan-chong who advocated to advance towards Desakow because he received the repeated telegrams from Fang Chen-wu who urged Tsai Fan-chong to go to Desakow due to the fear that Fang Chen-wu would disarm his men. At the same time, Fang Chen-wu, aside from promising that all problems about supplies would be easily settled if we came, said that he had joined hands with Lin Kwei-tung and Kuang Tsai-lin in order to attack on Peiping, and that our future action might be discussed after your (our) arrival.

Chang Kuo-tou proposed to go to North Shensi while the Front Committee persisted in going to Central and South Hopei due to the fact that in Central and South Hopei we have good mass work. By that time, scores of comrades asked the F.C. "How can we go to South Hopei?" The F.C. answered: "We may go with Tsai and Fang and after that we may discuss this problem." Some of comrades asked before the F.C.: "Why do we go towards South Hopei?" A responsible comrade of the F.C. said that this is an instruction from the C.C. and there is no necessity for discussion. This word of the F.C. aroused the discontentment of comrades towards the F.C.

The result of our discussion was that we were unanimous as to the resolution of the F.C. to go to South Hopei. However, comrades at large were not satisfied with the explanation of the F.C. as to how to go to South Hopei. The F.C. only said that we may follow Tsai to go to Desakow and then to South Hopei.



5. The details about our departure for Dazekow from  
Excellence.

The 5th and 18th divisions under our leadership, together with the 3rd Division of the cavalry (about 1,000 men) of Tsai Yen-sheng and his men (less than 1,000) left for Dazekow. On the first day, our 18th Division, on its way to Dazekow, met with the forces of landlords that fired us in preventing us from passing. Thus, we ordered our force to attack on the castle of the landlord militia and within 3 hours the castle was captured by us. During this operation, about 50 rifles, 30 horses, clothes and other were wrested by us from the militias. Meanwhile, several landlords were executed. The victory of this engagement promoted the fighters to the high spirit for war.

Following the capture of this castle by us, propaganda work was made. Properties of Church and landlords were meted out to poor people, but the poor people dared not take. On the way to Dazekow, beyond distributing handbills among masses, we conducted the struggles for the division of food. Some of villages were almost vacant and only the aged and children were left at home, who said that all men made their escape, fearing the arrival of Tsai Yu-ling's men looting our countryside.

Not far from Dazekow, we stopped in a village where no food was found for the mass ran away in advance. In the night, we were ordered to enter the city of Dazekow where the forces of Tsai Yen-sheng had come in while the men of Yang Chen-wa had left for Yenchow. In Yenchow, Yang Chen-wa called a military conference of officers above the rank of the division-commanders. A discussion was made regarding the problem of the banner, resulting in doing away with the banner of the Anti-Japanese Allied Army and in holding up the flag of the Anti-Traitor Allied Army. At this meeting Yang Chen-wa was elected as commander-in-chief; Tsai Yu-ling as vice-commander-in-chief; Tsai Yen-sheng as Field Commander of the Left Route, etc.

When leaving Dazekow, all forces were ordered to change the anti-Japanese banner into the anti-traitor (Chiang Kai-shek) banner. At that time, we heard that Tsai, Tsia, etc. stipulated for certain term with Japan and the Manchukuo, many signs and small flags of which were distributed to soldiers, causing them great hesitation. Scores of soldiers asked our comrades by saying "Have we capitulated to the Manchukuo? If true, we will wander away from the troops." They have always shown hesitation, although we, under the instruction of the Front Committee, explained before them that this is our tactic. Their skepticism vanished until the Japanese forces attacked us from the air.

In Dazekow where we had stayed for 4 days, the Front Committee held a conference of our whole comrades, at the meeting of which the F.C., aside from reporting on the political situation of the present day, as well as on the dismissal of Chang Kuo-tou from the party, did not make any discussion regarding the other problems. Before this conference was to be held, some comrades like Hsu Chuan-chang did not agree to hold the conference of comrades, on the ground that this force is not the red army at present and it would be detrimental to our secret work if the conference of the party members be called. Comrade Big-Nose retorted on Hsu, saying that this troop, though not being the red army at the present time, would go along the path towards the red army, because it could not stand at any rate among the white troops.

Some comrades, not informed by the Front Committee of the holding of the party members' conference, asked the F.C. whether they are members of the party or not and why the F.C. did not tell them of the convocation of the conference

of the party members if they were comrades. Some of comrades asked the F.C. how we dealt with the converting of the anti-Japanese banner into the anti-traitor banner by Fang and Tais. The answer of the F.C. was that it had come after we followed Fang and Tais to attack on Peiping.

At the meeting of the military conference held by Fang in Yenchow, one of decisions was to advance towards Keeyan etc. and to occupy Peiping before the 15th day of 8th month by of the lunar year.

#### 6. Action from Dorekew to Keeyan.

Following the men of Fang Chen-wu, our forces spent about one week in their walking from Dorekew to Keeyan. In the course of the travel, the F.C. did not discuss our future method after the arrival at Keeyan, only following the troops to walk. Despite the lack of shoes to wear and food to eat, soldiers were in high spirit in walking, hoping to have good prospects following the arrival of their destination. Along the road we took, we never met with a single peasant because the masses ran away a long time due to the fear of the bandits incorporated by Fang Chen-wu into his forces.

The responsible comrades of the Front Committee explained before comrades that they have decided our own means and effected our own independent military movement. However, in fact, the F.C. did not do any preparatory work, excepting limiting its work to the intercourse with the high officers. Later, Fang Chen-wu informed us of the arrival of his men at Keelocyan, wanting us to follow them soon. Upon the arrival at a village (south of Kweiyuan), we heard that the men of Fang Chen-wu were defeated by the K.M.T. troops and retreated from Keelocyan. Meanwhile, a unit of the enemy cavalry attacked on our forces. During this period, our comrades in general asked the F.C. what method our party would take. The F.C. answered by saying that we will take our own way at night.

Arriving at Dalschike, the F.C. changed its original line, wanting to proceed to East Peiping (East Hepei) instead of South Hepei. At a place where the enemy cavalry made ferocious attack on us, many comrades proposed to wander away from Fang Chen-wu and Tais Fow-chang, effecting our own independent military movement. That is, they advocated to go to either South Hepei or various haunts east of Peiping. The Front Committee deemed it dangerous to set up our independent movement so that it persisted in not wandering away with Fang Chen-wu and Tais Fow-chang.

#### 7. Details from Tsulihow to Neijitow.

In order to avoid the attack from the enemy, our force retreated to Tsulihow. At the same night, our force left for Neijitow where the responsible comrades of the Front Committee ordered us to rush Chantungchow at 12 o'clock in the following night in hopes of crossing the Peiping-Singyang railway and said that if we not leave this place the enemy will send large units of the troops in checking us from passing through Chantungchow. Due to the failure of the 5th Division to arrive at Neijitow, we did not begin conducting our military movement. On the third day, the enemy attacked on Neijitow. On the 4th day, we left for Songchow, intending to pass this place where the enemy had sent large troops in preventing us from passing. Under such circumstance, we were again prepared to proceed to Yeeking and to go to South-Hepei through Kanchang. Just at the time when we were starting, the 5th Division sent a report to us, asking us to send a battalion of men to

help it retreat for it had suffered a heavy loss with a colonel being killed. Then we did to do as it demanded. At night when the 5th Division returned, we with it came to Heishan, in the preparations for the second attack on Tsoulinkow through where we might advance towards East Peiping (East Kopei). Unexpectedly, the men of Pang Chen-wu had been concentrated in Heishan, saying that it is difficult to pass through Tsoulinkow because this pass is guarded by the Japanese troops. In Heishan, Pang Chen-wu held a military meeting at which the decision was reached that there is no other alternative than to rush Shantungow. When we returned to Hojitown again, Big-Jose (comrade) had left our force for Peiping.

The responsible comrade of the F.C. said before us that after passing through Shantungow we certainly effected our independent action, rushing across the Peiping-Suiyung railway and marching in the direction of the Peiping-Hankow railway. Later when all of our allied forces repulsed the enemy and passed Shantungow, our units were ordered by Tais Jen-chung to advance towards the Peiping-Suiyung railway in attacking on a village where, about 20 li from the railway, the main of the enemy troops was stationed. After the occupation of this village, we continued to advance and arrived at a place about 10 li from the railway. By that time, the whole of the 2nd Regiment of our force proposed not to go back but write a report to our army-commander, asking him to concentrate all our forces in preparation for crossing the railway and advancing in the direction of South Kopei. Unexpectedly, the repeated orders came to our hands, instructing us to return and saying that there is another plan. In pursuance of the order from above, we then returned. Later, the Front Committee sent a comrade to us, saying that the preparation is made to leave Pang and Tais in the same night and to march towards South Kopei and inviting us to express opinion. Our answer was that we have none to express but quite agreed. Then, we ordered our force to prepare for departure at 11 o'clock in the night.

One hour after our force had been concentrated in the playground, we did not see the arrival of our division-commander together with the workers of the division-headquarters. Then we sent many men to find our commander and workers everywhere, discovering them still in vain. When our officers were asked and came to the playground, the 5th Division and the 15th Division were moving towards Shantungow in accordance with the order of Tais Jen-chung. Men were sent everywhere to find the 5th Division because the F.C. lost its connection with the 5th Division. Therefore we had to return and to advance towards Shantungow in pursuance of the instruction from Tais Jen-chung. The attempt to effect our independent action was not realizable.

At 10 o'clock in the following morning after we arrived in the vicinity of Shantungow, the enemy positively fought us and the 3rd Division of cavalry under command of Tais Jen-chung retreated after being defeated by the K.M.T. troops. Then the 15th and 5th divisions came to the rescue of their fellow fighters. Being fully aware that we have no other way but to fight, Pang and Tais were determined to launch a counter-attack against the K.M.T. troops. Our 15th and 5th divisions were ordered to an attack on Hahsha and Hsueh-village. Upon receiving the order to storm Hahsha, our forces fought the said village at all hands. Though we wanted few rifles from the enemy in this fighting, we administered a crushing blow to the enemy troops.

After the capture of Hahsha, we stayed there about 3 or 4 days during which the F.C. did not make any discussion. Everyday, comrades asked the F.C. what measure we should

take. The F.C. answered that we should follow Pang

and Tsie to advance towards West Peiping, considering it impossible that our 18th and 5th divisions establish their independent movement. When we left Kuloko and advanced eastward, it was reported that the Japanese troops were there and it is difficult for us to pass. According to our investigation, there was nothing but rumor made by Fang Chen-wu who intends to surrender to Ho Yin-ching (agent of Chiang Kai-shek in Peiping), unwilling to make us wander away from him. Due to the hindrance by the Japanese force, our force had to return to Kuloko. Then returning, we discovered that this village had been occupied by the enemy, and, after a bitter fighting, we recaptured Kuloko.

One day, in the early morning, the enemy launched an attack on all lines against Kuloko, with the support of the Japanese air forces. At that time, our shots and shells were nearly exhausted and our army commander Liu, considering we would be disarmed by the enemy unless we fight a desperate battle, sent a report to Fang and Tsie asking them what to do. Their answer was to "rush out." After getting the order, we prepared to begin rushing.

The order from Fang and Tsie said that they conducted the counter-attack on all lines. In fact, the 18th, 5th divisions, together with sections of the forces under Tsie and Fang, took part in the counter-attack against the enemy, with the result that within 3 hours the small and big hills (Tomsan) were reoccupied by us and about one regiment of the enemy was disarmed.

After the recapture of Shoutanshan (small hill) comrades in general considered it better to leave Shoutanshan, either going to North or South. At the same time, they demanded the P.C. to concentrate our forces and those under our influence together in order to facilitate our actions. I, with comrades seeing the political work in the troops, asked the P.C. what measure we should take. When visiting the P.C., we met with an opposition from our army-commander (Lin Zou-fang) who expressed an angry manner causing our extreme dissatisfaction. Seeing that the situation was not good, the P.C. called me out of the room, saying that Lin was very vacillating recently, and explaining many problems for us. However, I was not satisfied with such explanation.

Since we re-occupied Shoutanshan, we stayed there for one week during which the enemy attacked us everyday. In their attempt to surrender to Hanking, Fang Chen-wu and Tsie Fen-cheng every day dispatched their representatives to Peiping to consult with Ho Yin-ching (agent of Hanking) with regard to the capitulating terms while our P.C. viewed this problem with equanimity, waiting for the betrayal of Fang and Tsie. Every day, comrades visited the members of the P.C. and asked them whether we follow Fang and Tsie to surrender or we carry out our independent military action. The P.C. answered: "We leave for our destination to-morrow." Today our responsible comrades in the P.C. said "to-morrow" to go whereas to-morrow then said still "to-morrow." Of course such dilatory policy of the P.C. not only causes it to lose its confidence among comrades but leads comrades to extreme dissatisfaction with it and in some cases to the hesitation to the extent that the P.C. and our military leader (comrade Lin Chuan-fan) will follow in the wake of Fang Chen-wu and Tsie Fen-cheng to surrender to the enemy by selling out our 18th and 5th divisions.

In Shantung, little propaganda work was made by us due chiefly to the oppression on the part of Fung and Tsie. Although it was difficult to make the propaganda openly, the semi-open activities of ours were not sufficient at all. The F.C. must naturally be responsible. Knowing that comrades and soldiers were anxious to leave Shantung and fearing that the events would break out internally if they were dilly-dallying any longer, the members of the F.C., as well as our leading comrades responsible for the military work began to convince Fung and Tsie for the departure for East Peiping from Shantung. Fung Chen-wu advocated to march in the direction of East Lopei (Jehol) while Tsie Fen-cheng was in favor of advancing towards the Peiping-Pekow Railway with the intention of surrendering to Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government.

Our Front Committee agreed the proposal of Tsie to go along the Peiping-Pekow railway, saying that we might to Kaoyang etc. (Central and North Hopei) by utilizing the line pursued by Tsie.

At that time, the opinion of comrades in large was that "it is better to leave Shantung no matter to what place we go", due to the fear the further drive by the enemy. Comrades considered we had better to discard Fung and Tsie, setting up our independent leadership, saying it is detrimental to our action that we continued to join hands with Fung and Tsie.

- under the following causes:-
- (1) the larger numbers of the troops caused our military movement inconvenient, at the same time attracting the attention of the enemy.
  - (2) In case we want to carry through our tasks, they (Fung Chen-wu and Tsie Fen-cheng) will prevent us from doing so and in some cases disarm us by force.
  - (3) If we go with the troops of Fung and Tsie, the masses are caused incapable of discerning the difference of our troops from Fung and Tsie.
  - (4) Our forces will succeed in rushing at any place should we wander away from Fung and Tsie and establish our independent military movement.
  - (5) We should immediately leave Fung and Tsie, advancing in the direction of North Hopei.
  - (6) Had we continued not to wander away from Fung and Tsie, we forces will steadily be growing decreased as evidenced in the fact that during each war Fung and Tsie sent our forces like the 20th Division etc. to the foremost front as their main force, with the result that we had no method to replenish our forces after sustaining losses.
  - (7) The 5th Division be re-organized once, as the 10th and 5th Divisions be re-organized into a filling corps under which are divided the big, middle and small units.
  - (8) In view of the problems being settled unsuitable and because of the vanishing of comrades, comrades and soldiers and lower officers made their departure when in Shantung.

The activities of our leading military comrades to leave Shantung resulted in success. Then, our forces left for Tangchow from Shantung. Then we left our original position and went about 20 li, the enemies did not know our evacuation, continuing to fire on our original line.

Later we arrived at a village of Shantung, preparing to cross Hsiao (stream). It is impossible to cross this stream through the bridges that were guarded either by the Japanese forces or by the Kuanghsing troops.

Then, Fung Chen-wu took few soldiers of the cavalry to the bank of the stream, ordering them to try to cross it. They discovered in the middle of the stream it is too deep for us to pass. Then, Fung returned, reporting it impossible to cross the stream. His consultation with Tsie concerning the problem of crossing the river resulted in the temporary stationing of

the troops in a village about 5 li far from Shumen Hsien for the discussion of the further methods.

In fact, as the bottom of this stream is sand, some parts are deep but some parts are not deep for us to pass. But Fang did not know about it.

When we arrived at Shangkzen, the enemies in the city of Shumen Hsien still did not know our presence, mistaking us for their own men to be sent to fight us, and therefore they conveyed the war-supplies like about 70,000 rounds of ammunition etc. in about 10 carriages to the front in reinforcing their men. Taking this opportunity, we captured all of their war supplies.

After the arrival at Shangkzen, comrades proposed not to stay there any longer, saying that we should shortly devise means and ways to cross this stream and that if not able to cross this stream we should directly rush towards the vicinities of Peiping where the enemies must be not well prepared because they are focussing their attention on Shoutanhsien and Kaeloeyen. Our leading military comrades and the P.C. said that "we should not run the risk."

Until at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemies launched the counter-attack on us. The 3rd Division of Tsia Pan-chong was first engaged in resisting the enemies but not an hour passed the 3rd Division was defeated with great losses. No sooner had the 3rd Division retreated than the enemy troops began fighting our 5th Division. By that time, the soldiers of the 5th Division wavered. We sent a section of the 18th Division in re-enforcing the 5th Division, instructing the 5th Division that it should not retreat whatsoever. As a result, this village was not captured by the enemies. But, the Japanese air forces continued to drop bombs into our positions, causing us to find no villages to camouflage our forces.

In the night, what measure we should take was discussed without result. Some proposed to rush out with the best of our abilities, and some suggested that we devise our method until to-morrow while our Front Committee contended that to rush out is dangerous. For this reason, no troop movement was made in the night. During this time, comrades and soldiers were so vacillating that many of them made at night their desertion which is much great in contrast with that made in Shoutanhsien.

In the early morning of the following day, although the Hanking troops, making the second battle against us, were repulsed by us, the Japanese sent the airplanes by larger batches to fight us from the air attack. During this engagement, undoubtedly great many of horses were killed by the Japanese bombs and though the men killed were not in great number but the minds of soldiers, officers and comrades were filled with consternation. Knowing that there is no way out, all of leaders were decided to rush out at night. In the middle night, all of our forces fought the desperate battles against the enemies, with the result that the enemies were defeated and the appointed places and positions were wrested from the enemies. As soon as the day was just dawning, the Hanking troops launched a counter-attack, fighting us with machine guns, cannons, etc. but no great casualties were made on our side. The Japanese airplanes alone played the most important role in attacking us and all the villages where we were stationed were completely bombarded. We were always pursued by the Japanese forces when we escaped from villages to villages. Under the pressure of the Japanese forces, it was absolutely impossible for us to retreat to the hills. By that time, he sure, not only were soldiers and lower officers showing panic and consternation, but as well Fang Chen-wu and Tsia Pan-chong manifested vacillation.

having no alternative to cope with the situation, desiring nothing short of finding a way to cause them to escape to the safe place.

At that time Pang and Tsie had made up their mind to surrender and sent their representatives to Song Cheng (agent of Yen Shih Shan), promising to lay down their arms. In the afternoon, they succeeded in capitulating to Nanking and then left the troops for the headquarter of Song Cheng who promised to send them by motorcar to the place where we don't know. Our forces were ordered to be stationed in the appointed places where the enemy troops surrounded us with machine guns.

Hsu Chuan Ching was instructed by the F.C. to leave the force. I also left the troops. It was said that our forces would be re-organized and our army commander (Lin) would be appointed as colonel. I considered that the enemy will force us to lay down arms while the F.C. deemed it possible to re-organize our force by Nanking. In the evening, an instruction came to our hands from the enemy, ordering us to lay down arms. Otherwise, we are settled by force. After disarmed by the enemy, comrades, the F.C. members, and sections of soldiers went their respective way.

During the period of the disarmament by the enemy, soldiers shed tears, saying that "we (the anti-Japanese forces) are disarmed by the Chinese troops."

The main causes for this failure, I consider, are the following:-

1. The Front Committee did not play the important role in its leadership, failing to penetrate its political influence into the mass of soldiers and instead limiting its activities to the circles of officers and commanders.
2. The Front Committee failed to appraise the whole of the work, never carrying on its organizational work, especially in the forces under Pang Chuan-wei and Tsie Yen-chong.
3. The work done among soldiers of the 18th and 8th Divisions was still insufficient. The Soldiers' Committee could not play a leading and important role, failing to discuss the opinions expressed by lower mass of soldiers, and even was dominated by the student-elements of the Special Guard Company.
4. There was lack of the prompt military action and the vacillation was shown in each military movement.
5. We did not pay attention to the mass work when our forces were stationed in the villages causing the masses to look upon our forces as the bandit-units like the forces under Pang Yu-ling. Although we led the poor people to conduct the food-dividing struggles, we committed a number of mistakes in them.
6. Each action lacked the pre-arranged plan and then there was no method in the course of the action.
7. This failure was a result of the leadership of the right opportunism. Our F.C. completely became a sort of a tail of militarist.
- 8) The F.C. had no determination to carry out the decision of the C.C. to propose to go to South Hwai where we had better work. We (lower comrades) agreed to the proposal of the C.C.
- 9) The departure of Comrade Hsi-Hsue for Peiping caused serious of comrades the further vacillation.

TRANSLATION OF EXHIBIT NO. 89 SEIZED DURING THE COURSE OF  
A RAID AT NO. 377 CHANGPING ROAD ON MARCH 2, 1934.

Budget of the Publishing Department

May 1933

- A. - House rentals: \$36.00  
 1) Tu's (徐) house rent: \$14.00.  
 2) Li's (李) " : \$12.00.  
 3) Tu's boy: \$5.00.  
 4) Li's " : \$5.00.
- B. - Living Expenses: \$52.00.  
 1) Tu's living expenses: \$25.00.  
 2) Li's " : \$15.00.  
 3) Sin Ying's (房英) living expenses: \$12.00.
- C. - Expenses in maintaining offices: \$380.50.  
 1) Northern Distribution Station: \$300.00.  
 2) Tientsin Factory: \$80.50.
- D. - Miscellaneous expenses: \$28.50.  
 1) Newspaper advertising for missing persons: \$27.00.  
 (This money should be defrayed by the Entertaining  
 Section, but as their fund has already been spent,  
 it is therefore mentioned in this budget).  
 2) Stationery: \$1.50.  
 3) Bargain money (renting of room) lost by Li: \$1.00.  
 4) Bargain money (renting of room) lost by Tsang (曾): \$2.00.

GRAND TOTAL : \$470.00.

General Budget of the Publishing Department

May 1933

- Receipts : \$1259.50.  
 1) Balance b/d from last month: \$401.91.  
 2) Fund for the current month: \$800.00.  
 3) Sale of machinery: \$ 40.80.  
 4) Sale of books: \$ 16.39.  
 5) Party membership fee: \$ 1.30.
- Expenditure: \$1132.70.  
 1) Personal expenses of the Dept: \$470.00.  
 2) Printing: \$138.28.  
 3) Machinery (?): \$359.80.  
 4) To the Second Section: \$167.64.

Balance: \$126.80.



**How will the Party Branches in villages  
carry out their activities?**

It is worthy of discussion as to how the Party will promote and develop the activities of Party Branches in villages. Our decisions can be reached by studying the following points:-

- (1) Secret work in villages is absolutely impossible as the farmers in one village are always familiar with one another and are always ready to disclose our secrets.
- (2) If we desire to carry on secret work in safety by limiting our activities to a considerable degree, we practically close our door against the farmers.

In view of the above we are of the opinion that although we desire to keep to ourselves the secrets of the Party in connection with activities in villages, we must at the same time conduct mass movements among farmers openly and undauntedly. We must have a clear conception of the above points and bear them in mind for they concern greatly the future of our revolution.

**Our duties and policies in peasant movements**

- 1) Lead the peasant masses in their daily struggles and develop the struggles to land revolution and racial revolution.
- 2) Unite the poor peasants and middle class peasants and urge them to oppose rich farmers, landlords, and the gentry.
- 3) Arm the peasants and induce them to carry out guerilla warfare against reactionary elements.
- 4) Hired peasants and poor peasants should be made the basis of the party in villages.
- 5) Rich farmers and landlords should never be allowed to participate in Party activities or mix with poor peasants.
- 6) The activities of the Party in villages should be adaptable to the existing conditions and the living conditions of the peasants.

Translation of Exhibit No. 91 seized at No. 677  
Changning Road on March 2, 1936.

- 1) Li Teh-sai (李德才), representative of the Eastern Indian Archipelago, has been here over two months. His case has been settled and he is now staying in a hotel. He can start at once, although some minor questions require further discussion.
- 2) Teng Zu-ming (鄧樹明), a doctor in Manchuria, has been here over three months and is already in touch with "Kiangsu" (Kiangsu Provincial Committee). Owing to some trouble at the place of reception, he has removed and is now staying in a hotel. "Kiangsu" can be instructed to look out for him.
- 3) Lao Kang (趙可), representative of the Manchurian Anti-Imperialist League, came here to attend the National Salvation Conference and inspect the Soviet District. He has been here over two weeks and finished his reports which should however be supplemented. He stays in a hotel.
- 4) Feng Lao-dur (馮老頭) has returned from Soviet Russia and has been here over one month. His work has been decided upon and now he stays in a hotel. Tell "them" (?) to see him at once.
- 5) Keng Ying and Jieh (根英及傑) have been here over two months. Their work has been decided upon but they require further explanation. They are staying in a hotel.
- 6) Zao Deo-tsiar (趙大姐) has been here one month and is staying in a hotel. Her work has been decided upon and she can start at once, but it has not yet been decided whether she may go by herself or with the help of some other comrade.
- 7) Chiang Chien-tsing (蔣朝青) was sent from Pechow to Shanghai to undergo training, but failed owing to difference in dialect. It is learned that he will be sent to the Soviet district. He is staying inside the house.
- 8) Mao Teh-fu (毛德夫) was sent here by the Publication Department about two weeks ago and, it is reported, will be sent to the Soviet District. He is staying inside the house.
- 9) Soong Liang-shueh (宋良曲) and Huh Lao-dur (郝老頭) came from Hupoh and Honan boundary. They are staying inside the house.
- 10) Kung Tsing (孔青), Ngien Hung-siang (嚴恆祥), Lin Lee (林烈) and Lao Ching-piao (劉金樵) came from the Soviet district. Wang Yang-sung (王遠崇) was sent here by the Seamen's General. They will all go to "Ho" (Hoseow) to undergo training but have not yet started owing to some trouble with the "communication." The first four came here about 1 year ago and the last one about 6 months ago. They are all staying inside the house.
- 11) Li Chia-fu (李家富), a comrade from the "National General", came here about two months ago. He is staying in a hotel.
- 12) Wu Yuen-yien (吳婉賢), Kung Ping's (孟平) wife, came here about one month ago and is staying inside the house. It has been decided to send her to the Soviet District.

- 13) Hsu Ching-suh (徐直生), Yui Kwong's (余光) wife, came here about 2 months ago and is staying in hospital, but will soon come out.
- 14) Doctor Hsu (许医生) has been here for 3 months. It is decided to send him to the Soviet District, but he is now still staying at "home" because the courier has not yet left.
- 15) Two students who have been here from Anhwei to undergo training, are now staying in a hotel.
- 16) The work for Siam Zung (小陈) has been decided and he will start as soon as accounts are cleared up.
- 17) Zung Dzung (陈崇) has been here for about one month, but we have lost our connection with him owing to entertainment problem. He might be located to-day.

See Lee (苏黎)

28.5.33.

TRANSLATION OF EXHIBIT NO. 92 SEIZED DURING THE COURSE OF  
A RAID CONDUCTED AT NO. 677 CHANGPING ROAD ON MARCH 2, 1934.

Particulars of White troops in Shantung are given hereunder :-

- (1) 20th Division, "A" Class. Divisional Commander Sheng Deong Shoen(孫桐宣). Divisional Headquarters at Yenchow. 58th Brigade stated south of Tai-an; 59th Brigade at Li Tsing and vicinity; 60th Brigade in the vicinity of Tai-Ling.
- (2) 22nd Division, "B" Class. Divisional Commander Kah Liang King(谷良民). Divisional Headquarters at Tsinan. 64th and 65th Brigades stationed in the vicinity of Tsinan.
- (3) 29th Division, "A" Class. Divisional Commander Kan Foh Ling(李福林). Divisional Headquarters at Tsao Tsung. 66th Brigade stationed at Foh Shan and vicinity; 68th Brigade in the vicinity of Kiaochow-Tsingtao Railway Line; 67th Brigade near Kiaochow.
- (4) 74th Division, "C" Class. Divisional Commander Joe Lih Ts(李立石). Headquarters at Kao Tsang. 220th Brigade at Tsong Cheng and Tsang Kah; 222nd Brigade at Kao Tsang and Tsichan.
- (5) 81st Division, "C" Class. Divisional Commander Tsai Hsueh Tsung(張玉堂). Headquarters at Ling Chi. 241st Brigade at Ling Chi and Tsao Cheng; 243rd Brigade at Chi S, Lee Hsien, and Jih Tsao.
- (6) Pistol Brigade consisting of 4,000 men armed with "Slate" pistols and portable machine guns. Stationed at Tsinan.
- (7) Cavalry Brigade consisting of about 1,000 men. Stationed at Tsingchow.
- (8) Armoured Train Corps stationed at Tsinan.
- (9) Engineering Battalion under the direct control of the Chief Commander.
- "A" Class Division: one regiment of artillery, one regiment of stone gunners, one "pistol" battalion, one company of cavalry, and three brigades of infantry.
- "B" Class Division: one pistol company, one cavalry company, one engineering battalion, and two infantry brigades.
- "C" Class Division: one pistol company, one cavalry company, one engineering battalion and two infantry brigades.

Total strength of the White Army in Shantung:  
60,000.

Strength of People's Volunteers under the control  
of General Kan Foh Jow: 2,000.

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TRANSLATION OF EXHIBIT NO. 93 SEIZED AT NO. 577 CHANGPING  
ROAD ON MARCH 2, 1934.

A letter sent by the Central Organ to its various branches in Manchuria and the whole body of members in connection with the condition at that place and the work of the Communist Party.

Since the occupation of Manchuria, the Japanese imperialists have laid bare their ambition to interfere with the Chinese revolution by force as a preliminary step towards the attack upon the Soviet Russia. They are endeavouring to colonize this large tract of land, but their efforts do not show any great success. The economic condition in Manchuria goes from bad to worse. Numerous exorbitant taxes have been imposed and the farmers have been ruthlessly deprived of their holdings. In consequence of this terrorism, the labourers, farmers and the bourgeois in Manchuria are hostile towards the invaders and their running dogs. Meanwhile, a revolutionary movement is being started by the labourers and farmers in Japan against their militarist government. It seems that the Japanese jingoists are now confronted with opposition from within and without, but they still have aims on North China, made possible by the non-resistance policy adopted by the unscrupulous Kuomintang.

The Hanking Government has exposed to the public her weakness in resisting the Japanese imperialists. The only hope to defeat the invaders depends upon the masses. All the volunteer leaders in Manchuria who were either under the leadership of Chiang Kuo-shan or the direction of the Kuomintang disappeared following the attack by the Japanese, but the anti-imperialist movement motivated by the labourers and farmers goes forward with increasing momentum. These warriors are the members of the "Red Guerrilla Corps" directed by the Communist Party. They are the real revolutionists who wish to fight for the freedom of the masses. It is, however, a pity that the "Red Guerrilla Corps" have not yet become the leaders of the anti-Japanese movement, despite the weight of their political influence.

The Kuomintang maintains the policy of capitulation to the Imperialists. Taking advantage of the anti-Japanese movement, it intensifies its attack upon the Chinese labourers and soviet areas. Revolutionary intellectuals and farmers and the soldiers are being oppressed on the plea of maintaining good order in the areas wrested from the Red Forces. The Kuomintang assists the invaders to suppress the activities of those who are participating in the real anti-Japanese campaign with iron and blood. This is evidenced in the attitude of various cliques in the Kuomintang towards the Manchuria Problem. Moreover each clique has its supporter. For instance, the Hanking Clique with Chiang Kai Shek as its leader attempted to enter into direct negotiations with the Japanese Imperialists and promised to comply with the suggestions of the "robber" League of Nations. Meanwhile it makes a show of opposing the Japanese invasion of Manchuria with the object of capturing the credit of the American Imperialists. The Hanking Clique under the leadership of Chen Tai-ling and Ma Hsueh-ying strongly denounces the Japanese movement in Manchuria, but it aims at capturing the people's attention from the "Sinking and Thirsting Battles" so that the British Imperialists would be able to put forth their plan to occupy the two provinces in question.

The above facts show that only the Communist International and the Central Organ maintain a reasonable attitude towards the Manchuria Problem. They aim at the overthrow of the reactionary National Government and intend to lead the armed masses to carry on the national revolution and anti-imperialist warfare in order to maintain Chinese independence. With a view to avoiding failure, we should make every effort to stabilize our party influence in Manchuria and fight for the leadership in the anti-Japanese movement as well as other "People's Activities".

We should try not only to effect the emancipation of our race and to protect "Soviet" China, but also to accomplish our international duty, that is to support Soviet Russia by force of arms.

In order to reach this goal, we must fight first of all to win and maintain a united front to beat down the running dogs and the Japanese imperialists, and pave the way to our victory in Manchuria. The following points should be borne in mind when executing our plan :-

- (1) To maintain our political independence, i.e. to keep close watch on the intrigues of rebels, and to expose the "Rightist Elements" and deprive of the leadership of proletarian class. *Wmm*
- (2) To pay close attention to the conditions when we execute our plan. Remember always that our activities should start among the soldiers and volunteers to form a strong united front in the anti-Japanese campaign.
- (3) To accelerate the political education and organizing power of the proletarian class so that they will be able to extend their struggle for their political and economic benefit.

The proletarian class in Manchuria, both in number or in quality, are the greatest political power. They have frequently declared strikes and participated in guerilla warfare, which shows that they are fundamental force of the people's revolutionary war front. However, their activities still require the direction of our party. We should therefore assist them in demanding better treatment from their employers and show opposition to the closing down of concerns whereby they are thrown out of employment.

**TRANSLATION OF EXHIBIT NO. 96 SEIZED DURING THE COURSE  
OF A RAID AT NO. 677 CHANGPING ROAD ON MARCH 2, 1934.**

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**General Principles of activities of Industrial Branches.**

- 1) To ascertain the following particulars about factories:- Capital, nationality, business conditions, treatment of workers, wages, number of workers, their sex and native places. Oppression of workers by capitalists and foremen; Factory regulations; strikes and their results; labour unions; picketing parties or boys groups; sufferings of workers and demands.
- 2) Particulars of communist branches in factories: their activities in the past and present.
- 3) Organisation of Branches: membership, cells, number of female party members.
- 4) Meetings of Branches: whether the meetings are held within or without the factory and whether the meetings are held regularly.
- 5) Direction of struggles: views of comrades relating to struggles; do the Branches discuss and prepare for struggles? Do the Branches endeavour to start strikes? Are there strike committees? How to deal with traitors. How to oppose in strikes mediation by the Bureau of Social Affairs.
- 6) Anti-Japanese movement: The effects of the Manchurian incident on workers. The Anti-Japanese feelings of workers. Have the Branches conducted anti-Japanese movement openly in factories? Have the Branches done anything in the form of anti-Japanese demonstrations? Have the Branches established volunteer armies and storming parties?
- 7) Particulars of activities against Yellow Labour Unions and their leaders.
- 8) Propaganda work and training of workers.
- 9) Particulars of the enlisting of new comrades by the Branches in factories.
- 10) Particulars of Branches of Youth Leagues in factories. Do the Party Branches direct their activities?

Translation of Exhibit No 24.

Particulars of the 6th Route North-Eastern Volunteer Army:-

Commander.

Graduate from the Military Academy in Japan. Has held the following positions:- Battalion Commander, Regimental Commander and Commander of the North-Eastern Student Corps.

Officers.

Commanding officers are mostly students of the former Military Academy in the North-east. The junior officers are mostly teachers, students and ex-soldiers.

Strength.

Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry and Machine Gun Corps, totalling 4,740 men. 520 horses.

Armament.

Eight Stokes Guns. 13 Machine Guns. 3,400 rifles.

Daily life of Soldiers.

Part from attending lectures and undergoing military training they assist the people in farming, in repairing or building roads, as a consequence of which they are welcomed by the farmers and proletarian classes, but the landlords do not sympathise with them.

Financial Resources.

Formerly the army received some financial support from the People's Support Committee but it stopped sending money following the signing of the Peace Pact in North China. At present, the Army is being supported by the private income of the Commander.

Attitude of the Army towards the National Government.

The men of the Army are mostly natives of the North East. They are opposed to the non-resistance policy of the National Government. Moreover the Government does not support them but disarms the Volunteer Armies whenever opportunity presents itself. As a consequence of the attitude of the Government this army is not on good terms with ~~THE NATIONAL~~ the National Government.



Translation of Exhibit No. 100 seized at 577  
Changping Road, on March 2, 1934.  
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#### Condition in Kiangsi

Nan-chang, Jan. 5.

#### Number of troops in Eastern Kiangsi

Wu-chow - a portion of 13th Division.  
Nan-chang - a portion of 98th Division.  
Nan-feng - 8th Division.  
Siao-suh - 145th Regiment of the 24th Division.  
The 2nd Battalion of this Regiment are  
undertaking the construction of roads  
and fortifications between Siao-suh  
and Lee Chuan.  
Hong-sun - 139th Regiment.  
Tu Chi Jao - 143rd Regiment.  
Zah Yeh; Fee Et; and Ping Kwan - 144th Regiment.  
Lee Chuan - a portion of the 8th Division.  
Chung Yau - 94th Division.  
Tuan Chen - 8th Division.  
Sing Kow - 11th and 67th Divisions.  
Fee Et - 94th Division.  
Kwang Shih - 87th and 89th Divisions.  
Fu Yang - 34th Divisions.

The military Headquarters previously at  
Nan-chang is now at Shao-yao. General Chen Sheng is  
at Lee Chuan but is reported to be leaving soon for  
Fokien. According to an unconfirmed report, General  
Suh Yeh will be promoted Commander-in-Chief of the  
Northern Route Army.

#### Fortifications

White armies regard the building of fortifications  
as their most important task. Whenever they occupy a  
place they build fortifications at important strategic  
points. Consequently many fortifications have been  
built along the way route from Fushow, Lee Chuan, Nanchang,  
to Tehsing Kwan. Owing to the mountainous nature of  
the country only cannons and/or airplanes would be able  
to launch an effective attack upon them. White armies  
are in the habit of pulling down people's houses in  
order to obtain materials for building fortifications.  
A number of people have returned to the areas occupied  
by the white soldiers and are indignant at the destruction  
caused by them. Many of those who have returned to  
their homes have been killed by White armies on the  
grounds that they were spies of Red Armies.

Hankow, Jan. 11 & 14.

The 1st Battalion of the 1st Artillery Regiment with  
12 field guns, left Hankow for Wenchow (Chekiang) on Jan. 13.  
The 3rd Division left Kiangsi for Fokien via Chekiang  
about two weeks ago whilst the divisional headquarters  
was transferred from Kiangsi to Hangchow via Hankow on  
January 13, arriving at Hangchow on 14th.

The Cantonese troops in Southern Kiangsi have been withdrawn to the borders of Kwangtung, whilst Kungchow (Kiangsi) has been taken over by General Ho Chien's troops.

The troops of Bau Kong have been transferred from Wu-seng-kwan to the Wu-seng Line.

#### Nanchang

According to people coming from Nanchang, when the Red Armies occupied Sung Mei Tsung and advanced upon Nanchang, gunfire was audible within the city of Nanchang and the people were greatly excited. The Bogus Military Headquarters at Nanchang immediately issued a proclamation stating that the gunfire was a ~~target~~ practice and that the people should not allow themselves to become excited. Military spies were very active, it was only necessary to speak of the Red Army to be arrested and executed.

Translation of Exhibit No. 103 seized at 677 Changping Road on March 2, 1934.

A letter to Huhfei (H. H. C.) Hsien Committee

According to a report from the inspectors, the Central considers that the work of the Huhfei Party (Anhwei) is quite strong. Despite several attacks from the outside you have been able to strengthen the organization.

The above result is, however, still insufficient, the following defects are brought to your notice :-

1. The Huhfei Party and the masses are far apart. As the work has not yet penetrated deep into the masses, only a few of them participated in struggles conducted by your party. Furthermore, you do not carry out our work among labourers and soldiers in the locality. You have to break down these obstacles, otherwise developments will be retarded.
2. There are also many errors in the policy and preparations for conducting struggles. You make no proper preparations before establishment and do not follow up the success obtained with a propaganda campaign, as a consequence you are unable to enlarge the scale of the movement and direct the struggle for greater objectives.
3. You must work daily to establish mass organizations. Although a "peasants committee" has been formed in the Huhfei Hsien, it does no practical work.
4. You have done no work among soldiers and workers in your city. No plan for carrying out such work has yet been formulated by you. You moreover don't know how to conduct anti-Kuomintang and anti-Imperialist struggles nor how to support the Soviet.
5. The Hsien Committee has no practical power in holding meetings, directing the work of sub-committees and mass organizations. With the exception of the Su Zung (City) Special District Sub-Committee, the district under the Huhfei Hsien show no appreciable development in activities. At present there are not more than 20 members in the Hsien Committee. This number is much smaller than before.

The Huhfei Hsien Committee up to the present time has not progressed satisfactorily. Now with a view to extending your activities in the future we give you the following instructions :-

The "Twenty First" in North China will not minimize the ambition of the Japanese Imperialists in invading China. The "Anti-War District" in Hsuei is already in the hands of the Japanese Imperialists, while Charkow is in great danger. The British Imperialists instigated the Tibet Forces to attack Sikong and at the same time invade Szechuan. Recently the militarists in Szechuan made certain concessions with the British Imperialists, thus enabling the latter to rule not only Tibet but Szechuan as well. Furthermore the French Imperialists are now active in Yunnan and Kwichow whilst the same power has occupied 9 small islands to the South of Kwangtung.

Ex.103

- 2 -

In connection with the Wheat and Cotton Loan, it is alleged that the American imperialists by this opportunity planned to exploit North West. The Kuomintang paid no attention and has surrendered to these attacks. It adopted measures to suppress the anti-Japanese and anti-imperialists movement carried out at the behest of the masses. Unless the Kuomintang is overthrown, we cannot save the Nation from ruin and obtain victory for our revolution.

With Bolshevik greetings,

Central,

August 12.

TRANSLATION OF EXHIBIT NO. 104 SEIZED DURING THE COURSE  
OF A RAID AT NO. 877 CHANGPING ROAD ON MARCH 2, 1934.

A.

At 8 p.m. on the 22nd the executive staff of the Section and the District Committee held a meeting to discuss the following problems :-

Opposition to the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign,  
Organization of Red Army Friendly Societies,  
Anti-Imperialist Activities.

I did not participate in this meeting as I went to see the Clerk of the Section who, however, was absent.

Methods of propaganda: I suggest that comrades should meet workers outside factories at the time of going to or leaving work and talk with them about their treatment and living conditions, secure their addresses and induce them to join the party.

A factory newspaper was once issued and a copy was posted in the factory but was torn up by reactionaries. As newspapers form an important propaganda medium, further issues should be published.

About one hundred copies of the "Labourers' Newspaper" of the Labour Federation were disseminated in factories. Some male workers picked them up and read them.

B.

At 6 p.m. October 8, I interviewed the Clerk of the District Committee who gave me the following information:-

The Anti-Imperialist League consists of the following 18 comrades who are all natives of Hunan :-

Weaving Room workers.....7  
Cotton Yarn Room Workers.3  
Cotton Picking Room " 2  
Hot Water Room " 1

The factory has a complement of 3,000 workers of whom 360 are females. The Clerk of the Branch in the factory is not sufficiently energetic in his work and the Branch has failed to carry out the following duties:-

A movement to support the strike of Shanghai Power Co. Workers and organizing of parties to comfort strikers and dog-beating parties.

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I went to see him again on the 9th but I had no chance to talk with him as three of his friends came to play Mahjong with him. When I went to see him on the 11th, he did not appear to be pleased. He did not say anything. I understood that he fears dismissal from the factory should I visit him too often.

B.

1. Social Scientists at least 5 men.
2. Doctors as many as possible.
3. Absorb as many assistants of high class shops as possible.
4. Absorb five comrades from amongst industrial workers.

B.

Letters to comrades of Publication Dept. and Printing Dept.

Our comrades are conducting their 5th anti-Red Campaign in a feverish manner. Now is the time for comrades and masses in Soviet and White areas to undertake the task of smothering the Anti-Communist Campaign and striving for victory in one or more provinces.

( 2 )

Members of the Publication Department and Printing Department are really the guides of the thousands and thousands of the poor class. Consequently, it is important for them to participate in the above-mentioned tasks. We also suggest that the Publication Department and the Printing Department hold a competition of work in November and December as an encouragement.

Whole Body of Comrades of  
the Printing Department.

Translation of Exhibit No. 105 seized at 677 Changping  
Road on March 2, 1934

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Report of the Hankow Branch League of the Leftist Cligue

1. Politics at Hankow : The flood and the extension of Soviet districts have caused a general slump in business, while the oppression of the Imperialists has driven industry to a road of ruin.

It is safe to say that the political stage at Hankow is made up of loafers and professional corrupt officials. These are "indirect" running dogs of Imperialists and "direct" running dogs of the Hankow Government. Apart from struggling for personal benefits, they take the suppression of revolutionary movements as their main object.

Owing to the extent of farming villages becoming smaller and smaller, they can not help accelerate exploitation of the masses. In other words, they create a number of levies (such as signboard tax, business tax, etc. in farming villages). They furthermore propose the formation of model villages or districts so as to complete their exploitation of the masses.

It is a fact that cotton mills reduced working hours and finally suspended operations. It cannot be denied that it is a heavy blow to the proletariat. However, it can also be said that their revolutionary strength has been augmented thereby. This can be evidenced by the declaration of strikes and putting forth of demands on the part of labourers. These events are published widely in the press.

Armed soldiers and detectives are posted in the vicinity of industrial concerns, which preserves "good" order among the labourers. However, the papers tell us that the labourers are silenced and oppressed.

Not only is the movement of the proletariat limited, but the mouth of the intellectuals who are in sympathy with the proletariat is closed. They want to separate the intellectuals and students from the present society. By such means, they are in a position to monopolize education.

Fascist followers, needless to say, have been posted among teachers and students as spies. The students are given a large amount of work to do (such as military training during the summer vacation, etc) so that they are unable to spare time for other enterprises.

So-called News, Postal Matter and Telegram Censorship Committees are formed to oppress the journalists, etc. On some occasions, they employed loafers to smash the offices of newspapers in order to compel them to close down at their own accord.

The aforementioned tasks are being carried out by the Wuhan Defence Headquarters.

## 2. Civilization in Hankow

The main object of newspaper men in Hankow is to obtain some allowance. They have no knowledge of journalism and all articles are reproductions of Shanghai papers and foreign news reports. There are a large number of mosquito papers, most of which are, however, dealing with love matters.

The 3rd Department of the Four Provinces Bandit Suppression Headquarters is the organ to conduct civilization movements of a Fascist nature. The departmental chief is Tung Wen-I (鄧文儀), native of Hunan, and his assistants are named Shiang Bei-liang (向培良) and Woo Wei-fang (吳雲龍), etc. Shiang Bei-liang published a magazine entitled "Youth Comment" (30,000 characters each issue), which is a Fascist periodical. It is not popular, but it continues to be published. Another man Wong Ching-li (王荆伯), a graduate of the Wham University, published a periodical entitled "Middle School Students at Hankow" (80,000 characters each issue). It claims that 3,000 of each issue are sold, but it is hardly a fact.

They also form literary organizations to conduct spy tasks. The men undertaking such work called "civilization secret investigator". Shiang Bei-liang is one of them.

Their "masses" are opportunists and seekers of allowances.

## 3. Work of the Branch League in the past

We have submitted a detailed report on the events in October of last year. The following is what took place after April of this (1937) year :-

- a) Organisations: We only have some 20 persons. As the number is small, it is impossible to subdivide ourselves into various departments. There are four sections formed according to districts. Each section has a clerk and these sections held joint meetings. There is a general clerk and a general "communication". Under this general "communication", there is a "communication" at Fushang and another at Hankow. They are concurrently doing "distribution" tasks.
- b) Principles: Apart from "entering" into the bourgeoisie and intellectuals and establishing the case of labourers and peasants civilization the "civilization" workers are required to organize the intellectuals, labourers and peasants. Those tasks which have been destroyed should be resumed forthwith.
- c) Work: The only secret work is to disseminate pamphlets and write slogans. The following are public movements :-  
Periodicals: We have the supplements of the Ku Dai Daily News (時代日報副刊), Kung Lok Daily News (公報日報副刊) and Sing King Daily News (新報日報副刊). It is a pity that we have very few writers.  
Dramatic Societies: Owing to lack of opportunity and funds, no theatricals were staged. Recently members dispersed.



Books & Newspaper Society This is a place where books are hired out. It has a membership of 70 or 80 persons. It is one most hopeful organization, but it is not in a position to purchase new books owing to financial difficulties. Schools: There are some schools for children of workers. The time before a lesson is utilized to explain to the students the duty of labourers, the position of China, etc. Several of the students have entered factories as workers. We are preparing to "enter" into the labourers by this way.

d. Latent Resolutions :

1. That the summer vacation be utilized to extend the "organization".
2. That the summer vacation be utilized to establish "farming village communication cells."
3. That political training of our own be accelerated.
4. That arrangements be made to publish a public periodical and a mimeographed publication of "interior affairs."
5. That efforts be made to "enter" into private middle and primary schools.

e. Difficulties

- (1) Lack of directorship.
- (2) Lack of books and periodicals.
- (3) Lack of men able to work.
- (4) Lack of experience in work.

4. We make the following demands from the National Literary Federation :-

- a) That the Nankow Branch League maintain "communication" with the National Literary Federation.
- b) That the Federation supply the Branch League with as many books as possible from the point of view of organization.
- c) That the Federation compel the Branch League to have direct relation with the Party.
- d) That the Federation assign at least one member to direct work in Nankow.
- e) That the writers of the Federation contribute as many of their writings as possible to the Branch League.
- f) That a reply on the foregoing demands be given forthwith.

August 23.

Translation of Exhibit No. 106 seized at 677 Changping  
Road on March 2, 1934

Statement of Accounts of Section 1 (Printing Works)  
for the Month of July.

(1) House Rent (two months' actual rent and two months as commission to the rent collector)	\$133.00
Tip for the alleyway scavenger (for July and August).	1.00
Rent for Dah Zung (an employee)	8.00
" " Nyi Gee ( " " )	13.00
Old Godown for the Printing Machines (7 rent)	23.00
New Godown for the Printing Machines (7 rent)	13.50
Godown for a thread machine	25.50
Fitting (carpenters)	106.50
" (masons)	16.80
Tip for the alleyway watchman	2.00
Electric fittings, etc.	44.00
Electricity supply	1.68
Tip for leafers	1.00
Allowance for the child of Nyi Gee	5.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 393.98
(2) Wages of Nyi Gee	\$ 15.00
" " Dah Zung	15.00
" " Shih Sung	15.00
" " Mei Zung	15.00
" " Zoh Ka	10.00
" " Euh King	2.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 72.00
(3) Travelling Expenses	\$ 29.50
Paper	33.17

machine oil	\$ 3.20
Machine repairing	1.00
Kerosene oil	.20
Cloth	.50
Thread	.70
Nails	.59
Hammer repairing	.16
Flour	.07
	<hr/>
	\$ 69/21

(4) Thermos Flask	\$ 0.85
Curtain	3.25
Tea pot	2.32
Time piece	3.75
Detachable Table	1.70
Hotel charges (for the mother of Mei Zung)	7.16
Maps	3.50
Cupboard	5.50
Bucket, etc.	1.01
Stove	1.10
Axe	0.50
Repair to a clock	0.16
Ice	0.25
Net basket	0.50
Umbrella, etc.	6.17
	<hr/>
	\$ 38.42

Ex.106

-3 -

Statement of Accounts for July

Receipts

Balance from the previous months	\$62.15
Yu	550.00
Chang	180.00
Fee	0.90
Second Goods	<u>2.00</u>
Total	\$785.05

Payments

Typesetting works	\$152.28
Printing works	<u>573.61</u>
Total:	\$525.89

Sum left : \$39.16

\$41.84 - \$39.16 = 2.68 (sum to be paid to me)

TRANSLATION OF EXHIBIT NO. 107 SEIZED FROM NO. 677  
CHANGPING ROAD ON MARCH 2, 1934.

Restoration and Consolidation of  
Unions of Industrial Workers.

- 1) Federation of Cotton Mill Workers' Unions :-
  - a) The Eastern District Cotton Mill Workers' Office shall have a staff of 11 comrades (8 male and 3 female workers)
  - b) As we have connections in the Sung Sing No.1 Mill and the Japan-China Cotton Mill, we can restore the Western District Cotton Mill Workers' Office at once by means of "storming" methods.
  - c) We have to consolidate the branch unions in the Hong Fook, Hwa, Sung Sing No.6, San Sing and Shanghai No.1 Cotton Mills, and to ensure that their daily work is duly carried out.
- 2) Federation of Tobacco Workers' Unions :-
  - a) As we have connections in the B.A.T. No.3 Factory, Nanyang Tobacco Co., American Tobacco Co., Kiangnan, Hwa Tung, and Hwa Ping Tobacco Companies, we can now establish therein branch unions and red cells.
  - b) We should call a meeting of representatives of various factories prior to the Anniversary of the International Youth Day. Five persons (3 male and 2 female workers) should be chosen to make preparations for the meeting.
- 3) Federation of Municipal Workers :-
  - a) Consolidate the Standing Committee which should consist of five persons, two of whom should be employed at present. (one employed in the post office and one in the Shanghai Tramway Co.)
  - b) Consolidate our connections in the post office and the Shanghai Tramway Co., and restore our connections with the workers of the French and Nantao tramway companies, the bus company, and ricksha coolies.
  - c) Establish connections with other electricity workers and workers of waterworks companies.
- 4) Federation of Metal Workers :-
  - a) Establish branch unions and red cells in the Zoon Tsin (德盛), Hwa Tung (華東), Sing Cheng (信昌) and Pathe Factories wherein we have connections.
  - b) Prior to the Anniversary of the International Youth Day, we should call a meeting of representatives of the above mentioned factories. We should appoint from 3 to 5 persons to make preparations for the meeting (two of the persons should be employed at present).
- 5) Federation of Wharf Workers :-
  - a) Transform the organizations at Wushow Road, Shiang Yen Jao, Lao Poh Dee, Lan Nyi Dee and other places into branch unions or red cells.
  - b) Before the anniversary of the International Youth Day, we should call a meeting of representatives from various places and establish an office of the Federation.
  - c) Develop the "Ten Men Group to Refuse to Buy Japanese Goods" into ten groups.
- 6) Recover all "lost ground" such as the Federation of Printing Workers, the Federation of Shop Assistants and the Federation of Unemployed Workers, and organize storming parties to undertake this task. The Party and the League should be requested to render assistance.
- 7) Enlist 1,000 new members on the September 18 Anniversary:-

( 2 )

Federation of Cotton Mill Workers Unions.....	400
Federation of Tobacco Workers Union	150
Federation of Metal Workers	100
Federation of Municipal Workers	100
Federation of Wharf Workers	250

TRANSLATION OF EXHIBIT NO. 108 SEIZED DURING THE COURSE OF  
A RAID CONDUCTED AT NO. 677 CHANGPING ROAD ON MARCH 2, 1934

To "General" and Central Publication Department,

I have been attached to the Central Publication Department for a long time and my work and activities in the past are well known to my comrades of the department. I submit hereunder a brief report on the recent "incident" as well as my doings after my release from jail :-

Cause of Arrest

Up to the present we are still ignorant of the cause of our arrest. According to certain workers and my personal conviction, it may be attributed to the following :-

- (1) Information given by the chief tenant of House No. 18 Tai Oon Li (李安里), Shansse Road, because this individual had quarrels with Bah Loong (大龍) on several occasions and he knew that we were binding. He probably had some connection with the Public Safety Bureau.
- (2) Lam Yoo (老尤) knew many renegades. He was not very careful of his own movements and went very often to his home in Dalny Road.
- (3) Tsau Kwang Yon (周光言) also knew a number of renegades of the Printing Department. The workers did not know the secret work. For instance, one named Sung (宋), who was arrested at the same time, was visiting House No. 18 to ask Tsau Kwang Yon to repay some money due to him. None of the workers said anything as to how Sung came to know House No. 18.
- (4) Yeong Bah (若巴) and Wu Su Ching (胡世清) knew our Publication Department very well. As they have surrendered to the Kuomintang it is possible that information had been supplied by them.

Events following the arrest

House No. 18 was raided on April 3. House No. 101 was subsequently visited and workers taken into custody. Kwang Tung Tuh (唐東德) was arrested at 9 a.m. April 4 at House No. 18. Liew Yeu Ching (劉有清) and I were arrested at 4 p.m. April 4 at House No. 57. We were subjected to severe interrogation and torture at the police station. We were handed over to the Public Safety Bureau on April 12. On May 22 we were transferred to the Soochow High Court for preliminary hearing. The case against Kwang Tung Tuh (唐東德), Tsau Kwang Yon (周光言) and Sung was dismissed owing to lack of evidence, and they were released on July 12. On the other hand, we (the writer, Liew Yeu Ching and others) were charged and committed for trial. On August 22 a verdict of "not guilty" was handed down in my case, whilst Liew Yeu Ching and four workers were sentenced each to 2 years and 7 months imprisonment. I was discharged from jail on September 8 and returned to Shanghai the same evening.

My secret work after release

I was very careful after my release from jail. I remained in Szechow for about 2 hours, traversing many streets and deserted corners for the purpose of throwing off enemies from my track. I took the 4 p.m. train and alighted at Chenju Station. I took a ricksha to Hong Fong Road Bridge, Chupai, after which I reached my present address. I can absolutely assure you that nobody could have followed me. I am still very careful of my movements since my arrival in Shanghai and I do not go out on the streets unless it is necessary.

Suggestions to the Party

The Party gained some experience from the split which occurred this Spring. As a result, the Party has improved its contact with its organisations and on this account cases of obstruction to the Party have diminished. However, the Party should reinstate those comrades who are still firm in their political standing, after the Party has made a thorough investigation about them. I request the Party to consider my case.

The Party and the Mutual Aid Society is not doing any work in the jail at Soochow and I request the Party and the Society to consider this matter. A separate letter on this subject has been forwarded to the Society.

Personal opinion about my work

Since my arrest I have naturally become known to a number of detectives and renegades and on this account I am not fit for secret work in Shanghai. I request the Party to transfer me to Soviet Districts for publication work.

Source of my financial support and expenses

My wife remitted me in all \$240 from Szechuen. I paid \$140 for lawyer's fees. I spent \$28 as travelling and food expenses, etc. after leaving jail. I gave \$15 to Kwang Tung Tuh and \$17 to Lien Yeu Ching. I spent \$10 in jail. I had \$30 upon my arrival in Shanghai.

With bolshevik greetings,

Tsun Chunh Hoang (左 觉 农)

(alias Lien Chi Wah 刘 群 华)

September 30, 1933.



TRANSLATION OF EXHIBIT NO. 110 SEIZED DURING THE COURSE OF  
A RAID CONDUCTED AT NO. 677 CHANGPING ROAD ON MARCH 2, 1934.

"Central" of the Chinese Communist Party,

(1) For the past six months no letters, publications and labour-peasant correspondence have been received. Why?

(2) The address to which publications should be sent is :

(3) To what address shall we send you local publications and grey-coloured mosquito papers?

(4) Hsu Sz Tsung(许世宗), son of Hsu Tse Shuan(许世英), a politician in Fokien, who went to the Philippines from Fokien during the Party purification movement and who later proceeded to Moscow to continue his studies, is now back in the Islands. According to Kung Lih(孔立), he is a suspicious person. We hope "Central" will find out for us and let us know by writing.

(5) We ask you to send us regularly the "Red Flag", the "Bolshevik Paper" and other publications of the Party. We are urgently in need of assistance from China. The Chinese Section of the American Communist Party has also sent a letter with the hope that you will supply them with as many publications as possible.

(6) Comrade Kau Kung Lih(高永立) - Lee Yung(黎文) - has left for Shanghai. He has the address of the "Central". It is said that he has been called back to China owing to the danger of his arrest.

(7) Formerly we decided to send Comrade Kau to Java to be a Dean of a school for the purpose of maintaining Party work there, because once the position of Dean was lost, the rest of the comrades (teachers) would be dismissed. The conditions are that the Dean must be a Fokienese and a university graduate. If "Central" can now find a Fokienese comrade to take the position of Dean, you may retain him (Kau ?) in Shanghai to give him some training.

(8) You can send us letters by the new method; in future we shall employ same.

(9) Please use new address after sending letter.

Chinese Overseas Bureau  
of the  
Central  
of the  
Philippine Communist Party.

15-6-1935.

Received 29/6.

COPY OF EXHIBIT NO. 112 SEIZED FROM NO. 677 CHANGPING  
ROAD ON MARCH 2, 1934.

---

Envelope: Adolf Lee  
Shanghai

---

Amstel 272, Amsterdam

Dear Degroot :

The enclosed letter is to be forwarded to T.S.H.  
immediately. We have to ask your assistance in forwarding  
the same mail because we lost connection with T.S.H. after  
the change in Berlin. Please see to it that the bearer  
of the note can return with definite answer before he  
leaves your port.

With com. greetings

Lee (Shanghai)

---

Inter-Club of Marseilles (or Vladivostok)

Secretary of Inter-Club.

Dear friends:

The enclosed letter is to be forwarded to the  
T.S.H. from her Chinese section. Please do us the  
favour in forwarding the letter as soon as this note  
reaches you, and that our courier receives definite  
answer before he leaves your port.

With international greetings

A. C. S. & H. W.

TRANSLATION OF EXHIBIT NO. 115 SEIZED AT NO. 677 CHANGPING  
ROAD ON MARCH 2, 1934.

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Central :-

I submit hereunder, as instructed, a report on my activities.

Subsequent to my return from Moscow, most of my time was spent either abroad or in prison. The time I actually spent working in China was about 4 or 5 months in Shanghai Western District and about 2 or 3 months in Amoy. In view of the fact that my actual working period was very short, my report is of little worth.

When I was transferred from the Shanghai Western District by Central, I was requested to make a report on my work. I complied with the order but I have not received a reply so far.

On my arrival in Shanghai from Fokien, I again submitted a report on my activities in that province, but again I have received no reply from Central.

I feel that I have the right to express my personal thoughts as to my period in the Party. Whilst attached to the Shanghai Western District, I detected, by my vigilance, that the route taken by the Party was not correct, but I could not continue to struggle with the bad leadership of the Party. I did not disagree with the Party policy, face to face with the "Lih San Route". This point I frankly admit is my mistake. I believe that mistakes cannot be avoided, but I hope that under the assistance and correction of the Party I shall be able to refrain from making further mistakes.

Do: Tsiang Ling (杜 楷林) - 31st day.

(My old name is known to many renegades and persons outside the Party, therefore, I have discontinued using it. I am now using the above name and hope the Party will take note of it and put it on record.)

Translation of Exhibit No 116 seized at No 577 Changping Road on March 2, 1934.

Plan of activities to be carried out during the month of August by the Zee Toong District Committee.

1. The District Committee

- a) The District Secretary will supervise the Women's Section inner communication section, joint meetings to be convened by members of the C.Y. League, Labour Unions and the Party, and undertake the Hung Foong, the Sung Sing No 7, the San Sing and the Shanghai No 5 Cotton Mills.
- b) The Chief of the Organisation Department will supervise the unemployed, the Mutual Aid Society and the Executive Offices of the Organisation Department. He will undertake the Sung Sing 7 (No 7), the Sung Sing No 9, the Wing On, the Middle Steel and the Wei Tung Mills and Factories. The executive offices of the Organisation Department will undertake the 'Egg Factory', the Shanghai No 2 and 3 Cotton Mills, wheelbarrow coolies and soap factories.
- c) The chief of the Propaganda Department will supervise mimeograph printings as well as training and reading classes. He will undertake the Shanghai No 1 Mill, the New Two, the Old Two and the Sung Sing No 5 Mill.
- d) The Chief of the Unemployment Department ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ will supervise the Unemployment Committee and its executive officers, and undertakes the San Yeu, the Hung Nyieh, the Tsang (? Soy shops), the Whangpo, the Glen and the Shanghai No. 4 industrial workers.  
The Unemployment Executive Officers look after the Fah Bah Yuen, Sung Tung Li, Kung Sung and San Dah Deu localities.
- e) The Chief of the Women's Department will supervise the female workers of the Dah Kong, Kung Dah, Wei Tung, Sung Sing No. 7 and the Hung Foong industrial concerns as well as the women's departments of various public bodies, the Shanghai No 4 and No. 1 Cotton Mills.
- f) Mimeograph printing section.
- g) Publication Department.
- h) Inner communication.

2. STRUGGLES

1. The struggles in the Electric Factory (? Shanghai Power Co.)
  - (a) The old members of the Party should convene from time to time section meetings during which every comrade should be urged to give his own opinion regarding the activities performed.
  - (b) To intensify the anti-Yellow Labour Union movement.
  - (c) To absorb 6 new men into the Party during this month.
  - (d) Extend the organization of various labour bodies or societies.
2. The struggles in the San Yeu Tewel Factory.
  - (a) Extend the organization of the workers.
  - (b) Intensify the anti-Yellow Labour Union activities.
  - (c) The District Committee should energetically carry out decided measures in connection with the struggle (to occupy the godown, confiscate and auction the goods stored there.)
3. The struggles in the Sung Sing No. 9 Cotton Mill:-
  - (a) To demand removal allowances from the management. A portion of the machinery of this mill has been removed.
4. The struggle in the Sung Sing No. 7 Mill:-  
Start daily struggles and absorb new men into the party during the course of the struggle.  
Future activities  
Extend and establish mass organizations.  
Lead the daily struggles of workers.  
Recruit new comrades.  
Continue the struggle against the reduction of work.

5. Struggles of Heng Foong Cotton Mill Workers against "5 day shift" and dismissals. Preparations for starting the above struggles have long been made but they have not yet been carried out owing to the following reasons:-
- (1) Vacillation of comrades and their lack of hope for victory.
  - (2) Lack of energy on the part of comrades.
  - (3) Failure to grasp opportunities when they presented themselves.
  - (4) Confinement of activities to the Human Clique in the factory.
  - (5) Neglect of activities among female workers.
  - (6) Neglect of activities among young workers.
  - (7) Subsidiary organizations being unhealthy.

Future plans to develop activities in the Heng Foong Mill:-

- (1) Develop educational work and give the comrades a clear conception of class struggles.
  - (2) Endeavour to persuade the comrades to be energetic.
  - (3) Organize "storming parties" to carry out activities among Kiangpah workers and female workers, and extend the party organization.
  - (4) Extend the union and the anti-imperialist league and establish branches of the Mutual Aid Society and the Communist Youth League.
  - (5) Accelerate the work among female and young workers.
  - (6) Accelerate the movement to oppose the yellow labour unions and the fellow countrymen's associations.
6. Struggles in San Sing Cotton Mill:-
- (1) Start struggles against dismissals; demand wages for the period of suspension of work; and overthrow labour traitors.
  - (2) Develop the party organization by absorbing energetic elements.
  - (3) Develop the various organizations in the factory.
7. Struggles in Wei Tung Cotton Mill:-
- (1) Establish Party Branch in the week's time.
  - (2) Develop and consolidate mass organizations.
  - (3) Accelerate the work among child workers.
8. Struggles in Sung Sing No. 6 Cotton Mill:-
- (1) Endeavour to start a strike of the whole body of workers by utilizing the struggle of workers in one department.
  - (2) Pick out energetic elements in the strike and induce them to join the party.
  - (3) Accelerate propaganda and educational work in order to acquaint the workers with the political situation.
-

Summarised description of contents of Communist Booklet  
(Exhibit No.23, Changping Road Communist Case) entitled  
"The Present Political Situation in China and the Principal  
Duties of the Chinese Communist Party".

(Issued by the U.S.S.R. Foreign Labourers Publishing Co.)  
~~in March 1932.~~ Published in Moscow in June 1932.

#### Chapter I - The Two Opposing Governments in China.

This refers to the Kuomintang Government (Nanking) and the Soviet Government (Kiangse) which was established on the conclusion of the First Chinese Soviet Congress held at Suikin on November 7, 1931. This chapter mentions the merits of the Soviet rule and quotes various articles from the Soviet constitution concerning the imperialistic Powers, labour, peasant and economic problems, etc. One of these articles (No.8) states :

"The object of the Chinese Soviet Government is to free  
"China from the imperialistic yoke and to restore to the  
"Chinese people their independence and autonomy. The  
"Soviet Government does not recognize the special political  
"and economic rights enjoyed in China by Imperialistic  
"Powers, and all unequal treaties concluded between these  
"Powers and the reactionary Government are declared null  
"and void. No foreign loans are recognized and no  
"troops, warships and aeroplanes belonging to any  
"Imperialistic country are ~~not~~ allowed to enter Soviet  
"territory..... etc."

#### Chapter II - The Partitioning of China and the People's Revolutionary War.

This chapter refers to the Japanese policy towards Manchuria and Soviet Russia. Japan's possession of Manchuria is only part of a general scheme of the Imperialistic Powers to partition China and to attack Soviet Russia. A revolutionary war participated by millions of the Chinese masses under the leadership of the Communist Party only can save China from being subjugated by Japan, Great Britain, U.S.A. and France. The writer then enumerates the various reasons why this war is absolutely necessary and how a successful conclusion is possible. Lenin said that such a revolution would be successful. This chapter also mentions the Shanghai Sino-Japanese conflict, the activities of the 19th Route Army and the attitude of Chiang Kai-shek and other politicians during the fighting.

#### Chapter III - The Chinese Revolutionary Situation and Communist Party's Principal Task.

This chapter discusses the revolutionary situation in China at length, and states that the present reactionary rulers will not be able to continue their rule successfully because the people under their rule cannot endure their sufferings any longer and are all on the point of rising to overthrow the reactionary rulers. The principal task of the Communist Party will be to combine the land revolution and anti-imperialistic revolution into one big mass revolution in order to attain the final object of securing the independence and unification of China and emancipation of its people. To carry out this task the Chinese Communist Party must first consolidate the party on the lines laid down by Lenin.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special  
REPORT

Date March 21, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. 5703  
D. S. I. 134

Subject (in full) Reference to the attached letter from the H.B.M. Consulate-  
General dated March 8, 1934.

Made by D.S.I. Golder Forwarded by J.B. 51.

Reference paragraph 1 of the letter abovementioned, Exhibit No. 23 is a book entitled "The Present Political Conditions of China and the Main Duties of the Chinese Communist Party" of which we have only one copy. Relative to paragraph 2 of the above mentioned letter I beg to state that the envelope and contents listed in the Changping Road Case as Exhibit No. 112 have not been transmitted through the post unless they were enclosed in another cover. The writing on the envelope and that appearing on the two pieces of paper enclosed appear to be the same handwriting but executed with different pens.

The remainder of the documents called for have been duly copied and/or translated and are attached hereto for favour of forwarding.

Em Golder  
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

No.	O-5700
Date	Mar 13 1941

March 24 34.

Dear Mr. Steptoe,

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of March 8 on the subject of the seizure of Communist literature at 677 Changping Road, I forward herewith copies of items Nos. 80, 81, 83, and translations of Nos. 96 and 101 together with translations of Nos. 1, 3 and 6 of the papers dropped by Yang Yih ling. Regarding Exhibit No. 113 the envelope bore no indication of having passed through the post. The writing on the envelope and that appearing on the two pieces of paper enclosed would appear to be the same handwriting but executed with different pens. As to No. 23 only one copy of this booklet was seized and I attach summarised translation of its more important items.

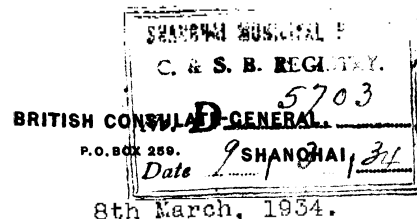
Yours sincerely,

*HR*

H.N. Steptoe, Esq.,

H.B.M. Consulate-General.





My dear Givens,

Your letter No. D5703 of March 7th.

Many thanks for this letter and its enclosures.

I shall be very grateful if you would send me copies of  
Items Nos. 23, 80, 81, 83, 96 and 101.

Also any further details which you may have  
concerning Item No. 112. Had this envelope been through  
the Post?

I should also like if available copies of Items  
No. 1, 3, 6, of the papers dropped by Yang Yih Ling.

Yours sincerely,

*H. Kuyler*

*D.S. 1. Goldes.*

*D. 1. K. 1.*

*SMR 9/3*

T. Givens Esq.,

*S2. Please prepare. It is probable that  
copies of these documents will also be  
required by other authorities.*

*1934*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch.  
REPORT

Date March 21, 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. 5-1-2-1-34

D. 5203

Subject (in full) Reference the attached letter addressed to Mr. Koketsu of the  
Japanese Consulate-General dated March 7, 1934.

Made by D.S.I. Golder Forwarded by J. L. M. S.

With reference to the above letter, Mr. Hashizumi of the  
Japanese Consulate-General called at this office on March 9 bring-  
ing with him the list of exhibits in the Changping Road Case  
supplied him by the Deputy Commissioner Special Branch. Mr.  
Hashizumi by marking the list has indicated the documents he would  
like to have, these have been duly compiled and are attached  
hereto for favour of forwarding.

Em. Golder  
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copies or translations of the documents required  
by Japanese Consulate-General handed  
to Mr. Hashizumi on 24/3/34.

Y. B. G.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch.  
REPORT

Date March 21, 1934.

Subject (in full) Letter from Mr. Van den Berg of the Consulate General for  
the Netherlands dated March 10, 1934.

Made by D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by

*D. S. I.*

With reference to the above letter, paragraph three.

The handwriting appearing on the envelope of the letter addressed to Mr. W.v.d. Berg, No. 225 Seymour Road, Shanghai, from Louis de Visser, Communist Member of the Netherlands Parliament (See file No. D.4927 and Files Nos. D.4067 and D.4424 on the subject of Tan Malakka) has a light resemblance to that appearing in document No. 112 impounded as the result of the raid conducted on No. 677 Changping Road on March 2, 1934, but under close examination shows many points of difference. Document No. 112 is undated, it is therefore difficult to say exactly when it was written. The reference in Document No. 112 to the change in Berlin obviously refers to the action of Herr Adolf Hitler who is at present at the helm of German political affairs and who refuses to countenance party politics and who has waged an unrelenting war on Communism for the past ten months. Bearing the foregoing facts in mind the letter (No. 112) would not be more than six months old and is in all probability a draft of a cablegram or code letter since it appears not to have left Shanghai.

The copies and/or translations of documents called for by Mr. Van den Berg are hereto attached for favour of forwarding.

*D. S. I.*

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SENDER'S NAME - U. POU
C. & B. B. G. LRY.
No. <b>D</b> 5703
Date 24 3 1936

March 24 34.

Dear Mr. Van den Berg,

With reference to your letter No.760 of March 10 on the subject of the seizure of Communist literature at No. 677 Changping Road, I forward herewith a translation of exhibit No.101 together with translation of No.6 of the papers dropped by Yang Yih Ling.

The handwritings on document No.112 and on the envelope of the letter addressed to Mr. W. v.d. Berg, No.225 Seymour Road, Shanghai, from Louis de Visser, a Netherlands Communist, have been compared and show a slight resemblance, but a close examination shows many points of difference.

Yours truly,

*JHB*

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. NO. HOLLANDIA.

CONFIDENTIËEL

No. 760.

SHANGHAI.

10 March

SHANGHAI POLICE S. S. REGISTRY. No. D 5703 1934. 15-3 132
--------------------------------------------------------------------

Dear Givens,

Many thanks for your letter of 7 March 1934,  
No.D-5703 concerning documents seized at 677 Changping Road.  
I should be much obliged to you, if I could receive two more  
photo's of exh. 112 and also a copy of the report on communist  
activities in Java and Netherlands India (No.6 of the papers  
dropped by 1st accused Yang Yih-ling).

As soon as a translation of exh. 101 has been made I  
hope to receive a copy too.

It would be worth while to have an expert compare  
the handwriting on photo No.3613 of last year (letter supposed  
to have been sent by the Netherlands Communist, Member of Parliament  
Louis de Visser to W.v.d.Berg, Seymour Road 225 Shanghai con-  
cerning Tan Malakka) with that of exh. 112. To me it looks as  
though there are many points of similarity.

In case the persons arrested in connection with this  
case make any statements relative to the above document I should  
be very grateful for being informed thereof.

Yours sincerely,

*W.v.d.Berg*

T.P.Givens, Esquire,

Officer i/c Special Branch,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

*2*  
*Attention*  
*YR*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. B-REGISTRY.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 21 1934

Subject (in full) Reference the attached letter to Captain A.T. Wilson-Brand  
relative to the Changping Road Case.

Made by D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by

DSRm A.1

With reference to the attached letter to Captain  
Wilson-Brand, the documents called for have been prepared  
and are attached hereto for favour of forwarding.

Em Golder

D. S. I.

Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch.

Photographic copy of Exhibit No. 72 will be forwarded  
when completed.

Em Golder  
D. S. I.

Handed to Capt Wilson Brand by me 24/3/34

HL

x  
2 copies of  
each

57. 2-5743



POLICE FORCE.  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.  
P. O. BOX NO. 155

# Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
No. D _____
Date _____ / _____ / _____

March 7 1934.

Dear

I forward herewith for your information  
a list of Communist literature which was seized at  
No. 677 Changping Road on March 2. If you will  
kindly inform me of the numbers of any of the items  
in which you are specially interested, I will arrange  
to send you copies of translations of them.

Yours sincerely,

*J.P.G.*

Messrs Steptoe,  
Sarly,  
Van den Berg  
Koketsu  
McHugh  
Wilson-Brand

**LIST OF COMMUNIST LITERATURE SEIZED AT THE DOOR COURSE  
OF A HAIR AT NO. 677 CHANGPING ROAD AT 12.30 A.M.  
MARCH 2, 1934 (UPSTAIRS FRONT ROOM).**

**(Leather suitcase "A")**

- 1) Book: "Land Politics of the Democratic-Socialists during the Russian Revolution from 1905 to 1907" (by Lenin - Chinese translation from Russian). 1 COPY
- 2) Book: "The origin of the family private property and the state" (by P. Engels. Chinese translation) 1 COPY
- 3) Book: "Brief history of the Chinese Trade Movement", Volume 1, issued by the Central Publishing Bureau in 1930. 1 COPY
- 4) Book: "Materials for the Chinese Trade Movement" (1927 to 1930), issued by the Central Publishing Bureau in 1931. 1 COPY
- 5) Book: "About the Opposition" (by J. Stalin). 1 COPY
- 6) Book: "Selections of Lenin's writings". 1 COPY
- 7) Book: "Marx-Engels and Marxism" by Lenin). 1 COPY
- 8) Book: "Political report submitted by the Central Committee to the 15th Plenary Session of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union", issued by the Central Publishing Bureau in 1930. 1 COPY
- 9) Book: "The Second Five Year Plan". 1 COPY
- 10) Book: "Communist International", Volume 4, issue No. 1, dated January 31, 1933. 1 COPY
- 11) Book: "On the eve of new fights" (by S. Gusev). 1 COPY
- 12) Book: "Biography of Stalin". 1 COPY
- 13) Book: "Proposals and decisions of the 12th Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International". (Leningrad, 1933). 1 COPY
- 14) Book: "Summary of the work of the 14th Meeting of Representatives of the Russian Communist Party" (by Stalin). 1 COPY
- 15) Book: "Summary of the First Five Year Plan" (by Stalin). 1 COPY
- 16) Book: "A Year of Great Change" (by Stalin). 1 COPY
- 17) Book: "Livelihood and struggles of Chinese Communists". 1 COPY
- 18) Book: "Duty of Communists in the Trade Movement" 1 COPY
- 19) Book: "Soviet Union and the World Proletariat". 1 COPY
- 20) Book: "Capitalism". 1 COPY
- 21) Book: "What is Profiteering" (by A. Losovsky). 1 COPY
- 22) Book: "On the national economic plan for 1930" (by Koteloff). 1 COPY



- 23) Book: "The present political conditions of China and the main duties of the Chinese Communist Party". 1 copy
- 24) Book: "Japanese intrigue towards Manchuria and Mongolia". 1 copy
- 25) Book: "The Second Five Year Plan". 1 copy
- 26) Book: "Dangers of war - duties of Vascians and the Youth Communist International". 1 copy
- 27) Book: "Two lectures delivered by Stalin at the conference of the Youth Communist International in 1930". 1 copy
- 28) Book: "Lectures of the Economic Working-Men". (by Stalin) " 1 copy
- 29) Book: "Letters of protest against cases framed by the anti-revolutionary 'Mensheviks'". 1 copy
- 30) Book: "Living of Dossiloff, the leader of the proletariat". 1 copy
- 31) Book: "Problems of Chinese Trade Movement". 1 copy
- 32) Book: "Revolutionary Movement in Colonies". 1 copy
- 33) Book: "Chinese Revolution". 1 copy
- 34) Book: "World Economic Crisis and the Danger of an Armed Attack on the Soviet Union". 1 copy
- 35) Book: "February Revolution to October Revolution". 1 copy
- 36) Book: "Present conditions of the World Labour". 1 copy
- 37) Book: "Infantile Sickness of Left Wing Germanism". 1 copy
- 38) Book: "Program of Communist International". 1 copy
- 39) Book: "Leninism" (by Stalin). 1 copy
- 40) Book: "Problems of Leninism". 1 copy
- 41) Book: "Preliminary steps of Leninism". 1 copy
- 42) Book: "Thesis on colonial and semi-colonial revolution". " 1 copy
- 43) Book: "Bengate Kutaky". 1 copy
- 44) Book: "State and revolution". 1 copy
- 45) Book: "Important reports and decisions of the 11th Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International". 1 copy
- 46) Book: "Chinese Communist Party in time of emergency". 1 copy
- 47) Book: "Economics in transient period". 1 copy
- 48) Book: "Bak's argument before the Kansas Court". 1 copy
- 49) Book: "Lenin on Food Tax". 1 copy
- 50) Book: "Lenin's Speech on the State". 1 copy
- 51) Book: "Communist Manifesto". 1 copy

- 52) Book: "Will of Lenin". 1 copy
- 53) Book: "Civil war in France". 1 copy
- 54) Book: "Comment on 'evolutionary Change'". 1 copy
- 55) Book: "Guide to the Trade Movement". 1 copy
- 56) Book: "Japanese aggressions in Manchuria". 1 copy
- 57) Book: "Present conditions of the world labour". 1 copy
- 58) Book: "Chemical war". 1 copy
- 59) Book: "Proletarian Revolution and Unpopular Democracy" (by Stalin). 1 copy
- 60) Book: "Comment on Right Wing Elements in the American Communist Party". (by Stalin) 1 copy
- 61) Book: "Karl Marx" (by Lenin). 1 copy
- 62) Book: "Duties of the Communist Youth League". 1 copy
- 63) Book: "Female workers in the East". 1 copy
- 64) Book: "Arts to be procured by Chinese workers". 1 copy
- 65) Book: "Argument between Bukharin and Lenin". 1 copy
- 66) Book: "Opposition to Wang Ching wei and the Reorganization Clique". 1 copy
- 67) Book: "Women, female workers and farm-women". 1 copy
- 68) Book: "Attention to movements in rural districts." 1 copy
- 69) Book: "Red Flag", Issues 47, 49, 50, 51 and 52. 1 copy each
- 70) Book: "Chinese Revolutionary Red Army". 1 copy
- 71) Pamphlets entitled "Struggle", Issues, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 62. 1 copy each
- 72) Handbill: "Red China", Issues Nos. 142, 143, 144, 145, 1, 2 and 3, dated from January 10, 1934 to February 1, 1934. 1 copy each
- 73) Handbill: "Red Star", Issues Nos. 42, 52 and 62, dated January 14, January 21 and January 28, 1934. 1 copy each
- 74) Envelope, which bears on its cover the inscriptions "Mr. Wang Pao Sung (王保生), c/o Ye Geong Te (叶介), Bank of China", contains the following:-  
"Report submitted to the 'Central' by Yih Yen Tukung (叶彦通), dated February 11, on his activities among the 19th Route Army in South Fukien".
- 75) Envelope addressed to Zeng Lay King (曾立基) from King (王) containing :-  
"Reports submitted by various District and/or Union Committees in various provinces on their activities for the month of January 1934".

- 76) Small envelope containing a slip of paper bearing the following inscriptions in English :-  
"V. Robinson, 204 Ashlandmont Apartment  
House, E. Noochow Road."
- 77) Envelope containing the following :-  
(a) Instructions to District Committees regarding the duties to be performed by them in their respective districts.  
(b) Report dated December 17 on the Mukien incident.  
(c) Letter dated February 26 from the Publishing Bureau of 'Central' to the Shantung Provincial Committee regarding the publication work.  
(d) Draft report on the plan of work among richmen families.  
(e) Antecedents of Chen Jing Kang (陳景康), member of the Shantung Provincial Committee.
- 78) Lists of communist publications in stock for the months of December 1933 and January 1934.
- 79) "China Forum", dated October 21, November 30 and December 21, 1933, respectively.

Literature in English

- 80) Report of the Panahih Central Union Committee, dated December 30, 1933. (5 pages).
- 81) Report of the Central Union Committee of Panahih, Kirin, on its Organizational problem, dated January 24, 1934. (3 pages).
- 82) Report from Fengshen re situation in various mines there, dated January 1, 1934 (4 pages).
- 83) Report from the Hailung Party to the Manchurian Provincial Committee concerning the problem of the organization, dated January 15, 1934 (2 pages).
- 84) Report of the Chairman of the Front Committee (15 pages).
- 85) Lessons learnt from the revolutionary upsurges in Chahar - excerpts from the decision of the Hebei Provincial Committee on the report of the Front Committee. (12 pages).
- 86) Report of Comrade Ma on the Kalgan event, dated January 30, 1934. (25 pages).

Literature in Russian

- 87) Piece of paper containing abbreviated notes in Russian and Chinese relating to a speech.

(Leather suitcase "B")

- 88) Communist periodical entitled "Struggle", issues 43, 45, 47, 48 and 49. 1 copy each
- 89) Statements of accounts of the publication department, petty cash accounts, miscellaneous bills and receipts.
- 90) Draft of an article bearing on activities of communist sections in villages.

- 91) Lists of communists in outposts.
- 92) Draft of a report on "white" troops stationed in Chantung.
- 93) Report bearing on conditions in Manchuria after its occupation by Japan, dated November 26, 1932.
- 94) Manuscript of a book entitled "Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his principles".
- 95) Contents of an envelope addressed to Yu Yih Yuen  
( ), China College, Local (Reading on envelope, in English, "Strother's Advertising Service Agency, 44 Hankow Road, Shanghai, China):
  - a) Two blank forms of antecedents of Party Members.
  - b) Eight sheets of paper containing rough notes relating to propaganda among industrial workers.
  - c) A pamphlet bearing on the work of industrial sections.
- 96) Report on the 6th Route Volunteer Army in the North East.
- 97) Several sheets of paper containing rough notes bearing on labour matters.
- 98) Miscellaneous letters from persons in outposts relating to general conditions in their respective places.
- 99) Two exercise books, one blank and the other contains what appears to be a statement of accounts.
- 100) A report on the general conditions in Kiangsi.

Literature in Russian

- 101) 25 sheets of handwritten document in Russian containing four lectures on the subject of organization of the guerrilla warfare among the Chinese peasantry :-
  - (1) Introduction (2) Process of formation of partisan's forces and general principles of tactics (3) various forms of organization of partisan's detachments.(Note: The above document appears to have been written in 1934 by a Russian).  
And 6 pages of Chinese translation of the above.
- 102) Communist books :-
  - Life of Lenin
  - Support of the Soviet Movement.
  - Guerrilla warfare.
  - How to organize?
  - Theory and Practice of Organization.
  - Red Flag, Issue No. 23.
  - Construction Magazine, Issue No. 2.
  - How to gain streets.

1 copy each

(Reading material "C")

Containing the following documents seized from the drawers of desk in the front upstairs room :-

- 103) A lengthy report on conditions in Anhwei, forwarded by Lin Hing( ) to Central, and the draft of a reply from Central to the Anhwei Committee.

- 104) An unaddressed envelope containing a number of drafts of articles bearing on propaganda among labourers.
- 105) Report on the conditions in Jehan (Jupoh Province).
- 106) Envelope containing a statement of accounts of the Publication Department.
- 107) Miscellaneous papers containing rough notes and drafts of articles bearing on communist propaganda among labourers etc.
- 108) A report addressed to Central by Liu Chi Hwa (劉啟華) bearing on his arrest by the G.M.A. (3.4.33, at No. 37 Wei Loh Li, Wooshow Road) and also a copy of Court judgment.
- 109) Small bits of paper containing petty cash accounts.
- 110) A report addressed to Central from the Headquarters of the Philippine Communist Party asking for communist publications, etc. (dated 10.6.33).
- 111) A circular notice addressed to various grades of communist branches from Central, dated 14.7.33, urging them to accelerate the movement to support "International Red Aid" between 15.7.33 and 23.7.33.
- 112) Two letters in English contained in an envelope addressed to "Adolf Lee, Shanghai" :-

CONF

Amstel 272, Amsterdam.

Dear Degroot:

The enclosed letter is to be forwarded to T.S.H. immediately. We have to ask your assistance in forwarding the same mail because we lost connections with T.S.H. after the change in Berlin. Please see to it that the bearer of the note can return with definite answer before he leaves your port.

With com. greetings.

Lee. (Shanghai).

-----  
Tuter-Club of Marseilles (or Vladivostok),  
Secretary of Tuter-Club.

Dear friends:

The enclosed letter is to be forwarded to the T.S.H. from Chinese Section. Please do us the favour in forwarding the letter as soon as this note reaches you, and that our courier receives definite answer before he leaves your port.

With international greetings.

A.C.S. & M.U.

- 113) A statement of accounts relating to the purchase of printing materials etc. and miscellaneous papers.
- 114) A bundle of papers containing rough notes relating to propaganda matters.
- 115) Letter addressed to Central from See Cheng Ling (杜昌林) reporting on his own mistakes in the performance of duties, and other papers containing rough notes relating to certain communist activities.

- 116) Handwritten document bearing on communist activities among workers in the See Teong District in August 1933.
- 117) Two rent receipts, one Municipal rate receipt, one Shanghai Power Co., Deposit Receipt, and one Shanghai Waterworks Deposit Receipt. All in respect of house No. 677 Changping Road. (Issued to Liu Yue Chow).
- 118) Communist periodical "The Struggle", issue Nos. 54 and 53/ 1 copy each
- 119) Five small notebooks containing certain rough notes relating to propaganda and organization. (3 of the books have not been used).
- 120) A sheet of paper containing notes relating to the January 28th Anniversary and some postal receipts (contained in an unaddressed envelope).
- 121) Specimens of unused stationery.
- 122) Two wooden boxes, names undecipherable.

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PAPERS DROPPED BY 1ST ACCUSED YANG YIH LING.

- 1) An estimate of expenses for the Training Class.
- 2) A programme of certain communist meetings.
- 3) Working plans of Central for the month of February.
- 4) A paper containing rough notes relating to organization.
- 5) Draft of an article relating to the dismissal from the Party of Moh Chiang Sung and Lau Tsang.
- 6) Report addressed to Kwok Wen(国文), "No.2, 1934", bearing on communist activities in Java and Dutch East Indies, etc. and containing the following addresses in Singapore :-
  - A) Ling Yui Foh(林子福), c/o Ling Gee Ling(林其林), Hwa Jau Bank(华侨), Telok Li J. Ka, Singapore.
  - B) Lee Siew Lai(李秀兰), c/o Tang Yih Kai(谭一开), Sing Teong Public School ( ), Singapore.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C & S. B. REGISTRY
No. <u>D 5703</u>
Date <u>2</u> / <u>3</u> / <u>34</u>

March 2, 1934.

POLITICAL

Communist Propaganda - Arrests.

Acting on the Authority of a warrant issued at the instance of the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety, the Municipal Police at 12.30 a.m. March 2, raided a communist base at 677 Changping Road and effected the arrest of three male Chinese named Yang Yih-ling (楊一林), Liu Kwei-ching (劉貴卿) and Tsang Ts-Yuen (張子堯). a considerable quantity of communist literature in the Chinese language and also manuscripte in Russian and English were seized.

The five prisoners, four of whom are claimed by the Chinese Authorities to be members of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, will be taken before Court on March 2 when a write of Detention will be applied for to enable further investigation to be made.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Sin. No.

Reg. No. C/51854-6

Stn. Gordon Rd

Prosecutor

Judge

Sheet No. 2.

1st accused :- I was waiting in the house for my friend to return. I was told not to move by the Police, how could I throw anything away. I opened the door as I thought my friend was returning. I am not a Communist. I know the father of the 2nd accused. The 2nd accused owed me \$98.00 in all.

2nd accused :- I rented the house at No. 677 Changping Road. I am not a Communist. The literature seized was not found in my room. One named Liu lived in the room upstairs in the room where the literature was found. Liu was seldom in his room. I do not know why he did not return yesterday. I do not know the 3rd accused. One of the keys to the house is mine. Liu was in possession of a key which I gave him.

3rd accused :- I came to Shanghai yesterday from Honan. After getting off the train I met a friend who took my luggage and I lost him. I knocked on the door whilst trying to find him. I was arrested by the detective. I ran away as I was frightened. The key found by the Police is not mine. I came to Shanghai to buy goods.

Hong Vung Chuen P.S. Bureau :- The Public Safety Bureau had received information that No. 677 Changping Road was being occupied by Communists. A warrant was applied for. The 1st accused is known to me as a Communist.

DECISION.

Remanded till the 6th of March 1934, 10.am. for further investigation.

Judge



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5703

Date 26 / 4 / 34

Misc. P. 8/34.

Gordon Road

April 23, 34.

6.

The effects left behind at 677 Changping Road in consequence of the arrests made at this address, on behalf of the Chinese Authorities were handed over to one Tsang Tsing Tai (張清泰), Detective Sergeant attached to the Special Branch of the Public Safety Bureau at 3.30 p.m. on April 23, 1934. This official gave a receipt which states that all the effects enumerated in the inventory that went before Court have been duly taken possession of by him on behalf of communists now in custody at the Public Safety Bureau. This receipt will be transmitted to the Judges on the case through the A/M.A. on the morning of April 23, 1934.

The policeman posted at the above address has now been withdrawn.

*Alfred*  
D.S.I.

Sen. Det. i/c.

*Reed*

S. D. O. Copy seen by  
O. C. / S. B. 25. 4. 34  
*Te*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5703
Date	26 / 4 / 34

"B"

Gordon Road

April 18th,

34.

Misc.P.8/34.

5.

At about 10 a.m. 17-4-34 one named Sung Yoong Siang (沈榮祥) landlord of house No.677 Changping Road, came to this Station and requested the disposal of the household effects kept at the above premises, which he rented to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd accused in connection with this case prior to their being arrested on 1-3-34. It appears that the above house was locked and watched by Policemen from this Station after they were taken into custody until the date of release of the 6th accused Lieu Loo Sz (劉呂氏), female, who went back to the above house and to whom the keys were handed on 6-3-34. She stayed there for about a week and then absconded for some unknown reason, leaving all property on the premises without going back there again. Every effort has been made to find her but no information could be obtained as to where she is now living.

An inventory of the property in question has been taken and this will be submitted together with an application for its disposal on the afternoon of 19-4-34 before the Judges who ordered the handing over of the persons to whom it belongs. A member of the Public Safety Bureau has agreed to be present in Court to represent the owners now in the custody of the Chinese Authorities.

*Alfred*  
D. S. I.

Copy for Special Branch.

CENTRAL RECORDS C. S. S. REGISTRY
No. <u>D 5703</u>
Date <u>10 13 34</u>

"B"

Misc. P. 8/34.

Gordon Road  
March 9,

34.

4.

Writ of  
Detention.

6/3/34.

S.S.D. Court.

The six accused appeared before the S.S.D. Court  
on the morning of the 6/3/34, when the following judgment  
was handed down:-

1st., 2nd, & 3rd to be handed over to the Chinese  
Authorities, together with the seized property.

4th, 5th & 6th to be released.

Case completed.

*J. H. M.*  
Sr. Det. 1/c.

*[Signature]*  
D.S.347.

Copy forwarded to the D.C.(Special Branch)

*D. I. Ross.*

*Is this file with you a D.S.I. folder?*

*Reg. File herewith - please return when finished with.*  
*ASB*  
*SR 14/3.*

Special Branch Copy.

F. 217  
G. 40000-9-33.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. E. REGISTRY.
No. D. 5703
Date 6.1.1934

CRIME REGISTER No: Misc. 2.8/34

"B" Division.  
Gordon Road Police Station.  
5th. March 1934.

Diary Number: 3 sheet 1.

Nature of Offence: Riot or Detention.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

Places visited in course of investigation each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

#### Assistance to the Chinese authorities.

The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, accused appeared before the High Court on the morning of 2-3-34 when they were remanded in custody until the 6-3-34.

The 4th, 5th, and 6th, accused appeared before the High Court on 3-3-34 when they were remanded in custody until 6-3-34.

The six accused will appear before the Court on 6-3-34 when the Chinese authorities will apply for their extradition. No information has been found that would warrant this being opposed. On this date an application will be made to the Court to permit the retention of the communistic literature seized at 677 Changping Road for one week to enable the special branch to complete the translation. Also an application will be made for instructions re the disposal of the household effects at 677 Changping Road, which is now vacant by reason of the occupants being in custody. A detailed inventory of the property has been prepared, and the premises are at present locked and watched by police from this station.

On 5-3-34 all the accused were taken to the Crime Branch Studio for photographing.

A list of the communistic literature seized in the upstairs front room of 677 Changping Road is attached.

Det. 1/c.

D.S. 347

Copy sent to D.C.  
Special Branch.

Reg. return to  
file / 1000 8/2  
6/7/34

Inventory of alleged communists' property  
at 677 Channing Road.

in the upstairs front room.

One wooden cupboard containing one pair of vases, three tea-pots, two towel bathing gowns, two suits of child's woollen yarn (two jackets and two pairs of pants), two flower pots, two small porcelain sugar jars, one large towel, one towel bedsheet, one cloth bed-sheet, three lady's jackets, and one piece of white sheep fur for making clothing.

One dressing table containing one cigarette ash tray and one oval mirror. One canvas couch.

One writing desk containing one ink-bottle, one small radio-phonograph, one small purple porcelain vase, one porcelain box containing material for stamping, and one round mirror. Two paint pictures in glass front frames. One square teapoy. One round stool.

One wooden cupboard fitted with glasses containing one lady's purple serge long gown, one lady's sheep fur overcoat, five pieces of cloth, five lady's jackets, one drawer full of woollen yarn, eleven pairs of pants, three mosquito nets, four pairs of pants, two gentleman's foreign styled coats, one foreign style woollen overcoat. One blue silk long gown lined with white sheep-fur. One piece of white sheep fur for making clothing. Five foreign style coats. Four pairs of trousers. One black silk lady's long gown lined with white sheep fur. Seventeen lady's jackets.

One blue serge gents. long gown, fifteen articles of clothing, twelve articles of clothing various sizes, eight pairs of pants, one table-cloth, twelve pieces of window-screens, eleven articles of lady's clothing, one foreign style coat, one piece of woollen cloth, three pieces of cotton cloth, one sleeping garment, one electric iron, two towel bed-sheets, two bed-sheets, one pair of leather shoes, one pair of lady's rubber overshoes, two cotton bed-covers, two cotton quilts, one new woollen blanket, one blanket, one umbrella, one black serge gents. long gown lined with camel-wool, and six wicker & leather boxes.

In the downstairs front room.

One table clock, four flower vases, one lead tea-cup tray, one porcelain cigarette tray, one Mah Jongg set, one toilet table one square table, two chairs, two sofa chairs, one electric iron, one woollen blanket of red colour, one bed cushion, two cotton bed-covers, one brass fire basin with stand, one table lamp, two glass frames three glass trays, one washing basin, one small wooden carriage (toy), one iron bedstead one tea-table with glass surface, one hot water bottle, two porcelain spittoons.

In the downstairs back room.

One square table, one oblong bucket, two oil pumping stoves, two square chairs, two tea-cups, one baby's bed (iron), one night-stool seven wash basins various sizes, one tea-pot, six small towels.

In the downstairs kitchen room.

Two wooden cup-boards containing eight porcelain bowls, twelve small bowls, twenty two saucers, one tin of kerosene oil, one cooking stove, three zinc cooking pans and one iron pan.

In the back room above kitchen

One iron bed two bed-covers, one paint picture with glass-frame one chest with three drawers, one square mirror, one square chair, two round stools, one hot-water bottle, one ink bottle, one tea-tray two tea-cups, one bed cushion, one purple woollen underwear, three silk lady's long gowns, three pillows, one silk lady's lined long gown, one blue serge long gown, one blue silk lady's padded long gown, two cotton bed-covers, one bottle of olive oil, one wash basin, and three large and small leather trunks.

Special Branch Copy.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE D 3102

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
CRIME DIARY  
Date 3/3/34

CRIME REGISTER No:—Misc. P.8/34.

"B" Division.  
Gordon Road Police Station.  
March 2, 1934

Diary Number:— 2 sheet 1.

Nature of Offence:—Trit of D'tio

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day.	4.0 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. 6.30 p.m. to 10.0 p.m.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	677 Changping Road. 35 Dzoong ung Li. Doosung Road. Detective Office.
-----------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Assistance to the Chinese Authorities.

At 9.30 a.m. 2-3-34 at 677 Changping Road,  
C.D. 1.22 and C.D. C.26 arrested the 4th accused:-

Zau Ling (趙林) aged 28 years, native of Tientsin, m/unemployed, who knocked at the rear door of the above address and asked for one "Li".

On being questioned he stated that he arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin on 28-2-34 spending that night with a friend named Tsau Yoh Vung (周学文) who resided at 35 Doong Zung Li, Doosung Road.

On 1-3-34 at 11 p.m. this address <sup>had been</sup> searched for communistic literature at the request of the Public Safety Bureau under S.S.D. Court Search Warrant No.1529. The necessary assistance being rendered by D.S. McKeown (Sp.Br.) and detectives of Hongkew Station. Nothing was found.

At 5 p.m. 2-3-34 Det. Insp. Tong Wen Ling (王文惠) P.D. 1.3. came to the Station and requested assistance to execute S.S.D. Arrest Warrant No.1535 and Search Warrant No.1536 at 677 Changping Road. D.S.I. Prokofiev (Sp.Br.) C.D. 890 and the undersigned rendered assistance and the following persons named in the first warrant were arrested:-

(5) Lieu Tsang Sz (刘松氏) aged 26, native of Hunan. Sister-in-law of the 2nd accused.

(6) Lieu Loo Sz (刘吕氏) aged 30, native of

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—Inc. 1.8 '34.

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—2 sheet 1.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Lunan. life of the 2nd accused.

Both of the above arrived in Shanghai at the end of 1933 with Lieu Wei Ching (2nd accused) and all have resided together at 677 Changping Road for more than a month.

On 1-3-34 when the premises were first searched (Diary 1), both Lieu Young Ho (W/34 B) and Lieu Moo Ho (W/34 B) were on the premises but nothing was found that would connect them with the criminalistic activities being conducted on the premises. However, they were kept under observation, and as stated above were arrested by warrant at 5 p.m. 2-3-34.

The 4th, 5th, and 6th accused will appear before the Court on 3-3-34 when a writ of detention will be applied for to enable enquiries to be made re their activities.

Each of the two females (5th & 6th accused) has with her a small child. At present they are in the custody of their mothers, no other person being found to care for them.

The premises at 677 Changping Road are now unoccupied. Uniformed police have been placed there to protect the property, orders re its disposal will be sought for from the Court later. An inventory of the said property is being prepared.

Gen. Det. 1/c.

S2  
Further  
report in due  
course.

W.H.

MAR 3 1934



4

Zau Ling(趙林), age 28,

Tientsin

D.S.I. Prokofiev

Gordon Rd. Sta.

2.3.34.

Clerk Zung Zoong Oen.

My name is Zau Ling. I am 28 years of age, native of Tientsin, ex-shop assistant. When I was 6 or 7 years old, I studied for about two years under a private tutor. I can read and write a little. Since then I worked as a ~~hawker~~ hawker at my native place until I was 25 years of age, after which I went to Ho Chien Hsien, Hopeh province, where I was employed for two years as an assistant in a secondhand clothing shop. I then left the shop and returned to my native place and I have since been unemployed.

On Feb. 28 I came to Shanghai by rail from my native place for the purpose of visiting my friend named Tseu Yoh Vung (周学文) residing at No. 35 Doong Zung Li (同仁里), Tiendong Road. Tseu was formerly a shop assistant in Tientsin and I do not know his present occupation. I stayed in Tseu's house for one night on February 28. On March 1 Tseu and his wife left Shanghai stating that they were going to their native place in Hopeh to attend to family affairs. I spent the night of March 1 with a prostitute in a house in the vicinity of Nanking Road.

At about 10 a.m., March 2, I went to find one named Lee Ts Ming(李志明), to whom I had been introduced by Tseu at his house on the night of Feb. 28. Lee told me that he lived in a house at the corner of Connaught and Ferry Rds., but I forgot the number of the house upon arrival at the place. When I was enquiring about him there, I went by mistake to No. 677 Chong Ping Road. I knocked at the back door and was immediately arrested by the Police. I desired to see Lee simply for the purpose of saying 'goodbye to him, as I intended

(2)

to leave for Tientsin on the night of March 2.

I do not know any of the persons arrested at No. 677 Chong Ping Road.

The money found in my possession (\$171. in banknotes) was given to me by my friend Tseu prior to his departure for my maintenance, as I am unemployed. The fur-lined long gown, which I am wearing, was left behind by Tseu, and the two keys found in my possession also belonged to him.

I am not a communist and I know nothing about communism.

(Zau Ling.)

5

Liu Tsang Sz (劉松士), 26.

Hunan.

U.S.I. Prokofiev

Gordon Rd. Stn. 2.3.34

Clerk Zung Zung Ce

My name is Liu Tsang Sz. I am 26 years of age, native of Hunan, married.

I have never attended any school, but I can read a few Chinese characters. At the age of twenty-two I was married at my native place to a man named Liu Hsue Hyi (劉學二) who is a land owner. I lived with my husband at my native place until about two and half months ago when I came to Shanghai with my brother-in-law named Liu Kwei Ching (劉克卿) and his family. My husband remained home.

Following our arrival here we stayed in a lodging house in the settlement for about ten days, after which we went to live at No. 677 Cheng Ping Road. This house was rented by my brother-in-law (Liu Kwei Ching). I do not know what business he did before, but I know that he is at present unemployed. I came to Shanghai just for sight-seeing and I have been staying with my brother-in-law as his guest, occupying the room over kitchen with my child.

About two weeks after we had moved in, the upstairs front room was rented by a married couple. The woman left Shanghai soon afterwards owing to sickness, while the man was living there all the time. He left the house at about 5 p.m. March 1 and failed to return. I do not know either his name or occupation, and I have no knowledge whatever about the books etc. seized by the police in his room.

The first accused, whose name I do not know, called on my brother-in-law on three occasions during the past month. to collect some debt from him. I have never seen the 3rd and 4th accused. I am not a communist.

(Liu Tsang Sz)

6

Liu Loo Sz(劉呂氏), age 30,

Sinyang Foo, Hunan.

D.S.I. Prokofiev

Gordon Rd.Stn.

2.3.34

Clerk Zung Zoong Oen

My name is Liu Loo Sz. I am 30 years of age, native of Sinyang Foo, Hunan, married.

I have never studied in any school, and I can neither read nor write Chinese. At the age of 25, I was married to a man named Liu Kwei Ching(劉奎卿) who was then a school teacher at my native place. During the autumn of 1933 my husband visited Shanghai in order to find work as my native place is infested by bandits. He soon returned and about two and half months ago we came to Shanghai together with Liu Tsang Sz(劉張氏), my sister-in-law. Upon arrival, we lived in a lodging house for several days, after which we went to live at No. 677 Chong Ping Road, a house rented by my husband Liu Kwei Ching. My husband has been out of employment for the past two years and we are living on the money sent from his home in Hunan.

We occupied the ground floor front room, while my sister-in-law was living with her child in the room over kitchen. About one month ago, the front upstairs room was rented by a man who gave his name as "Liu" and his occupation as assistant in a certain bookstore. A woman, who appeared to be his sweetheart, occasionally stayed over-night with him. She was last seen several days ago. All the suitcases seized by the police in Liu's room were brought in by the latter at the time he moved in. I have no knowledge of the contents of the suitcases. About 5 p.m. or 6 p.m. March 1, Liu left the house and failed to return.

The first accused, whose name I do not know, is my husband's friend. I never saw him before. He called on

Liu Loo Sz (Page 2)

my husband at about 6 p.m. on March 1 but the latter was out. While he was waiting for my husband's return, the police arrived. As far as I know he came to collect a debt from my husband.

I have never seen the third and fourth accused.

I am not a communist and I know nothing about communism.

(Liu Loo Sz).

P. 22F  
G. 40000-9-33.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTER
D. 5703
Date 13 1934

## CRIME DIARY

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. P.8/34

"B" Division.  
Gordon Road Police Station.  
1st March 1934

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
----------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

#### Assistance to Chinese Authorities.

At 11.0 p.m. 1-3-34, D.B.I. Prokofiev attached to the Special Branch, accompanied by Det. Insp. Wong Yen Tsing (王文俊) of the Public Safety Bureau came to this Station for assistance to execute Search Warrant No.1530 issued by the D.B.Court to search a Chinese dwelling house situated at 677 Changping Road suspected of containing communistic literature.

The necessary assistance was rendered and in a stairs room a large quantity of communistic literature was seized, specimens of which will be produced in Court and the bulk scrutinized by the Special Branch.

Yang Yih Ling (楊一林) aged 30 years, native of Chekiang, m/schoolteacher, who was on the premises at the arrival of the Police was taken into custody. He was observed by C.D.S.90 to drop six documents which proved to be of communistic nature.

During the time of searching one Liu Kwei Ching (劉貴卿) aged 27 years, native of Hunan, m/unemployed entered the premises and was placed under arrest.

At 1.30 a.m. 2-3-34 C.D.S.90 and C.D.C. 296 arrested one Tsang Ts Yung (張子雲) aged 29 years, native of Hunan, s/unemployed, who entered the premises with a private key. On seeing detectives he attempted to escape but was easily frustrated.

Noted. S.R. of 2/3/34.  
S2, Further  
Reports in  
due course.

NHB

MAR 2 1934

A.S. Prokofiev  
2/3/34

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—

page 2.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The three arrested persons gave the following periods  
of residence in the International Settlement:—

1st. Arrived from Hangchow on 1-3-34.

2nd. One month's residence at the address searched.

3rd. Arrived from Hunan at 1a.m. 2-3-34.

The above named persons have been placed on a writ  
of detention pending further <sup>enquiries</sup> being made prior to their  
being handed over to the Public Safety Bureau.

D.S.347

Sgt. Det. 1/c.

Copy for Deputy Commissioner Special Branch.

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1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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I studied in a primary school at my native place from the age of 10 to 17 years. After leaving school, I was employed as a teacher in various schools at my native place until October, 1933, when I came to Shanghai together with my wife and baby in order to find employment. Following my arrival in Shanghai I lived in various lodging houses in the Settlement until January 1934 when I rented house No. 677 Zhongyuan Road. I have been unable to find a job and have been living all this time on the money (about \$800) which I brought with me. The upstairs front room was rented about one month ago by one Mr. Li who told me that he was employed at a bookstore, the address of which I do not know. A few visitors used to come to see him but I never paid much attention to them. I have no knowledge what sort of the communist literature found in his room. He was the sole occupant of this room. He left his room about fifteen days yesterday and failed to return. This man speaks northern dialect and also can speak Shanghai dialect.

The woman living in the room over kitchen is my sister-in-law. She has been living with me since I rented the house. Her husband left for Huron long ago and he has never been to my house.

The first accused is my friend whom I have not seen for



(2)

Many years so that I could hardly recognize him when I saw him. He came to Shanghai to see me about the money (\$90) which I owe ~~to~~ him. I never saw the third accused.

I am not a member of the communist party.

(Liu Kwei Ching).

Ts ng Ts Yung( ), age 29,

Hunan

D.S.I. Brokofiev.

Gordon Rd. Stn.

2.30a.m. 2.3.34

Clerk M.C. Zung.

My name is Ts ng Ts Yung( ). I am 29 years of age, native of Nanyang, Hunan, unemployed.

I studied for two years at my native place when I was young, after which I was employed as a shop assistant until my departure for Shanghai a few days ago. The object of my coming here was to find employment. I arrived in Shanghai by train at about 11 p.m. March 1, 1934. At the railway station I was met by a friend of mine named Jong sz Zung( ), also a native of Hunan. He told me that he was living at No. 14 Ferry Road and asked me to call on him. He took away my luggage when he left me. A little while later I took a ricksha and instructed the coolie to take me to that address. I am a stranger in Shanghai and it happened that the ricksha coolie, instead of taking me to 14 Ferry Road, went to the address where I was arrested immediately upon arrival. I did not open the door of House No. 677 Chong Ping Road and had not the key which the detectives alleges was found in my possession. I had only three keys on me which I brought from my home.

I do not know any of the persons arrested at 677 Chong Ping Road. I am not a communist.

(Tsang Ts Yung)

Yang Yih Ling( ), age 30,  
Mylin chow, Ch. shing.      Clerk Yang Ching  
born in K. sh.      1. 2. 34      Clerk Yang Ching  
O. N.

My name is Yang Yih Ling. I am 30 years of age, native  
of Mylin chow, Ch. shing. Unemployed teacher. About 5 years  
ago, I graduated in commercial course in a law college in  
Hangchow, after which I worked as a teacher in various  
schools at my native place for about two years. Since  
that time I have been without a fixed employment.

The day before yesterday I left Ch. shing, where I am  
living, and came to Shanghai via Hangchow by train which  
arrived here at about 6 p.m., March 1. My purpose of  
coming to Shanghai was to collect a debt from my friend  
named Liu Kwei Ching( ), who was a schoolmate of mine  
and whom I have not seen for years. From the railway  
station I went to No. 677 Chong King Road where Liu Kwei  
Ching is living. He was absent and I waited for him for  
a long time. Then the police arrived and I was arrested.

I had no papers in my possession and did not drop any  
on the floor as the detective states. I do not know the  
third accused.

I am not a member of the Communist Party and I have *not*  
been connected with Communist activities.

(Yang Yih Ling).

District Court for the First Special Area in Shanghai  
March 1, 1934.

Search Warrant No. 1530 issued by Judge Dzien  
at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety  
Bureau.

Address:- New house No. 677 end of Hart Road.

To search for and seize certain communistic  
literature on the above mentioned premises. If  
any seized, the responsible persons to be arrested.  
The Warrant may be executed at night in accordance  
with the article 148 section 2 of the Criminal  
Procedure.

C. & S. B. Registry

File No. 25703

**SUBJECT**

EXTRACTS OF COURT

5 copies.

Political Section

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19/4/34. 19 F. I. R. No. 6/31654

Reg. No. 1792

Stn. Com. Rd.

Prosecutor

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. 7323-D
No. 1792
Date 22/1/34

Sheet No. 1

Appl.

Application whereby made to Judges Yoch, Lau and Chow of the 2nd Branch Ki ngau High Court for the disposal of the property enumerated on attached list which is located in house No. 677 Changping Road and belongs to three persons named Yang Yih Ling, Liu Wei Shing and Tsing Tsung who were arrested at that address by the Police on March 1, 1934, on behalf of members of the Public Safety Bureau to whom they were ordered handed over by the Fore- said Judge on March 6, 1934 on the ground of being communists.

Inventory of alleged communists' property at 677 Changping Rd.

In the downstairs back room:-

- |                         |                             |                |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. 1 square table,      | 8. 1 oiling basket,         |                |
| 3. 2 Oil pumping stove, | 4. 3 chairs,                | 5. 2 tea cups, |
| 6. small iron bed.      | 7. 1 night oil bucket       |                |
| 8. 1 tea pot.           | 9. 6 washing basins         |                |
| 10. 5 towels.           | 11. 1 wooden washing basin. |                |

In the downstairs front room:-

- |                                   |                                       |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. 4 porcelain flower vases.      | 8. 1 brass tea cup tray.              |
| 3. 1 porcelain cigarette tray.    | 4. 1 dressing table.                  |
| 4. 1 square wooden table          | 6. 2 chairs.                          |
| 7. 2 sofas.                       | 8. 1 red woollen blanket.             |
| 9. 1 bed cushion.                 | 10. 2 cotton bed covers,              |
| 11. 1 brass tea basin with stove. | 12. 1 table lamp.                     |
| 13. 2 framed wall pictures        | 14. 3 glass trays.                    |
| 15. 1 washing basin.              | 16. 1 small wooden baby carriage.     |
| 17. 1 iron bed                    | 18. 1 small table with glass surface. |
| 19. 1 hot water bottle.           | 20. 2 porcelain spittons.             |
| 21. 1 electric iron.              |                                       |

In the Back upstairs room:-

- |                                        |                             |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. 1 iron bed.                         | 2. 2 bed covers.            |
| 3. 1 painted picture with glass frame. | 4. 1 small desk.            |
| 4. 1 small square mirror,              | 6. 2 chairs.                |
| 7. 1 inkstand,                         | 8. 2 lady's silk long gown. |
| 9. 3 pillows.                          | 10. 1 bottle of perfume.    |
| 11. 2 washing basins.                  | 12. 1 lady's overcoat.      |
| 13. 1 lady's long gown.                | 14. 1 table lamp.           |

In the upstairs front room:-

- |                                                                     |                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 1 washing table,                                                 | 2. 1 cigarette ash tray. |
| 3. 1 canvas chair,                                                  | 4. 1 desk.               |
| 5. 1 small set of radio,                                            | 6. 1 stamp pad.          |
| 7. 2 wall pictures with frames.                                     | 8. 1 flower vase.        |
| 9. 1 wardrobe containing the following:-                            |                          |
| 10. 2 lady's fur lined long gowns,                                  | 11. 1 lady's long gown   |
| 12. 1 iron bed,                                                     | 13. 1 small table,       |
| 14. 7 wicker and leather boxes containing male and female clothing. |                          |

Kitchen :-

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. 1 wooden cupboard.        | 2. 3 1 rice porcelain bowls. |
| 3. 10 small porcelain bowls. | 4. 2 small porcelain dishes. |
| 5. 1 tin of kerosene oil,    | 6. 1 cooking stove.          |
| 7. 3 wine cooking pans,      | 8. 1 iron pan.               |

In the upstairs front room:-

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Sta. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Prosecutor

Judge

Sheet No. 1...

Cont'd. 1. 1 dressing table containing the following in the drawers:-

2. 1 pair of porcelain vases,
3. 2 tea cups,
4. 2 bathing suits,
5. 2 baby's woolen sweaters,
6. 2 small tea cups,
7. 2 porcelain flower stands,
8. 1 large towel,
9. 1 bed sheet,
10. 3 lady's short jackets,
11. 1 piece of sheep skin,
12. 2 recepts.

(Charge sheet endorsed in Chambers)

closed

All properties to be handed over to the Bureau of Public Safety and a receipt to be obtained for same, which will be kept with the file for reference.

as. & B

Information

SOR 23/4

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

6.3.34

19

F. I. R. No.

8887.8/4

Stn. No.

7323-6

Reg. No.

6/31654-6

Stn.

Gordon Road

Prosecutor

Tsong

Judge

Yeh. an

Shoh

Sheet No. 3.

SECOND BRANCH SHANGHAI HIGH COURT (A.S.)

Proceedings. Mr. T. T. Cheng appeared for the Shanghai Municipal Council.  
Mr. T. T. Van appeared for the 1st accused.  
Mr. Tsong Ping-ling appeared for the 2nd accused.  
Mr. Dou Tsong Hau appeared for the 3rd accused.

Mr. Cheng:- Here is a list of literature and the list of furniture seized in the 1st accused house.

2nd accused:- I rent the house, but the literature seized by the Police does not belong to me.

3rd accused:- The Ke. is not mine and it was found by Police not on my person.

1st accused:- I went to see the 2nd accused who is my schoolmate and besides his father owes me \$96.00 and thus I came to Shanghai to claim my money.

4th accused:- I arrived from Tientsin and lived for a week in my friend's house. I went to 277 Changping Road to see a man named Lee when I was arrested.

5th accused:- I came to Shanghai with the 4th accused who is the wife of the 2nd accused. I am a wife of the 2nd accused brother. I can not read or write Chinese characters and one of the tenant asked me to keep the box with the pamphlets. I do not know what are their contents.

6th accused:- I came to Shanghai with the 5th accused. I am not a communist.

2nd accused:- I am not a communist.

3rd accused:- I am not a member of communist party.

Long Vang, Chuan, Repres. of S.S. Bureau:- Here is a Dispatch and we applied to the Court that the accused to be handed over to S.S. Bureau for further investigation.

Summed up.

Mr. Tsong appeared for the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

Mr. Cheng:- (in summarizing up) The S.S.C. has no objection for the accused, except women, to be handed over to the S.S. Bureau



Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

Reg. No. 6/31504-9 Sheet No. 4.

(More Court adjourns for consultation.)

Decision:- the 1st, 2nd & 3rd accused to be handed over together with the seized property to the Hongkong Public Safety Bureau through their representative.

4th, 5th and 6th accused:- It is not necessary for these accused to be handed over, as they are to be released.

Mr. Chan:- The Police waive the right of appeal against those accused who are to be released.

(1st, 2nd & 3rd accused handed over on 6.3.34)

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J. I. Kule.

usual action.

sdh 8/3.

sdh 9/3  
Kule 8/3

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Shanghai Section

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 3.3.34. 19 F. I. R. No. 111

Reg. No. 6/21792-4 Hon. Gordon Read Procurator  
Connected with 6/1654-6.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. S. REGISTRY.
No. D. 3707
Defendant / Com /

Sheet 2.

Accused	4 (1) Zen Ling	{	}	Age. 20 Unemployed
	5 (2) Lien Tsang Sz			" 26 (Female)
	6 (3) Lien Lee Sz			" 20 "

Charge Application for writ of detention in accordance with Art. 42 of C.C.P. & R.O.  
Application is hereby made for the detention of the above named persons who were arrested at various times on 2.3.34. at 677 Changping Road on suspicion of having been concerned in communist activities.  
Compt. S.M.P.

HIGH COURT A.C.

Proceedings.

Mr A.Y. Chung appeared for the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Mr Chung :- This case is in connection with a case brought before the Court yesterday. The 3 accused were previously arrested at No. 677 Changping Road. Detectives were left to keep watch for any of the persons arriving at the house. The 4th accused arrived at the house at 5.30 p.m. on the 2/3/34 and was arrested. The 4th accused stated that he came to visit a friend named Lee and that he had come from Tientsin to Shanghai with a man named Chen Yung Fung on the 29/1/34. He stated that he had been living at No. 25 Changping Road. The police visited that address, finding a Communist nature was found there. At 5 p.m. yesterday the representative of the P.S. Bureau came to the Station with two warrants, one Search Warrant No. 1533 and a warrant for the arrest of the 5th and 6th accused. (Warrants handed to Court). Then the Police accompanied the P.S. Bureau representative to the House at No. 677 Changping Road and arrested the 5th and 6th accused. The 4th accused stated that she is the sister in law of the 2nd accused. The 5th accused stated that she is the wife of the 2nd accused. When the 1st, 2nd and 3rd accused were arrested in the house on the 1/3/34 the 5th and 6th accused were present. The P.S. Bureau did not ask for their arrest at that time and the apparently obtained the names of the 5th and 6th accused whilst listening to the S.M. Police detectives questioning them. The 5th and 6th accused have one child each and they were kept in the detention cell with the accused last night.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Sta. No.

Reg. No.

Sta.

Prosecutor

Judge

Case No. 6/31792-4, Sheet 4.

The Police find that the 5th and 6th accused cannot read or write. There is some furniture at the house at No. 677 Chongqing Road and two policemen were left to watch it. Should the 5th and 6th accused be detained then the policemen will have to remain on duty there for some time. I ask that the P.S. Bureau produce a prima facie case against the 5th and 6th accused today, if they cannot then I ask that the 5th and 6th accused be released on security pending their trial. The accused have all made statements, in which they deny being concerned in Communist activities. (Handed to Court).

Wong Vun Chuan P.S. Bureau :- The two females were living on the premises as a blind to prevent any persons suspecting that the male members of the household were working as Communists. I ask that they be handed over to the P.S. Bureau for trial. The instruction we received was that the premises were being used by Communists. It was not stated as to whether they were male or female.

4th accused :- I went to the house to see a friend named Lee He Ming. I knocked at several doors in the vicinity and when I knocked at No. 677 I was asked to come in. I was then arrested. I am not acquainted with any of the other accused. I am not connected with the Communist Party, I came to Shanghai to look for work.

5th accused :- I have a husband in Henan. I came to Shanghai with my sister in law, the 6th accused. My husband is named Lou Liu Er. I can only read a few characters. I am not a communist.

6th accused :- The 2nd accused is my husband. I came to Shanghai with the 5th accused last year. My husband intended to obtain employment in Shanghai. I do not know whether he works for the Communist party. I am not a communist.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Prosecutor

Judge

Case No. 6/21792-1, Sheet 5.

Judge to 5th and 6th accused :- Can you put up security for your appearance at the trial. ?.

5th accused :- No.

6th accused :- No.

Judge :- Then you will have to be detained..

DETENTION.

Accused to be detained (Temporarily).

Remand till the 6th of March, 1934. am. for trial.

Lager

\$2,  
For attention. Please  
put up 7 copies of the list of  
the papers, books and documents  
which you seized.

J.H.  
S.D.

MAR 6 1934

D. 2. Kulkarni  
6/8/34.

Ten copies of list  
as required passed  
to D.C. Bhat on 7/8/34  
[Signature]

*Not used*

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 2/3/34. 19 F. I. R. No. 1

Reg. No. 6/31654-6 Stn. Gordon Ad. Procurator

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. S. D. COURT	
No. D. 27/3	
Judge	Chom.
Date	

Accused	1. Yang Yih Ling	{	20. School teacher
	2. Liu Kwei Ching	{	27. Unemployed.
	3. Tang Teyung	{	28. do.

Charge: Application for writ of detention in accordance with Art. 48 of the Constitution.  
Application is hereby made for the detention of the above named persons who are arrested at various times on 1/3/34 and 2/3/34 on suspicion of having been concerned in communist activities.

HIGH COURT, 1/11.

Proceedings. Mr T.Y. Chang appeared for the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Mr Chang :- These accused were arrested on the 1/3/34 at 11.p.m. at No. 677a Chongqing Road, on the authority of a Warrant, and at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau. (Warrant handed to Court). A quantity of communist literature was seized in the house, and specimens have been brought to Court. (Handed to Court). G.D.S. 90 saw the 1st accused throw away these six papers. (Handed to Court). The 2nd and 3rd accused were found to be in possession of keys fitting the front door of the house. The 1st accused stated that he came to Shanghai yesterday from Hangchow. The 2nd accused stated that he had resided in the house for only one month. The 3rd accused was arrested by detectives who had been left to watch the house. The 3rd accused stated that he had just arrived from Homan. As he had a key to open the front door of the house it is obvious that he had been living in the house. All the accused have made statements but deny being communists. (Statements handed to Court).

1st accused :- I am not a Communist. I came from Hangchow to Shanghai yesterday. I went to the house to locate my friend named Liu Kwei Ching. I did not throw any papers away.

G.D.S. 90 :- at 10.50.p.m. we raided the house. The 1st accused attempted to escape by the back door. I arrested him. He attempted to throw the papers away as he was being taken upstairs by the detectives. The 2nd accused was arrested as he opened the door. The 3rd accused opened the door with his own key and then when he saw me he ran away. I gave chase and he fell and I struggled with him and arrested him.

J-5704

J-5706

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. S. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5704
Date	2/3/34

March 2 34.

My dear Steptoe,

With reference to your letter of February 13, enquiries at the Chinese Passport Office and elsewhere have failed to trace a person called Charnick or Czernik. No person bearing these names was among the passengers on board the S.S. "President Jackson" which arrived here on November 28, 1933, and it has been confidentially ascertained that no such person disembarked from this vessel at Yokohama or Kobe.

Yours sincerely,



H.N. Steptoe, Esq.,  
British Consulate-General,  
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

SECTION 2 *Subst.*

Date *March 1*, 19 *34*

Subject (in full) *Enquiry from British Consulate-General re: Chernick (Czernik)*

Made by *D.S.I. Prokofiev*

Forwarded by *D. J. Everest*

With reference to the letter dated February 13, 1934, from H.B.M. Consulate-General on the subject of Chernick (Czernik) reported to have left Seattle on November 11, 1933, in the s.s. "President Jackson" en route to Manila, I have to state that no person bearing the above name was among the passengers on board the s.s. "President Jackson" which arrived in this port on November 28, 1933 ( vide attached passenger list).

It has been confidentially ascertained that no passenger named Chernick disembarked from the vessel in question at Yokohama or Kobe.

Lists of foreigners arriving in Shanghai available at the Passport Examination Office for the period from November 20, 1933, to date have been examined, but no such name as Chernick can be found.

*A. Prokofiev*

D. S. I.

Deputy Commissioner.

Special Branch.

*File*  
*gmb*

*MAR 2 1934*



**AMERICAN MAIL LINE**

旅客氏名表  
PASSENGER LIST

船名 \_\_\_\_\_  
VESSEL'S NAME

昭和 年 月 日  
DATE

船舶國籍\_\_\_\_\_

船長氏名 FM. M. Jensen  
CAPTAIN'S SIGNATURE

[illegible]

**AMERICAN MAIL LINE**

旅客氏名表  
PASSENGER LIST

船名 \_\_\_\_\_  
VESSEL'S NAME

昭和 年 月 日  
DATE

船舶國籍\_\_\_\_\_

船長氏名

**CAPTAIN'S SIGNATURE**

[illegible]

**AMERICAN MAIL LINE**

### 旅客氏名表

## PASSENGER LIST

船名

VESSEL'S NAME

昭和

年

月

## II

DATE

船舶國籍

VESSEL'S NATIONALITY

船長氏名

**CAPTAIN'S SIGNATURE**

[illegible]

**AMERICAN MAIL LINE**

旅客氏名表  
PASSENGER LIST

船 名 \_\_\_\_\_  
VESSEL'S NAME

昭和 年 月 日  
DATE

船舶國籍 \_\_\_\_\_  
VESSEL'S NATIONALITY

船長氏名 \_\_\_\_\_  
CAPTAIN'S SIGNATURE

[illegible]

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
P.O. BOX 259. SHANGHAI.

13.2.34

My dear Givens,

On the 11th November 1933 an individual named CHERNICK (?Czernik), who keeps a barbers shop at 709 First Avenue, Seattle which is thought to be a cover for activities in connection with drugs, left Seattle, on the ss President Jackson for Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila. Will you please let me know if you succeed in obtaining any trace of this man's activities in the far East.

Yours sincerely,

*H. K. P. [Signature]*

T.P.Givens, Esq.,

*S. 2*  
*For attention*  
*HR*

*11/12/34*  
*15/1/34*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special  
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. 74/S. No. REG. 141.
No. <u>D 5706</u>
Branch. <u>Special</u>
Date <u>2 1 34</u>
Date <u>March 27</u> 19 <u>34</u>

Subject (in full) B. I. Semenoff, candidate for position of Police Watchman.

Made by D. S. I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by B. I. Everest

With reference to the attached application by B. I. Semenoff for a position as Police Watchman, this individual's antecedents and record as known to this office are as follows:-

Boris Ivanovitch Semenoff, Russian, born 21.7.1892 in the province of Voronej, Russia. He arrived in Shanghai in 1926 from Harbin, where he had resided since 1922. In Shanghai he was employed as an electrician first with the British Royal Engineers and later with the Advanced Ordnance Depot, No. 9 Hongkong Road from May 31, 1927, till October 31, 1933, when he was discharged on the closing down of the Depot. Since that time he has been without any fixed employment.

On August 29, 1931, Semenoff was charged before the Shanghai Special District Court with "assault causing injury" and was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment (vide attached extract from Police report dated August 10, 1931).

He has good testimonial from the Advanced Ordnance Depot from which it appears that his services were retained by the Depot notwithstanding the fact of his having served a term of imprisonment.

Semenoff is registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee, No. 6A Hongkong Road.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch.

File

E X T R A C T

from Police report dated August 10, 1931 ( File 1115, Wayside Stn ).

" At 6.30 p.m. on the 10-8-31, the Complainant, Mrs E.N. Dimitrieff, 216 Alcock Road Terrace, walked along the above terrace, when she was abused by the accused who called her a "prostitute".  
The Complainant went home and complained to her husband, one P.K. Shaposhnikoff of having been insulted.  
They then together came out of the house, the Complainant having a rolling pin in her hand. An altercation aroused during which the accused got hold of a hammer and started to fighting with P.K. Shaposhnikoff and the Complainant. The latter used a rolling pin during this fight until the neighbours had stopped it.  
Both parties then proceeded to the station from where they were sent to the General Hospital for treatment. Doctor's charts read as follows:-  
"that Mrs Dimitrieff is suffering from a badly lacerated wound on the forehead and probably a fracture of the skull. Detained in Hospital".  
"That Mr. Shaposhnikoff is suffering from a lacerated wound of the forehead, abrasions and bruising of right side of the face, right shoulder and forearm".  
"That Mr. Semenoff is suffering from two lacerated wounds of the scalp".  
When questioned, the accused admitted having beaten the above two persons with a hammer, but denied having abused the Complainant and that he started fighting first. It is believed that fight was a result of a number of quarrels between the two families, which had taken place from a long while ago. The accused is charged accordingly and will be brought before the S.D. Court to morrow A.M."

---

D-5711



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S 2 Special Branch

Date March 17, 1934

Subject (in full) Case against Iung Kyi Hau (鴈欽浩) alias Iung Pao Kung (鴈寶康) charged with being a communist.

Made by P. Tizon, Clerical Asst. Forwarded by

Regarding the case against Iung Kyi Hau (鴈欽浩) alias Iung Pao Kung (鴈寶康) who was arrested at 7.40 p.m. March 5, 1934 on North Honan Road at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau on a charge of being a communist, which was concluded on March 14, 1934 when the accused was ordered to be handed over to the Chinese authorities, I forward herewith tabulated statement relating to this individual, together with a draft of a covering letter to the French Police relating to this case.

Clerical Assistant.

Reg  
Forward letter  
to French Police  
& through  
file  
JR

Letter dispatched

4/3

Deputy Commissioner,  
Special Branch.

D 5711.

SPRINGFIELD, PA. POLICE
C. C. B. A. R. G. 1911.
No. <u>D 5711</u>
Date <u>17</u> / <u>2</u> / <u>34</u>

March 17, 34.

Dear Mr. Sarly,

I forward herewith for your information tabulated statement relating to the arrest by the Municipal Police of a communist named Iung Kyi Hau (应钦皓) alias Iung Pao Kong (庞宝康) at 7.40 p.m. March 5, 1934 on North Honan Road.

The accused was charged on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on March 14, 1934 when he was ordered to be handed over to the Chinese authorities.

Yours sincerely,

JR

Monsieur R. Sarly,

Chief of the Political Section,

French Police Headquarters.

D 5711

West Hongkew.

Iung Kyi Hau ( 左 钦 涛 ) alias  
Iung Pao Keng ( 左 宝 康 ).

Ningpo

25

male

eight years

eight years

Typesetter in the employ of the  
Chung Hwa Evening News Printing Works,  
No. 482 North Soochow Road.

--as above--

7.40 p.m. March 5, 1934,  
on North Honan Road.

with being a communist

extradited to the Chinese authorities.

Accused was arrested at the request of  
an officer of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau on North  
Honan Road. He is believed to be a member of the  
Publication Department of the Eastern District of the Chinese  
Communist Party.

Accused appeared on remand before the  
Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on March 14, 1934  
and was ordered to be handed over to the Chinese authorities.

Political Section

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 11/3/34. 19

F. I. R. No. 5,34.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
Sta. No. 4247
No. D 2717
Def. Judge 283/34
Yang.

Reg. No. 4/32055.

Sta. West Hong Kong Procurator Tsang.

HIGH COURT, 1934.

CHIEF NO. 3.

**Proceedings.** Mr T.Y. Chang appeared for the Shanghai Municipal Council.  
Mr Tsou Kyi Yang appeared for the Accused.  
Mr Ling See - a appeared for the Accused.

Mr Chang:- The statement of the accused has been translated (produced). The proprietor of the printing shop was summoned to stand the police station and when he was questioned he stated that he did not know if the accused was a member of the Communist Party. The accused's room was searched but nothing of an incriminating was found.

Tsang Yoon Ho, M.P. of the S.S.D. :- The accused is known as Tsou Kyi Yang and not Tsou Kyi Han. He was formerly working with one named Ling Han, in the Publication Department, of the Communist Party, in the Western District.

Ling Han Han :- I know the accused. I was formerly a member of the Communist Party, but surrendered during the month of January, 1934. Three or four days ago one named Wang introduced me to the accused who was employed as Chief of the Publication Department, of the Communist Party, Central District, Shanghai. I have seen the accused on one occasion on Kiangsoo Road. I was introduced to the accused as his employer. I did not know where the accused was residing, but I know where he was employed. The accused was arrested at about 7 p.m. on the 5/3/34, in the Chamber of Commerce. I was asked by the accused to deliver a quantity of printed matter to the Telephone Co., where there is a branch of the Communist Party. I know the accused as Ling Yang.

Accused:- The evidence of the witness is not correct. I do not know the witness. I do not know Wang. I did not ask the witness to send some printed matter to the Telephone Co. During the month of December, 1933, I met a friend and when I asked him regarding his brother, he stated that he had been arrested on a

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Sin. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Prosecutor

Judge

EXHIBIT NO. 1.

charge of Communism.

Mr. Isaac:- I ask that the accused be handed over to the S.F.S.B.

Mr. Cheng:- when the accused was taken to West Hongkong Police Station, he was accompanied by Wang Yee, and Ma Yee Sing. nothing was mentioned about the witness Ling Ah, who gave evidence in court to-day. The representative of the S.F.S.B. stated that the accused was arrested in the Chamber of Commerce, which is considered by them as being Chinese Territory, but the accused was called from the Chamber of Commerce and arrested by two persons, this was witnessed by S. S. D. C. According to Ling Ah, he stated that he saw the accused on the occasion of a change of road, but the accused may have been arrested by mistake. I reserve those points for the consideration of the court.

Mr. Isaac:- Is the accused landed a quantity of printed matter to Ling Ah, why was the property not produced in court as evidence?

Mr. Isaac:- I ask that the case be remanded and the S.F. B. will collect further evidence during the remand.

(Court adjourned for consultation).

DECISION. Accused to be handed over to the Hongkong Public Safety Bureau.  
(Handed over on the 14/3/34).

G.I.

*Isaac*  
16/3/34

*yfr*  
*SR* 16/3

*o.r.* 17/3/34  
16/3

*CA Tzai*

*usual action*

*SR* 17/3

*Done* 17/3

COPY

DAILY REPORT

Communist Propaganda - Result of court proceedings

The case against Iung Kyi Hao ( 左 竹 浩 )  
alias Iung Pao Kong ( 左 寶 康 ), who was arrested  
on North Honan Road on March 5, 1934, at the  
request of the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety,  
was concluded at the Second Branch Kiangsu High  
Court on March 14 when he was ordered to be  
extradited to the Chinese Authorities.

*16/3/34*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch

Date... March

File No.	5711
C. S. B. REG. I. T.	
No.	10
Day	1934.1.3

Subject (in full) Arrest of a communist suspect named Lung Kyi Hau (應敬浩) outside the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building on North Honan Road.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

JB. Lm. S.

With reference to the endorsement of the Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch, on the attached file dated March 5, 1934, relating to the arrest of a communist suspect named Lung Kyi Hau (應敬浩) alias Lung Pao Kong (應寶康) at 7.30 p.m. March 5, 1934, I have to report the following :-

The Chung Hwa (中華) Evening News Printing Works, 462 North Honan Road, which was formerly used as an editorial and printing office for the publication of an evening paper known as the Chung Hwa Evening News, has been in existence since May 1929 and is the property of one Feng Sz Shih (馮士石), nephew of a well-known Chinese lawyer Feng Ping Nan (馮炳南). The publication of this paper ceased in May 1933 owing to bad business following which a mosquito paper known as the "New World Journal" (新立報) was printed for a period of three months. The Chung Hwa Evening News Printing Works, although without any business, still retains four employees on the premises as the management has not yet reached any decision regarding the course of work to be undertaken. As far as can be ascertained, this printing shop entertains no political leanings.

As regards the Kwang Ming (光明) Printing Works (File D-585) which was formerly located at No. 89 Park Road, the ex-manager, Yui Zien Sung (俞子恩), was on September 9, 1925, arraigned before the defunct Mixed Court to answer a summons which had been issued at the request of the Shanghai Municipal Police following the discovery of a number of booklets of an inflammatory nature in his shop. On September 30, 1925, he was convicted and sentenced as follows:-

\*Fined \$100 and warned that if he repeats the offence he will be expelled.\*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date.....19

-2-

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

The aforementioned premises were also visited on September 4, 1929, by the Municipal Police on the authority of a search warrant issued at the instance of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters. Nothing, however, of an incriminating nature was found.

On March 3, 1930, the address in question was again visited by the Municipal Police in search of reactionary publications but without success.

According to information at hand, the Kwang Ming Printing Shop, as shown in preceeding paragraphs, was formerly connected with anti-government activities, but ceased business operations in the summer of 1932 owing to financial difficulties and is no longer in existence.

The accused in this case was actually enticed from the Chung Hwa Evening News Printing Works by an informer of the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety named Lau Ling (老林), with whom, according to information furnished by the Chinese Authorities, a rendezvous had been made for that evening (March 5, 1934) inside the library of the Chamber of Commerce Building on North Honan Road. Sung Kwei Tung (宋國棟), the apprentice, only delivered the verbal message that a friend of the accused desired to meet him outside the shop, so it will be seen that he (the apprentice) did so without any malicious intent.

Lau Ling, the P.S.B. informer, is a reformed communist and was formerly working together with the accused in the Publication Section of the Shanghai Central District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Apart from this, the Chinese Authorities do not possess any other material evidence to support their claim.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Special Branch.

Kail Tso-hwa

D. I.

S 2  
Further info  
re Lau Ling  
up  
JBR 11/13



5 copies.

Political Section

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 5/3/34. 19 F. I. R. No. 8 5/34. Stn. No. 5711

Reg. No. 6/12055 Stn. West H'ko Procurator

RECEIVED MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
No. D 5711
Judge 3
Date 5/3/34

Accused Lung Kyi Hau ( ) Age 25. Type better.

Charge Application for writ of habeas corpus in a conference 1st Art. 44 and 5. 3. 3. (Chapter 6).  
Application is made to the S. S. D. Court for the attention of the above mentioned person, who is arrested at 7.00 p.m. on 5/3/34, in the precincts of the Chamber of Commerce by representatives of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau on suspicion of his being a member of the Chinese Communist Party, pending the representation of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau producing the necessary evidence to enable the Court to effect his extradition.  
Lung Yag, 1st. Second. (A.M.)

SECOND BRANCH Kiangsu High Court (A.M.)

Proceedings. Mr. Y. T. Chang appeared for the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Mr. Chang:- At 7.40 p.m. on the 5.3.34 the accused was arrested on North Szechow Road when the C.I.C. 2284 observed the crowd on that road and upon approaching saw the accused in custody of two persons who told the C.I.C. that they were agents of the S.S. Bureau and that the accused was a member of the communist party. The two agents, named Liao and Young, together with the accused were taken to the station where it was ascertained that they were private detectives of the S.S. Bureau and they arrested the accused acting on the information received that the accused was a member of the Communist party. The accused stated that while he was working at 462 North Szechow Road, he was called out by the apprentice who told him that he is wanted by two persons waiting outside. When the accused came out from the premises he was met by two persons who told him to accompany them and wanted him to take inside the waiting motor car. The accused became frightened and raised an alarm which attracted the attention of C.I.C. 2284 and consequently all concerned were taken to the station for investigation. The Insp. Chang Pao of the S.S. Bureau visited the station and stated that the accused is a member of the communist party and is wanted by the Bureau on the charge of communism. Nothing incriminating was seized at the time of arrest. I ask the Court to detain the accused for further enquiries.

Judge to Mr. Chang:- Did the accused make written statement?

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Prosecutor

Judge

Reg. No. 6/32055 Stn. No. 2

Mr. Chang:- Yes, the accused made a written statement, but it is not translated yet and will be submitted to the Court at the next hearing.

D. Insp. Liang Pao of the P. S. Bureau:- The accused name Liang Pao alias Liang Pao Hau is in charge of printed matter distributed to the Communist Party. The private agents who were sent here from Nanking arrested the accused on the 5.3.34. They are here in the Court if Your Honour wish to question them.

Lieu oi Shing:- I am private detective in the service of the Central Government. The information was received that the accused can be located at 462 North Szechow Road and at about 6p.m. on the 5.3.34 we went there to check up the accused address and met him on N. Honan Road and had him arrested there with the assistance of C.I.C. 2284. The accused is member of the communist party and one named Liang implicated him as being in charge of the printing work for the party and Liang had worked with the accused before and can testify in this Court to that effect.

Mr. Chang:- I wish Your Honour would ask the agent of the P. S. Bureau where the accused was actually arrested?

(Judge did not question the agent)

Accused:- Whilst I was working in the printing shop on N. Szechow Road, yesterday, one of the apprentice came up and told me that I am wanted outside by two persons who came to see me on business. When I left the premises I was met by two persons who told me to follow them and attempted to pull me inside of a waiting motor car and then arrested me. I do not know Liang. I am not member of the Communist Party.

Insp. Deung Pao, P. S. B.:- Liang will appear in the Court at the next hearing.

Judge:- I will remand the case for a week and the P. S. Police please make enquiries re accused.

Decision:- Accused to be detained in custody. Remand to 14.5.34 9a.m. for trial. *D. I. K. H.*

G. R.

*See endorsement to Spl. B. 14.5.34 9/3.*

F. 22F  
G. 40009-9-33.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIME DIARY.

O.C. Sp. B.

C. S. S. B. RECEIVED.

No. D. 574

Date 6/3/34

"C" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— B. 5/34.

West Hongkew Police Station.  
5th March 1934.

Diary Number:— 1.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day:

See below.

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Assistance to Outside Authorities.  
Writ of Detention.  
Suspected Communist.

Sir,

At 7:40pm. 5-3-34 C.P.C. 2284 brought to this station 3 male Chinese, named Dzung Yeu(陳瑜) Loh Vi Sing(羅維新) and Lung Kyi Hau(應欽浩) respectively, whom he had found having an altercation outside the back gate of the Chamber of Commerce.

On arrival at the station enquiries were made into the case by the undersigned and C.D.C. 68 as the result of which it was ascertained that the above mentioned C.P.C. heard some commotion outside the back gate of the Chamber of Commerce, whilst patrolling his beat in that vicinity and went to investigate the cause, where-upon he was informed by the 3rd above mentioned Lung Kyi Hau(應欽浩), who will be hereinafter referred to as the accused, that he had been arrested by the two latter mentioned, who claimed to be representatives of the S.P.S.B. and was at that time being forced into a motor car waiting by the kerb outside the gate. The C.P.C. saw the motor car there, but considering that he had sufficient in hand to get the 3 men to the station, and being in doubt as to whether or not the persons effecting the arrest were bona-fide representatives of the S.P.S.B. he brought the 3 persons mentioned to the station. The C.P.C. when questioned by the undersigned was unable

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— B. 5/34

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:— 1.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	
----------------------------------------------------------	--	----------------------------------------------------	--

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

(2)

to testify further.

The two alleged 'seconds' of detectives of the P.S.B. when questioned stated that they had received information to the effect that the accused in the case was a member of the Communist Party, on the afternoon of this date, which information they conveyed to ~~Pang~~ K.C. Pang the agent in Shanghai of the Nanking Government in combatting communism, and were instructed by the latter mentioned to make enquiries regarding this man, and if possible entice him to Chinese territory to effect his arrest, and thereafter convey him to the nearest station of the P.S.B. In following out these instructions the seconds enticed the accused from his place of employment to the Chamber of Commerce compound where they arrested him and were in the act of escorting him to No. 5 Divisional station Chapei, when C.P.C. 2284 intervened and brought the parties concerned to this station.

The accused in the case on his part, states that at about 7:15pm. 5-3-34, he was called to the door of the premises (A printer's shop) at 462 N. Soochow Road in which he is employed, by one of the apprentices there named Sung Kwei Tsung (孫桂忠) who informed him that a friend wished to see him at the door. Finding no one there when he went however, he left the building and turned the corner on to N. Honan Road where he was accosted by the two detectives seconds who

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— B. 5/34

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:— 1.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	
----------------------------------------------------------	--	----------------------------------------------------	--

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION. (3)

pulled him into the compound of the Chamber of Commerce, and informed him that he would have to accompany them in a motor car to Chinese Territory. On learning of this the accused states that he raised an alarm which was heard and answered by C.P.C. 2284 as previously explained.

At this stage the undersigned informed D.S. Sansom of the Special Branch of the facts of the case, and in company with the latter mentioned officer, C.D.C. 68, the accused, and the two seconds who arrested him, visited the Tsong Hwo News and Printing Company 462 N. Soochow Road, wherein the accused claimed to be an employee, and as the result of enquiries there it was learned from one Yeu Soong Zung (俞松丞) 1/c of the Advertising Dept. of the Company that the accused has been employed there since 25-12-33 in the capacity of a type-setter, and during his term of employment he has slept on the premises. He was unable to impart much useful information regarding the accused, but corroborated accused's statement regarding his having been called to the door of the premises to see a friend by the apprentice Sung Kwei Tsung, at about 7:15pm. 5-3-34. The apprentice responsible for calling the accused to the door was not located however, it being stated that he had left to attend a theatre show, prior to detectives arrival. A search of the premises was not carried out, but nothing of a suspicious nature was found in progress.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— B.5/34

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:— 1.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

2 (4)

Whilst this was in progress, D.I. Everest of the Special Branch, who had been informed of the matter by the Chinese authorities, arrived at the station to conduct enquiries almost simultaneously with D.S.I. Tang Pau ( ) of the P.S.B. and as a result of the enquiries made it was ascertained that the P.S.B. had received information to the effect that the accused was a member of the Central District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (Publication Section) and had been keeping observations on his movements for some time past, with a view to eventually effecting his arrest. On the afternoon of this date the two seconds effecting the arrest, who have no lawful authority to do so, were instructed to arrest the accused somewhere in Chinese controlled territory, and take him to the 5th Divisional Station in Chapei, and they were in the act of carrying this out when C.P. . 2284 intervened. D.S.I. Tang Pau requested that the accused be held in custody pending the necessary evidence being produced by the P.S.B. for his extradition, and when the full facts of the case had been ascertained D.I. Everest instructed that this should be complied with.

With reference to the allegation that the accused was pulled into the precincts of the Chamber of Commerce whilst being taken into custody, the two seconds involved deny that this is so, stating that the accused went

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— B. 5/34

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

(5)

there of his own accord, whilst the accused has no witnesses  
to prove that it was otherwise.

A statement has been taken from the accused, and  
he will be arraigned before the S.S.D. Court on 6-3-34,  
when an application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus will be made  
pending further enquiries, and the production of evidence  
by the P.S.B. Authorities.

*J. Houghton*  
P.S.

*W. Hill*  
Senior Det.

D.D.O. "C".

O.C. Special Branch.

*Info: Information*  
*6/3/34*

*What evidence  
have the Chinese  
authorities against  
Jung Yi Han?*

*JH*

MAR 6 1934

*S2, Further report please  
in due course. What is known  
of the political leanings of the Chung Hwa  
Evening News Printing Works, No 462  
North Szechuan Road, and the Jung  
Ming Printing Shop on Park Road? Why  
did Jung Yi Han, entering Jung Yi Han's  
to go to the street where he was seized?*

Ying Chinghao (應欽浩)

Mingpo

D/82 Sansom (Sp. Br.)

W/Hongkew Stn

March 5, 1934

Clerk Kao Yen-keng  
(Sp. Br.)

My name is Ying Chinghao, age 25, native of Mingpo, single, a typesetter by profession, employed and residing in the Chung Hwa Evening News Printing Works, 462 North Soochow Road.

I studied in a private school at Shaoshing between the ages of 7 and 12. I was then without work until I was 17 years old, when I came to Shanghai and obtained employment at Kwang Ming (光明) Printing Shop on Park Road, completing my apprenticeship there at the age of 20. Subsequent to that I worked in numerous printing shops in the Settlement until the beginning of 1933. I then became unemployed and resided at both Mingpo and Shanghai, living chiefly on the support of one of my brother's named Ying Pingtan (应聘安), who resides at 15 Yoch Hwa Faung (耀华坊), Kinchow Road off Ward Road. On December 25, 1933, I obtained employment in the Chung Hwa Evening News Printing Works, 462 North Soochow Road, remaining there up to the present time.

At about 7 p.m. today, March 5, 1934, whilst in the printing works, an apprentice named Sung Kwantsoong (孙国忠) informed me that friends were waiting for me at North Honan and North Soochow Roads corner. I then walked around the corner to the main gate of the 3rd District Kuomintang Branch (Temple of the Queen of Heaven) and was seized by four persons and hustled into the Kuomintang Branch Headquarters from off the footpath.



- 2 -

In the courtyard of the Kuomintang Branch Headquarters, I was slapped on the face and asked whether I had convened any meeting. Five minutes later I was hustled off the premises and was on the point of being placed in a taxi when I hailed a passing G.P.S.C. who brought me to this station together with two of the men who seized me. They accused me in the presence of the G.P.S.C. of being a communist.

I am not interested in political affairs. An accountant of the printing works, named Yu Soong-sung (俞松送), whom I have known for many years, can prove that I seldom leave the place of my employment. He can also vouch for my character and antecedents.

(Signed) Ying Chinghao.

FM 2  
G. 90.2.33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

File No. S. B. D. 5773

Date 7 3 40

S. 1. Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date March 6, 1940.

Subject: Celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Victory of the  
Battle of Mukden by local Japanese.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

With reference to the attached extract from the Shanghai Times dated March 5, 1940, regarding celebration of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Battle of Mukden by local Japanese military and civil circles, I have to state that, as reported, a celebration dinner party will be held in the Japan Club, Boone Road, at 6.30 p.m., March 10, under the auspices of Mr. T. Miura, Japanese Consul-General, Mr. O. Fukuda, Vice-President of the Japanese Residents' Corporation; and Rear-Admiral I. Takeda, commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party and concurrently director of the local ex-servicemen's Association. The party will be attended by a large number of prominent members of the Japanese community and military and naval officers. Prior to commencing the dinner party, Colonel Yamazaki will deliver a speech on the Mukden Battle.

A reception will also take place in the military headquarters situated at the corner of Matsui and Kano Dori at 10.30 a.m. on the same day, to which leading members of the Japanese community and foreign officials will be invited.

An exhibition of Japanese arms and captured booty will be held at the same place from 2 p.m. March 10. Special permission will be required to review the exhibits.

D. S. Kamashita  
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Copies to  
D. O. C.  
Hong Kong.

K. L.  
(Division)

R. D. Y.  
6/3



FILE

INDEXED  
(S. B. REGISTRY)

DATE 7/3/40

SHANGHAI TIMES.

MAR 6 1940

## MUKDEN VICTORY TO BE OBSERVED

Japanese Army To Mark  
35th Anniversary Of  
Russian Defeat

Celebrating the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Japanese Army against the Russians at Mukden, local Japanese garrisons will observe Army Day on an exceptionally large scale on Sunday, the "Tairiku Shimpō" reported last night. The occasion will be doubly festive because of the current observance of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, according to the daily.

Ceremonies will be held at all barracks at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. An exhibition of war booty and military exercises will be staged at the Shanghai Area Headquarters of the Army.

Army officers will be guests of honour at a contribution dinner given at the Nippon Club, Boone Road, Sunday night under the joint auspices of Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General, Rear Admiral Moriji Takeda, commander of the Special Naval Landing Party and concurrently commander of the local branch of the Japanese Ex-Servicemen's Association, Mr. Chi-yosaku Fukuda, vice-president of the Japanese Residents' Corporation, and others.

*Laubade*  
*CH*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Central POLICE  
No. S. A. D. 57/3  
Date March 13, 1939  
Rate 14

Subject (in full) Garden, Chapeo and Szechuen Road Bridges closed during the  
Japanese "Army Day" by Japanese Military.  
Made by S/Inspector Tulloch Forwarded by Officer i/c. *[Signature]*

FILE  
*R*  
13/3

D.C. (DIVISIONS)  
Information.

*ALL*  
*13/3*

*4/2*

Sir,

I beg to report that on the occasion of the Japanese "Army Day" the above bridges were closed to traffic by the Japanese Military during the parade of their mechanized forces.

The bridges were closed at 11.10a.m. and re-opened at 11.50a.m. during which time all North bound traffic was at a standstill.

Traffic on all three bridges returned to normal by 12.15p.m.

There was no untoward incident reported at any of the bridges during the parade.

S/Inspector Barry was in Charge.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

*J. Tulloch.*  
S/Inspector.

D.O. "A"



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5713  
REGISTRY  
S.1, Special Branch  
Date March 9, 1939

REPORT

Subject (in full) Traffic in the Hongkew area on March 10th to be stopped

by Japanese Military.

Made by D.S. Kamashita,

Forwarded by

C. Gansford J.D.

*hoyan!*

*DOA.*



P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

913

With reference to the attached translation from the Domei News Agency, Mr. Otorii attached to Colonel Hirota's Office, Special Service Department of the Army, was communicated with and confirmed the information contained therein.

*D. S. Kamashita*  
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

*DC Davis*

*Information.*

*John Robertson*  
*DC (S.B.)*

8-3-39

LOCAL NEWS AND TRANSLATION SERVICE

SHEET 5

No. 2

CROSS-TRAFFIC TO BE HALTED  
IN HONGKEW FRIDAY MORNING

CROSS-TRAFFIC ACROSS NORTH SOOCHOW NORTH  
SZECHUEN AND KIANGWAN ROADS WILL BE STOPPED FOR AN UNDETER-  
MINED PERIOD FROM 11:15 O'CLOCK FRIDAY MORNING TO ALLOW  
THE PASSAGE OF JAPANESE MECHANIZED FORCES PARADING ON THE  
OCCASION OF ARMY DAY, JAPANESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED  
YESTERDAY.

No. 2

CROSS-TRAFFIC TO BE HALTED  
IN HONGKEW FRIDAY MORNING

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OCCASION OF ARMY DAY, JAPANESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED  
YESTERDAY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

S. 1. Special

S. B. REGISTRY

REPORT

Date

No. S. B. D. 5713  
March 8, 1939

Subject (in full) Parade to be held by the Japanese Army on March 10.

Made by D. S. Kamashita

Forwarded by

C. G. G. J. J.

In connection with the anniversary of the March 10th Japanese victory in the Mukden Battle, the Japanese Military Authorities will hold a parade on March 10, 1939.

A large number of small boats of the Japanese army will turn out in the vicinity of the D.K.A. Whangpoo Wharf, Yangtzepoo Road, and will proceed up the Whangpoo River to Nantao. They will be reviewed by Major-General S. Sakurai, the Army Garrison Commander, in the vicinity of the Japanese Consulate-General at 10.30 a.m..

Mechanized units such as tanks, armoured cars and motor-trucks will concentrate in the vicinity of the Carden Bridge and proceed along North Soochow, North Szechuen and Kiangwan Roads. They will be reviewed by the aforesaid General in front of the Shanghai Shinto Shrine, Kiangwan Road.

Following the parade a reception will be held at the Rokusan Garden, Chapei.



D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE 38

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

8/3.

D. S. Kamashita

DC Dws

Information

The Robertson

DC (S.B.)

U.S. ARMY  
S. E. REGISTRY  
No. S. B. D. 5713  
Date 11/3/39

10-3-39 D O M E I  
LOCAL NEWS AND TRANSLATION SERVICE

SHEET 4

No. 2

JAPANESE TROOPS  
CELEBRATE ARMY DAY

CELEBRATING ARMY DAY, THE 34TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FALL OF MUKDEN IN THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY UNITS STAGED A HUGE LAND AND WATER DEMONSTRATION YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) WHICH WAS REVIEWED BY MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS, FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS OF THE S.M.C.

LONG COLUMNS OF SOLDIERS AND BLUEJACKETS, ABOUT 40 TANKS, 70 MILITARY CARS AND MORE THAN 100 NAVAL LAUNCHES TOOK PART IN THE PROCESSIONS YESTERDAY MORNING.

THE NAVAL LAUNCHES GROUPED NEAR THE DAIREN KISEN KAISHA WHARF IN HONGKEW STARTED MOVING UP THE WHANGPOO UNDER A DRIZZLING RAIN AT 10 O'CLOCK. THEY THREADED THEIR WAY BETWEEN FOREIGN BATTLESHIPS ANCHORED IN THE RIVER, TURNED INTO SOOCHOW CREEK AND HEADED FOR THE SZECHUEN ROAD BRIDGE. JUNKS AND OTHER BOATS ON THE CREEK HAD BEEN CLEARED AWAY FROM THE ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

WHEN THE NAVAL UNITS NEARED THE GARDEN BRIDGE A MOTORIZED COLUMN STARTED A PARADE FROM THE BRIDGE THROUGH HONGKEW STREETS TO THE CHEERS OF THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS

(MORE)

11/3

11/3

FILE



10-3-39

D O M E I

SHEET 5

LOCAL NEWS AND TRANSLATION SERVICE

No. 2--2

JAPANESE TROOPS--2

THE MOTORIZED UNITS MOVED ALONG NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD TO THE SHANGHAI SHRINE, PASSING A REVIEWING STAND WHERE JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY STAFF OFFICERS, FOREIGN DIPLOMATS, MILITARY OFFICERS AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS WERE GATHERED.

TROOPS OF A PACIFICATION CORPS AND A MILITARY BAND OF THE REFORMED GOVERNMENT TOOK PART IN THE PARADE. A SPECIAL CEREMONY WAS HELD AT THE SHRINE.

CELEBRATIONS WERE TO CONTINUE FRIDAY NIGHT. SPECIAL RADIO PROGRAMS AND SPEECHES WERE SCHEDULED. STREETS OF HONGKEW WERE GAYLY DECORATED WITH RISING SUN AND FIVE-BARRED FLAGS.

HLS/GH

10-3-39

D O M E I  
LOCAL NEWS AND TRANSLATION SERVICE

SHEET 6

No. 3

C O R R E C T I O N S

EDITORS: IN No. 2, PGH. 1, LINE 3, PLEASE D E L E T E  
... AND NAVY TO READ JAPANESE ARMY UNITS STAGED A HUGE

IN PGH. 2, PLEASE D E L E T E LINE 1 READING  
FORTY TANKS, 70 MILITARY TRUCKS AND CARS, AND MORE THAN  
100 LAUNCHES

IN PGH. 3 LINE 1, PLEASE D E L E T E NAVAL  
TO READ THE LAUNCHES GROUPED NEAR .....

INT PGH. 3 PLEASE D E L E T E LINES 5, 6,  
AND 7 READING WITH .... BETWEEN FOREIGN WARSHIPS  
ANCHORED IN THE RIVER.

INSTEAD OF AS SENT. THE JAPANESE NAVY DID NOT PARTICIPATE  
IN TODAY'S EVENTS EXCEPT AS SPECTATORS.

THANK YOU --DOMEI

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

AT THE MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. E. REGISTRY

DIXWELL ROAD Station 5712

REPORT

Date March 11, 1939.

Subject Celebration of Japanese Army Day.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Williamson.

Sir,

I beg to report that in commemoration of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Army Day, the following celebrations took place in the Dixwell Road area. A mechanized unit composed of about 200 vehicles, including small tanks, entered the area at about 11.20 a.m. 10-3-39 at North Szechuen and Range Road corner. They proceeded North to Kiangwan Road. A saluting base was erected at the Shanghai Shrine, in front of which the mechanized unit passed. Included at the saluting base were representatives of various Foreign Military officials. At this base the salute was taken by Maj. Gen. Sakurai, C.O. of the Japanese Military in the Shanghai area. Traffic was controlled by Japanese and Foreign Officers of the S.M.P. in conjunction with the Japanese Military Police. All arrangements as regards traffic proceeded in a clock like manner. The guests were entertained at the Bokusan Gardens, O.O.L. Among the guests attending were Maj. K.M. Bourne, Commissioner of Police and Mr. Agaki, Deputy Commissioner.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

*Carra Williamson*  
Inspector  
Officer in charge.

D.O. "C" Division.

P.A. to D.O. (Sp. Sec.)

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

Section 1, Special Branch  
REPORT

Date March 10, 1939.

Subject (in full) Parade to be held by students of the Japanese Commercial  
School on March 10.

Made by D.S. Kamashita

Forwarded by

C. Gamba, D.D.

Information has been obtained that the parade for  
the school children scheduled to take place at 9 a.m.,  
March 10, has been cancelled.

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.) D.C. (Special Branch)

10/3.

D. S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. E. REGISTRY  
5713

Section 1, Special Branch  
REPORT

Date March 9, 1939

Subject: Parade to be held by students of the Japanese Commercial School  
on March 10.

Made by D.S. Kamashita

Forwarded by

C. Crawford, D.S.

In connection with the 34th anniversary of the Japanese victory in Mukden in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 and which falls on March 10, a lecture is to be given by Colonel Shimokawa, instructor of the Japanese Commercial School on Pingliang Road, to the students at 9 a.m. on March 10. Following the lecture the students will proceed to the vicinity of the junction of Boone and North Szechuen Roads and assemble there. At 11.30 a.m. the students, numbering 340, will parade along Boone, Woosung, Naining and North Szechuen Roads and to the Shanghai Shinto Shrine, Kiangwan Road, where they will disperse.

The procession will be led by a band and the students of the 4th and 5th year classes will carry rifles and bayonets.



D. S. Kamashita  
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Copy to D.C.  
Hayes & Dinsell

DC Div's  
Information  
J. Robertson  
DC(S.B.)

DR.  
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)  
9/3.

MAR 1 1 1939

## Japanese Celebrate Army Day

Military, Naval, "Ta Tao"  
Detachments Take Part;  
Foreign Officials Present

Army Day, the 34th anniversary of the fall of Mukden in the Russo-Japanese war, was celebrated by Japanese Army units yesterday morning, in the presence of members of the diplomatic corps, foreign military and naval officers and officials of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Some 40 tanks, followed by about 70 military trucks, each with a mounted gun and manned by about 15 soldiers took part at the parade held in Kiangwan, where newly trained Chinese soldiers of the "Reformed Government," armed with automatic rifles, machine-guns and sub-machine guns and wearing German-type steel helmets marched past together with Japanese military and Naval detachments.

The celebrations commenced shortly after 10 o'clock, when Japanese officers and foreign guests and journalists went aboard a Japanese military transport tied up in the vicinity of the Japanese Consulate to view well over 100 naval launches, preceded by a gaily beflagged tug, whilst each one of the smaller vessels was manned by from six to ten soldiers who stood at attention on passing the saluting base. Each boat taking part, displayed Rising Sun flags and the emblems of the detachments to which they belonged. This part of the celebrations created quite some speculation to pedestrians on the Bund as the seemingly endless line of boats passed along almost until noon.

### Soochow Creek Cleared

Soochow Creek was completely devoid of any sampan or junk and this was believed to have been done as a precaution against any possible terrorist attempt.

At about 11 o'clock, the various officers and guests proceeded to Kiangwan by car, where a saluting base had been built facing the Japanese shrine, whilst various army naval and "Ta Tao" units passed in review, flanked by modern tanks and about 70 military trucks, the salute being taken by major-general Sakurai.

The motorized units had passed through Honkew thoroughfares where thousands of Japanese spectators cheered them and waved small paper flags. The military band of the "Reformed Government," was also in attendance and played a number of martial tunes.

The Japanese community held various other celebrations throughout yesterday, Hongkew and other districts where Japanese reside, were beflagged with emblems of the Rising Sun and the five-barred flag of the "Reformed Government."

FILE

11/3

11/3

SHANGHAI TIMES.

MAR 10 1939

### Halting Of Traffic On Bridges

In connection with the celebrations of Japanese Army Day, the Garden Bridge and the Szechuen Road Bridge will be closed to traffic from 11 a.m. to-day until the conclusion of the parade of boats operated by the Japanese Army, while cross-traffic across North Soochow, North Szechuen and Kiangwan Roads will be stopped for an undetermined period from 11.15 a.m. to-day to allow the passage of Japanese mechanized forces parading in that area.

FILE

*R*

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C10/3

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RY

CHINA PRESS.

MAR 10 1939

## Japanese Army Parade To Be Held Today

Soochow Creek Bridges  
To Be Closed From  
11 A.M.

All traffic on the Szechuen Road and Garden Bridges will be suspended from 11 a.m. today, the Shanghai Municipal Police announced last night. This is to be a precautionary measure against the possibility of any untoward occurrence during the annual Japanese Army Day parade which is scheduled to take place this morning.

The bridges will be opened to traffic again after the parade will have been wound up, but at what hour this would be could not be announced yesterday.

Cross traffic on North Szechuen, Soochow and Kiangwan Roads will also be closed from 11 a.m. today.

It is understood that the parade will include mechanized as well as infantry units. The march is to start at the Japanese Consulate-General on Woosung Road, and will proceed along North Soochow and North Szechuen Roads down to Kiangwan.

Japanese naval units were busy yesterday afternoon clearing the Bund waterfront and that section of Soochow Creek between the Whangpoo and Szechuen Road Bridge of undesirable junks. It is learned that the Japanese navy will hold a procession along the river, starting from the Consulate-General and finishing at the Nantao Bund.

FILE

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5713  
8 3 39

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper) :-  
7 MAR 1939 (\*\*) ANNIVERSARY OF "ARMY DAY"

The second anniversary of "Army Day" will fall on March 10, when mass meetings to celebrate the occasion will be held in China, Japan and Manchukuo.

The Japanese military authorities in Central China have decided to hold a naval and military reviews in Shanghai on March 10. More than 100 vessels will participate in the naval reviews. They will start from the Sukiang River (S1) in the Lower Whangpoo and proceed to Nantao via The Bund. The vessel will pass by the Japanese Consulate-General at 10.30 a.m.

FILE In the meantime, more than 200 tanks, armoured cars and military trucks will proceed from the Garden Bridge in a northerly direction via North Szechuen Road. The procession will pass by the Shanghai Shrine on Kiangwan Road at 11.40 a.m.

Diplomats and military and naval officers of various Powers will attend, and a part of the units of the Pacification Corps of the "Reformed Government" and the Band of the Shanghai City Government will be present to celebrate the "Army Day" of the friendly nation.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

RECEIVED  
No. S. B. D. 5713  
S. 1. Special Branch Station 37  
Date March 7, 1939.

Subject: 34th Anniversary of the Japanese Victory at the Battle of Mukden.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by C. G. G. O. J.

The 34th anniversary of the Japanese victory in the battle of Mukden during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 falls on March 10, 1939. In connection with this anniversary the local Japanese Military Authorities have made arrangement to dispatch a number of officers to the Japanese schools supported by the Japanese Residents' Corporation in order to lecture the children on the significance of this battle and its connection with the present campaign.

A round table meeting will be held at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, at 6.30 p.m. March 10, sponsored by Mr. Y. Miura, Consul-General, Mr. M. Amano, President of the Japanese Residents Corporation, and Mr. Nishikawa of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Japanese residents interested in this meeting are requested to attend. Following the meeting Major-General S. Sakurai, Japanese Army Garrison Commander, is expected to deliver a lecture.



7R

*D. S. Kamashita*  
D. S.

Copy to D. C.

DBR FILE

D. C. (Special Branch) to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

DC. Div's  
Information  
*John Robertson*  
DC (S.B.)

68

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

S. 1. Special Branch. Station 5713

REPORT

Date March 10, 1938

Subject Japanese Soldiers' Day-off on March 10.

Made by D. S. Kamashita

Forwarded by

C. Gumpel D.S.

Information has been obtained from the Japanese Military Authorities to the effect that Japanese soldiers will be permitted to leave their barracks in groups between 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. March 10. This arrangement was made by the authorities concerned to give the soldiers the opportunity to visit the exhibition which is being held at the Japanese Club and on a vacant piece of ground on Woosung Road near Quinsan Road and which will commence on March 10. Petty officers and military personnel of the same rank will be permitted to attend the concert which is to be held at the Astor House Hotel between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. It is stated that no soldiers will be permitted to visit the area South of the Soochow Creek except when employed on official business.

H. Kamashita  
D. S.

20. c. to see vid  
m. 10. 3. 3.

FILE

DBP.

D. C. (Special Branch).

10/3.

F. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

11/11/38

Handwritten signature  
D. O. "C"



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
**CONFIDENTIAL**  
REPORT

POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. E. REGISTRY

No. S. D. D. 57/3

Special Branch Station

Date March 10 1938.

Subject (in full) Anniversary of the Battle of Mukden-Russo-Japanese War in  
1904-1905. Request from French Police for information re:  
Made by and Forwarded by G.D.I. Ross

Information has been received from the French Police to the effect that this morning the Japanese Military Authorities made application to the French Authorities for permission for 80 trucks loaded with armed soldiers to pass through the French Concession from Nantao to the Northern district, along the Bund, where a military parade will be held today in celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Mukden - Russo-Japanese War - in 1904-1905. This permission was refused and the Japanese military trucks withdrew almost immediately. The French Police nevertheless fear that after the conclusion of the parade, the Japanese military may attempt to force their way into the French Concession with the object of creating some trouble as a retaliation to the attitude of the French Authorities. They, therefore, request the Municipal Police to be good enough to inform them immediately when the military function terminates or in case any large number of troops are seen to be proceeding southward towards the French Concession.

Distribution:

D.C. (Div)  
D.O. "A"  
D.O. "C"  
D.O. "D"  
O.i/c Central  
British Military  
W.C.H. S.

C. 10/3.

S. 1.  
K. 1. S.

D. B. Ross  
C. L. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

D. B. Ross  
10/3.

CP  
MB  
10 MAR. 1938  
SPECIAL BRANCH  
ME  
193

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1000 31  
D. 5713

S.P.O., Headquarters

REPORT

Date. March 8, 1938.

Subject. Programme in connection with the celebration of the Japanese  
Military Commemoration Day on 10/3/38.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Nakamura.

In commemoration of the 33rd anniversary of the Japanese  
victory at the Battle of Mukden, which is observed annually by  
the Japanese as the Military Day, the following functions will  
be held on 10/3/38:-

- (1) 10 a.m. A joint military and naval parade in the  
vicinity of the Civic Centre.
- (2) 11.30 a.m. Reception at the Administration Building of  
the City Government.
- (3) 2 p.m. Visit to the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road.
- (4) 7 p.m. Musical programme by both Military and Naval  
Bands at the Astor House Hotel.

After paying homage to the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road,  
at 2 p.m., the troops headed by a band will proceed to the old  
site of the China Inland Mission in Woosung Road by way of North  
Szechuen, Haining and Woosung Roads.

The parade, I am given to understand, will be held  
irrespective of weather condition.

Apart from the above programme, the Japanese Military  
Authorities will hold an exposition of spoils of war in the  
vicinity of the Hongkew Market from March 8 to March 16.

The Japanese Military Police request that precautionary  
measures be taken by the Municipal Police along the route of  
the march of the troops and also in the vicinity of the Hongkew  
Market where the exposition will be held.



S. P. O.

D. I.

File with C.P. 1013  
H.C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 10 38.

Anniversary of the Battle of Mukden-Russo-Japanese War in  
1904-1905, Request from French Police for information re:

Information has been received from the French Police to the effect that this morning the Japanese Military Authorities made application to the French Authorities for permission for 80 trucks loaded with armed soldiers to pass through the French Concession from Nantao to the Northern district, along the Bund, where a military parade will be held today in celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Mukden - Russo-Japanese War - in 1904-1905. This permission was refused and the Japanese military trucks withdrew almost immediately. The French Police nevertheless fear that after the conclusion of the parade, the Japanese military may attempt to force their way into the French Concession with the object of creating some trouble as a retaliation to the attitude of the French Authorities. They, therefore, request the Municipal Police to be good enough to inform them immediately when the military function terminates or in case any large number of troops are seen to be proceeding southward towards the French Concession.

Distribution :


D.G. (Divisions) ✓

D.O. "A"

D.O. "C"

D.O. "D"

C.I/c Central

*Information  
will notify D.O.s*  
*HL*  
*1073*  


*DBR*  
*1073*  
F. A. to D. O. (S)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. I. Special Branch, *March 7/3*

REPORT

Date *March 8* 1938

Subject *Anniversary of the Victory in the Russo-Japanese War in*

1904 - 1905.

Made by *D. S. Kamashita*

Forwarded by *C. G. G. G. G. G.*

The 33rd anniversary of the victory by the Japanese forces in the engagement which took place around Mukden during the Russo-Japanese War in 1904 and 1905 falls on March 10, 1938. In celebration of this victory the local Japanese Military Authorities have decided to hold the following functions :-

- (1) A military parade in the vicinity of the former Greater Shanghai City Government at 10 a.m.
- (2) A reception by the Military Authorities at the Former Shanghai City Government building at 11.30 a.m. (A large number of local Japanese officials and leading residents are expected to attend the reception).
- (3) The combined military and naval bands will hold a parade in the Hongkew area. The bands will leave the Shanghai Shinto Shrines, Kiangwan Road, at 3 p.m. and proceed to the children's garden on Quinsan Road via North Szechuen, Quinsan, Chapoo, Haining, Woosung, Boone and Chapoo Roads.
- (4) A concert will be given by the military band at the Astor House Hotel between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m.
- (5) An exhibition will be held at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, and at the vacant ground on Woosung Road near Quinsan Road for a week as from March 10, of articles captured during the present hostilities, special food stuffs designed for use in the field, children's work, photographs and paintings relating to the war etc..



FILE  
*22/3*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date ..... 19

Subject .....

- 2 -

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

In addition to those functions mentioned above a lecture will be given, sponsored by the Japanese Residents Corporation, at the Japanese Primary School, Range Road, at 7 p.m. Lieutenant Colonel Mabuchi is expected to be the speaker. Following the lecture news reels concerning the current hostilities will be shown to the public. The Daito Radio Broadcasting station will also make special arrangements for a programme in connection with the anniversary.

*S. Kamashita*  
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch):

Distribution:

D. C. (Divisions)

D.O. "C"

D.O. "D"

*DR. 8/3*

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)



*Shai Minichi*  
6-3-48

JAPANESE ARMY WILL OBSERVE VARIOUS FUNCTIONS  
ON MARCH 10

The 34th anniversary of the victory in the engagement which took place around Mukden between the Japanese and Russian armies will fall on March 10. In connection with the anniversary Japanese forces stationed in the vicinity of Shanghai will observe the following functions on that day:-

- 1) Combined parade of land, sea and air forces.
- 2) Special consolation for wounded and sick soldiers.
- 3) Exhibition of articles connected with the current hostilities, at the Japanese Club and open ground on Woosung Road.
- 4) Lecture meetings and special radio broadcasting.
- 5) Parade of naval and military bands, and concert.

*Sy*  
*12-11*  
*DL*

*D. L. L. L. L.*  
*6-3-48*

S. 1. Special Branch.----

March 8. 38.

Anniversary of the Victory in the Russo-Japanese War in  
1904 - 1905.

The 33rd anniversary of the victory by the Japanese forces in the engagement which took place around Mukden during the Russo-Japanese War in 1904 and 1905 falls on March 10, 1938. In celebration of this victory the local Japanese Military Authorities have decided to hold the following functions :-

- (1) A military parade in the vicinity of the former Greater Shanghai City Government at 10 a.m.
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(A large number of local Japanese officials and leading residents are expected to attend the reception).
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- (5) An exhibition will be held at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, and at the vacant ground on Wocung Road near Quinsan Road for a week as from March 10, of articles captured during the present hostilities, special food stuffs designed for use in the field, children's work, photographs and paintings relating to the war etc..



- 2 -

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Distribution :

D. C. (Divisions) ✓

D.O. "C"

D.O. "D"

*DBR* 8/3  
P. A. to D. C. (Bn. Bn.)

Thursday, 11th. March, 1937.

Between 12 noon and 2.p.m. on the 10-3-37 a reception was held at the new Japanese Military Headquarters on Dixwell Road near Chimei Road, Major-General Kida Military Attache, presiding. The reception was held in commemorating the 32nd anniversary of the victory of Mukden during the Russo-Japanese war, and the official opening of the new building. Prior to the reception the unveiling of a monument erected in the compound in honour of those who fell during the Sino-Japanese hostilities of 1932 took place, the ceremony being attended by various Japanese Diplomatic, Consular, Naval, and military representatives and other notables of the local Japanese community totalling approximately some 400 persons.

**FILE**

DR.

12/3  
1



..Jimmie.....Insp  
Officer i/c

~~D.O. "C"~~  
~~D.O. (Divs)~~  
O.C. Special B'ch.

Form No. 3  
(7-22) 100-1-25

File No. \_\_\_\_\_

Cop

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 10, 1937.

Subject (in full) Reception given by Major-General Kita.

Made by D.S. Lockwood

Forwarded by

*J. Boyne D. S. I.*

Between 11.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. March 10, 1937 the undermentioned personnel of the Special Branch carried out observation duty on Dixwell Road near Chimei Road on the occasion of a reception given by Major-General Kita in the new offices of the Military Attache to the Japanese Embassy in China :-

D. S. Lockwood.

D. S. Kamashita.

*J. D. Lockwood.*

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)



*Long*  
*1937*

*2132*  
*1937*

3  
0.1.38

N.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. ....

REC

S. I. Special Branch Station, 5713

REPORT

Date: March 4, 1937

Subject: Reception to be held by Major-General S. Kita, on March 10.

Made by D. S. Kawashita Forwarded by J. Logue D. S. I.

\*4-7-37

CP (H.Y.)  
D.C. (S.I.)  
Rec



Celebrating the 32nd anniversary of the victory of Mukien during the Russo-Japanese War and also the completion of a new building to be used for office and staff quarters on Dixwell Road near Chimei Road, Major-General S. Kita, Military Attache to the Japanese Embassy in China, will hold a reception in the new building between 12.30 p.m. and 4 p.m., March 10, 1937. Invitations have been sent to some 600 leading Japanese residents including high officials.

Prior to the reception, an unveiling ceremony of a monument erected in the compound for soldiers who fell during the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai area will be held between 11.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. Some 200 prominent Japanese officials and residents are expected to attend the ceremony.

Dish.

D.O. C.

Dixwell Rd.

DBR + 3

D. S. Kawashita  
D. S.

S.I.  
J. Logue

D. C. (Special Branch):

D. S. Lockwood to attend

Tb. 2/3

DBR 573

Em. 2  
S. 100-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. S. REGISTRY.

REPORT

S.I. Special Branch

Date March 12, 1934

Subject (in full) Japanese Military Commemoration Day - Dinner  
party held in Japanese Club, Boone Road.  
Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Duncan

With reference to attached, the dinner party which  
was held on March 10 in the Japanese Club, Boone Road, in  
connection with the Japanese Military Commemoration Day,  
passed off without untoward incident. The following officers  
from the Special Branch carried out observation duty in the  
vicinity of the Club from 5.30 p.m. to 9 p.m. -

D.S.I. Duncan

D.S. Mac Adie

D.S. Jones

D.P.S. Lingard

D.S. Unemoto

S.D.H. 102

S.D.C. 74

S.D.C. 77

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File  
JB

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.

REPORT

S. 1, Special

Date

57/3  
9/1/35  
10351.35

Subject (in full) Inspection of Japanese Ex-Service men

Made by D. S. Umemoto

Forwarded by

H. Gault A.S.

In connection with the 30th Anniversary of the Russo-Japanese War, an inspection of some 100 members of the local Japanese Ex-Service men's Association will be held by Rear-Admiral Araki, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, who is the Chairman of the Association, at 10.30 a.m. March 10 in the compound of the Japanese Central Primary School, Range Road. After the inspection they will march past before thirteen of those members who participated in the war as a mark of respect. The function is expected to last about one hour.

Lieutenant-General Suzuki, Japanese Military Attache; Rear-Admiral Sato, Japanese Naval Attache; Mr. Ishii, local Japanese Consul-General, and other leading officials and residents will attend.

D. S. Umemoto

D. S.

Deputy Commissioner, Special branch.

Commissioner of Police,

File Sir, Information.

MAR 1935

J. L. S. S. S.

9 MAR 1935



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 8, 1935.

Subject (in full) Dinner Party to be held in Japanese Club on March 10  
in Commemoration of Russo-Japanese War.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan

Forwarded by

H. Grant

In connection with the above, the following officers  
from the Special Branch will carry out observation duty in the  
vicinity of the Japanese Club, Boone Road from 6.40 p.m.  
March 10 until the conclusion of the function :-

D.S. McKeown

D.S. Jones

D.S. Makaroff

D.P.S. Duke

D.S. Umemoto

D.C. Kamashita

S.D.C. 74

S.D.C. 77

S.D.C. 138

W. H. Duncan

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

File

Copies sent to all  
concerned.

8 MAR 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5713

S. 2. Special Branch 4/10/35

REPORT

Date March 7, 1935

Subject (in full) Dinner Party in Commemoration of Russo-Japanese War to be held in Japanese Club on March 10.

Made by J. D. C. Kamashita Forwarded by OB Ross D.

In commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Russo-Japanese War, a dinner party will be held at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, at 7.00 p.m. on March 10, 1935. The function will be attended by some 300 local Japanese officials and prominent residents including Mr. A. Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China; General Suzuki, Military attach to the Japanese Legation in China; Admiral Sato, Naval attach to the Japanese Legation in China; Admiral Araki, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party; Mr. I. Ishii, Japanese Consul-General, and will last about two hours.

J. D. C.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

SI (D. I. J. Duncan),

*Please note with a view to  
having function attended & be patrolled by members  
of Special Branch*

*Being attended to*

*Wtd 8/3/35*

*J.D.C. 1935*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 9, 1934

Subject (in full) Japanese Military Commemoration Day - Dinner party

to be held in Japanese Club, Boone Road

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Duncan

In connection with the dinner party to be held at  
6 p.m. March 10 in the Japanese Club, Boone Road, on the  
occasion of the Japanese Military Commemoration Day, the  
following officers from the Special Branch will carry out  
observation duty in the vicinity of the Club from 5.30 p.m.  
until the termination of the function :-

D.S.I. Duncan

D. S. Mac Adie

D. S. Jones ✓

D.P.S. Lingard ✓

D. S. Umemoto ✓

S.D.H. 102

S.D.C. 74

S.D.C. 77

*D. S. I.*

D. S. I.

Deputy Commissioner

Special Branch.

*D.S. Jones*

" *Lingard*

" *Umemoto*

*Please note.*

*Copies sent to  
DC (Dir) DO "C"  
& C. H. Hongkew*

*HR*

*File*

MAR 6 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Headquarters

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. R-CL-TRY.
No. <u>D. 5713</u>
Date <u>March 6 1934</u>

Subject (in full) Japanese Military Commemoration Day to be celebrated on

March 10.

Made by D. S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by

*A. J. Burnett*

At 6.00 p.m. March 10, a dinner party in connection with the Japanese Military Commemoration Day will be held at the Japanese Club, Boone Road. The function is being promoted by Mr. Ishii, Japanese Consul General, Major General Suzuki, Military Attache, Rear Admiral Uno, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, Mr. Yonesato, Chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Yasui, Chairman of the Administrative Board of the Japanese Residents Corporation.

Some 300 officials and residents are expected to attend. The function will last about 2½ hours.

*D. S. Umemoto*

D. S.

Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch.

*Supt. Robertson,*

*Please inform Division*

*and station concerned, and arrange to have function attended by as many members of the Special Branch as can conveniently be spared.*

*J.H.*

MAR 6 1934

*Letter sent to D.C. (Div) Do "C" & H.B.*

D.5713

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5713
Date 6 / 3 / 35

March 6, 1935.

Morning translation

JAPANESE RESIDENTS TO CELEBRATE ARMY DAY

It is reported that arrangements have been made by Mr. Ishii, Consul-General for Japan in Shanghai, Lieutenant-General Suzuki, Major-General Sato, Mr. Yonesato, Chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Mr. Yasui, Chairman of the Japanese Residents Corporation, for the 30th anniversary of Russo-Japanese War At the Japanese Club at 7 p.m. March 10.

D-5714

D-5721

D-5725

D.5725.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. R. REGISTRY.	
No.	D. 5725
Date	7 13 1934

March 8, 34.

Passport Officer,  
H.B.M. Consulate-General,  
Shanghai.

Sir,

The bearer, Detective Sergeant A. Beloshenko, is proceeding to Macao via Hongkong on March 10, 1934 as escort to a prisoner of Portuguese nationality named F. Baptista and I shall be glad if you will kindly grant him the necessary visa.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. D. 13.

Deputy Commissioner  
(Crime Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.2, Special

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Police No. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 5714
Branch
Date March 6, 1934

Subject (in full) M.E. Gilcher, lawyer of the United Petroleum Trust of  
U.S.S.R. (Soyuzneft).

Made by D.S. Tcherezhansky

Forwarded by D. I. Gurest

Information has been received that Michael Emanuelovitch Gilcher is the legal adviser of the United Petroleum Trust of U.S.S.R. (Soyuzneft). His fee is \$250 per mensem. His office is at No. 24 The Bund, Room 3.

Gilcher is a Russian Jew, born on January 31, 1874 at Herson.

Before the revolution Gilcher was a barrister-at-law at Petrograd and was regarded as a wealthy man. In 1917 he went to Harbin from Petrograd and worked there as a lawyer and was connected with Soviet circles. Gilcher arrived at Shanghai from Harbin in October, 1930. He worked at Shanghai with one P.S. Kraslavsky, a suspected Soviet Agent, who is also a lawyer of the Russian Jewish origin. (File D.2179, D.3017 and D.4749).

A few months ago they dissolved their partnership.

The agreement between the United Petroleum Trust of the U.S.S.R. (Soyuzneft) and Kwang Hwa Petroleum Company, a Chinese firm distributing Soviet Nafth products in Central and South China, was drawn up with Gilcher's assistance when he acted as a lawyer of the Soyuzneft.

Gilcher married Baronessa Ferzen. They have one daughter, Vera, who married one G.C.V. Baron Rosen residing in Paris.

Mr. Gilcher resides at No. 83 Route Delastre.

*Tcherezhansky*  
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch.

*[Signature]*

MAR 7 1934



GILCHER, Michael Emanuilovitch  
Legal adviser of United Petroleum Trust of USSR  
(Soyuzneft).

United Petroleum Trust of USSR (Soyuzneft)

Kwang Hwa Petroleum Co.

**SMP**

SMP: No. D 5714  
6 March 1934

Form No. 1  
G. 35,000-1-37

L.C.C. No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date March 5, 1936.

Subject Professor Ho Tsung Ya alias Asia Ho Dzing Ya (H. J. #).

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao Hwa

Forwarded by

D. I. Kuh Pao Hwa

Professor Ho Tsung Ya alias Asia Ho Dzing Ya, particulars of whose movements were once requested by the local Netherlands Consulate (Vide File D-5721) is at present holding the following posts: Principal of the "Chinese Supplementary School for Foreigners" (中華補習學校); Head of the "Association of Chinese and Foreign Cultural Relations" (中外文化協會) and Proprietor of the "China & Foreign Tourist Guiding Bureau" (中外旅遊導遊局). The offices of these three organs are located in Room 330, 749 Bubbling Well Road. Copies of the prospectus, Enrollement card and regulations of these enterprises which are printed in English are attached herewith.

The monthly rental of the offices which were leased by Professor Ho, some 6 months ago, from the Tung Yuen (Tung Yuen) Rent Agency, 749 Bubbling Well Road, is \$34. The Chinese Supplementary School for Foreigners has an enrollment of about twenty pupils.

S.2. Please inform Netherlands Consulate.

Sub Tso Hwa  
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

D. S. Jones  
MAR 8 1936

Instructions carried out  
by D. S. Jones. D. I. Kuh Pao Hwa

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 891 .

SHANGHAI.

22

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. R. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5721
March	1934
Date	21 1-2

Sir,

With reference to my letter of 5 March 1934, No. 679,  
concerning Dr. Asia Ho, I have the honour to inform you  
that his address is 陸軍消費合作社轉 No. 105  
Kiangse Road.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*[Signature]*  
Chinese Secretary.

S 2  
To note &  
pass to FILE  
JR

*[Signature]*  
Many thank for your letter of  
2 days old No's 8 1576 and 88721  
concerning this subject.

T. Robertson, Esquire,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
Special Branch,  
SHANGHAI.

Reg. *[Signature]*  
passed to you.  
SBR 243.

U. S. S. REGISTRY.  
No. D 5721  
Date 22 / 3 / 34

March 22

34.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 679 of March 5, 1934, on the subject of one 'Professor' Asia Ho Dzin Ya and in reply forward copies of two police reports regarding this individual's activities locally and at Nanking.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*[Signature]*

for Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Enclosed  
See 22/3*

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,  
Netherlands Consulate-General,  
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.  
5721  
Date March 22, 1934.

Special Branch.

REPORT

Date March 22, 1934.

Subject (in full) Ho Tsung-ya alias Asia Ho Dzing Ya (何宗亚).

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang.

Enquiries at Nanking show that the man Asia  
Ho Dzing Ya is not the brother of Gen. Ho Ying Ching but  
is known as a political adventurer.

The Nanking Authorities do not suspect him being  
a communist and have paid little attention to his movements.

*Tan Shao Liang*  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Form  
G-1000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CO. REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
S.2. No. <u>D-5721</u>
Date <u>17.1.34</u>

Subject (in full) Enquiry from Netherlands Consulate-General respecting

Professor Asia Ho Dzin Ya.

Made by D.S. Jones

Forwarded by

*S. B. Jones*

Enquiries made by the undersigned regarding Professor Ho Tsung Ya (何震亞), as he describes himself on the visiting card enclosed in the letter concerning him from the Netherlands Consulate-General, or Professor Asia Ho Dzin Ya, as the Chinese Secretary for the Consul-General for the Netherlands describes him, show that he has already made himself acquainted with leading Hungarians in Shanghai.

In making enquiries about this individual I visited on March 16 Drs Renner and Lusztag at their place of business in the Sassoon Building. From Dr Renner I learned that Professor Ho had been invited by him to attend a private function at his residence, No. 2 Daybrook Estate, Tunxin Road on March 15, in celebration of a Hungarian national holiday which fell on the latter date.

During the course of the evening Professor Ho delivered a short speech in German dealing with his project of forming in Shanghai a Hungarian Chinese Society, the object of which would be the promotion of good will between China and Hungary. He is reported to have been Vice-President of a similar organisation in Budapest and to have come here with references from Hungarian personalities of that city.

Whether or not Ho is a relative of General Ho Ying-chi, Minister of War in Nanking, as he declares himself to be, is not yet known.

Professor Ho, who has been residing for a time in Nanking, returned to Shanghai for the especial purpose of attending the function at Dr Renner's home. We have so far been unable to ascertain Ho's local address, but his address in Nanking is given as :

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

Subject (in full).....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

(2)

"

Professor Tsia Ho,

132 Chung Sen Tung Road,

Ta Tung Kun Nyu (Tatung Lodging House). "

While in Nanking he wrote a postcard in German to Dr  
Lusztig, enquiring whether the Hungarian function referred to  
above would be held on March 15.

Below is given a translation of the postcard, which I was  
able to secure from Dr Lusztig and which I attach herewith :

Nanking, March 11.

"Dear Doctor,

May I ask if the Hungarian evening will take  
place on the 15th ? Otherwise I will not come to Shanghai  
as the distance is too great.

Greetings,

Yours,

Prof. Ho. "

A reply was sent to this postcard, informing Professor  
Ho that the gathering would be held on March 15 as previously  
decided.

*B. H. Jones*  
P.S.

Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch

X  
attached.  
JBR

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 679.

SHANGHAI,

5 March

RECEIVED S. B. RUGLTRY.
No. D 5721
1934. 7 1 3 134

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that there recently arrived here from Europe a Chinese by the name of Professor Asia Ho Dzin Ya whose card I enclose herewith.

Professor Ho spent, he says, the last seven years in Europe and was also frequently in Budapest where, I understand, he lectured at the University and acted as assistant to Professor Froehle.

In this connection, he was instrumental in the formation of a "Hungarian-Chinese Society" and the object of this Society is to promote mutual acquaintance and understanding of the Hungarian and Chinese peoples.

Professor Ho appears to be a very enthusiastic admirer of the Hungarian Nation and has, as he told others, recently lectured in Nanking on the subject of Hungary at the University there and also in Government circles.

Professor Ho intends now to form a Hungarian Chinese Society in Shanghai and in view of this I would be much obliged to receive some information, if possible, concerning this person.

He states to be a native of Hangchow and to be a relative of General Ho Ying-chi, Minister of War in Nanking. He makes the appearance of belonging to the poor student class.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Chinese Secretary  
for Consul-General for the  
Netherlands, temporarily in  
charge of Hungarian Interests.

T.P. Givens, Esquire,

Officer i/c Special Branch,

Shanghai Municipal Police

SHANGHAI.

*Dr. P. Watson*  
*S2, For inquiry and report please*  
*D.S. Jones, sub 43*

MAR 7 1934



D-5729

3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. R. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729.
Date 17. 1. 34

March 17, 1934.

Morning Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :

NEW LIVELIHOOD MOVEMENT

Following the inauguration of the "New Livelihood Movement" by General Chiang Kai Shek at Nanchang, Wang Sing Min (王新命), Dah Pah Chuen (达巴春), Pan Kun Chai (潘公展), Long Ying Pah (龙应柏), Wu Kai Sien (吴国先), Loh Chin Sz (洛景士), Tsu Yah Vai (朱子乾) and many others representing local educational and industrial circles, have formed an "Acceleration Committee of the New Livelihood Movement" with a communication office on the first floor of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, West Gate Branch Building, Nantao.

Students of various local universities have started to support the Movement.

It is learned that a meeting will be held in the near future.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram) :

MEASURES TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYED SILK FILATURE WORKERS

The Ministry of Industry has submitted to the Executive Yuan measures for the relief of unemployed silk filature workers. These measures will become effective after having been approved by the Executive Yuan.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram) :

JAPANESE FISHING IN CHINESE WATERS

According to a report received by the Ministry of Industry, Japanese fishing boats are using Chinese flags and fishing in Chinese waters. These boats were seen outside Woosung. The naval authorities and the Shanghai Fishing Protection Office have been instructed to lodge a protest.

China Times and other local newspapers:

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTION

To-morrow being the Anniversary of the People's Revolution in Peking, the local Tangpu in accordance with the measures approved by the Central Kuomintang Headquarters will hold a meeting at 9 a.m. in the Auditorium of the former City Government building at Feng Ling Jao. Representatives of various public bodies and schools have been invited to attend.

Lest reactionary elements may take advantage of the occasion to create disturbances, the Public Safety Bureau has instructed its various stations to take precautionary measures on that day.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 5729
Date 16, 3, 34

March 16, 1934.

Afternoon Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

"NEW LIVELIHOOD MOVEMENT"

In view of the importance of the "New Livelihood Movement" started at Nanchong by General Chiang Kai-shek, Mayor Wu Te-chen of Shanghai is asking the local Tangpu, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and various public bodies for views in connection with this Movement. It is reported that a meeting will be held at which members of the Preparatory Committee of the Movement in Shanghai will be appointed.

The local Tangpu yesterday received instructions from the Central Propaganda Committee to the effect that officials of the Tangpu be detailed to proceed to various public bodies and schools to do their utmost in propagating the "New Livelihood Movement".

Interviewed yesterday by a reporter of the Jih Jih News Agency, an important official of the local Tang made the following statement:-

"The Tangpu has commenced preparations for the New Livelihood Movement. Measures are being drafted in order to extend this Movement, local official organs, public bodies and schools will co-operate.

"The principles governing the Movement are known, but the date for starting the Movement in Shanghai will be decided after the Chief of the Propaganda Section of the Tangpu has returned from Nanking. He is now participating in the Cultural Propaganda Meeting convened by the Central Authorities and will probably come back to Shanghai on March 20."

Central China Daily News (Nanking Telegram):

Dr. Waung Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, has joined the Preparatory Committee of the "New Livelihood Movement". The Committee will hold its inaugural meeting on the morning of March 16 in the premises of the Moral Endeavour Society at which Chu Chia-hwa (朱家驊) will be appointed chairman. Chen Lih-fu (陈立夫), Wong Shih-jih (王世杰) and Chu Min-nyi (褚民誼) will deliver speeches during the function.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

TOONG KA DOO FERRY SERVICE.

The Shanghai City Government on March 15 issued a circular notice to the effect that the Government will start the ferry service at Toong Ka Doo as soon as possible and that ferry men of the Toong Ka Doo Jetty will still be permitted to ply for hire.

& S. B. Registry

File No. *L 5729*

**SUBJECT**

*New Life Movement Acceleration Association  
&  
Branch Associations*

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D.5729.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D.	5729
Date	28. 3. 35

March 28, 1935.

New Life Movement - delegates from Nanchang Headquarters  
leave for Fokien

The four delegates of the New Life Movement  
Acceleration Association, Nanchang, who arrived here  
on March 26 from Hangchow (Vide I.R. 27/3/35). left  
for Foochow by the s.s. "Yu Shung".

D.5729  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. R. REGISTRY.  
No. D 5729.  
Date 27 3 135

March 27, 1935.

Afternoon translation

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of Gen. Chiang Kai Shek)  
and other local newspapers.

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT : RETURN OF INSPECTION GROUP

Zi Ching Yu ( 俞 子 清 ) and other members of  
the Inspection Groups of the New Life Movement Acceleration  
Association at Nanchang, who left Shanghai for Hangchow  
a few days ago, returned to Shanghai last night by  
train. They are now staying at the New Asia Hotel,  
North Szechuen Road.

The Inspection Group will leave for Fokien  
in a few days to make an inspection.

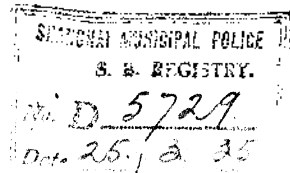
D.5729

SHANGHAI GENERAL POLICE	
S. R. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5729
Date	27 3 35

March 27, 1935.

New Life Movement - delegates from Nanchang arrive  
from Hangchow

The four delegates of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Nanchang, who left for Hangkew on March 22 (Vide I.R. 23/3/35), returned to Shanghai on March 26. They are staying in the New Asia Hotel. 430 Tiendong Road, pending their departure for Fokien.



March 25, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek) and other local newspapers:

THE YOUTH SERVICE GROUP

25729  
S

The Shanghai New Life Movement Acceleration Association some time ago organized a youth service group, consisting of members of the Bureau of Public Safety, boy scouts of various schools and members of the Kuomintang.

A tribute has been paid to this youth service group by the Inspection Group sent out by the New Life Movement Headquarters at Nanchang, Kiangsi.

Yesterday, the eleven squads of the service group, wearing badges, went to various streets and alleyways to advise the people to observe the principles of the New Life Movement. Members of the group in twos and threes have been seen in Nantao and Chapel persuading persons found smoking and others who were improperly clad to correct their behaviour. The members were friendly and their work attracted much public attention.



D.5729

RECEIVED  
5729  
25, 3, 35

March 25, 1935.

NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

The Youths' Service Groups functioned on March 24 in Chinese controlled territory, including extra Settlement roads in the Western District, persuading pedestrians to comply with the tenets of the New Life Movement.

D. 5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 5729

Date 23 / 3 / 36

March 23, 1935.

Morning translation.

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of General Chinag Kai Shek )  
and other local newspapers.

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT : THE INSPECTION GROUP LEAVES SHANGHAI

On the morning of March 22, the Inspection  
Group visited Pootung and Chenju.

The Inspection Group gave a tea party in the  
auditorium of the Shanghai City Government at 2 p.m.  
yesterday at which were present headquarters and deans  
of local universities and middle schools and leaders of  
various official and public bodies. During the function,  
the members of the Group gave them detailed directions  
regarding the New Life Movement.

Having completed their inspection in Shanghai,  
the Inspection Group left for Hangchow by the 6.50 p.m.  
train yesterday.

D.C. (CRIME)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729
Date 23, 3, 35

Intelligence Report

Political

March 23, 1935.

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 1 p.m. March 22:-

Madam Waung Ching Wei.

To Hangchow

Departed at 7.40 a.m. March 23:-

Chu Ming Nyi, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

New Life Movement - Activities of delegates from Nanchang Headquarters

The four delegates from the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Nanchang, left Shanghai for Hangchow by the 6.50 p.m. train from the North Station on March 22.

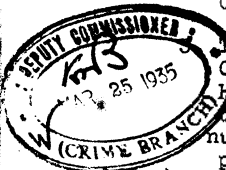
The following is a resume of activities conducted locally by these delegates on March 22:-

1. Inspection was carried out in the 5th District Kuomintang, 215 Police Station Road, Pootung, and various schools, police stations and public bodies in Chenju and Pootung.
2. A lecture on the New Life Movement was given by one of the delegates to some 300 students of the Yang Ching Middle School, Pootung.

The delegates were entertained to tea in the Shanghai City Government Building, Civic Centre, at 2 p.m. Headmasters and teachers of local schools, senior officials of local government organs and local gentry, numbering some 200 persons, were present. During the proceedings speeches were made by the delegates, the Mayor, Chief of the Social Bureau, and several others in favour of the movement.

Nantao Tramway Company - workers join the China Aviation Society

On March 22, the 750 workers of the Nantao Tramway Company were each given a membership badge by the China



FORM NO. 3  
G. 250, 11-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
Misc. File No. 59639

REPORT

West Hong Kong Station

Date March 21, 1935

Subject (in full) Re extract from Intelligence Report of 21-3-35.

Made by D.S.I. Shields.

Forwarded by

Insp. J. Watson

Sir,

C.D.S. 308 reports that at 9 a.m. 21-3-35 three delegates from the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Nanchang Headquarters, inspected the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road and the China Products Emporium, North Homan Road.

J. J. Phillips  
D. S. I.

D.D.O. "C" Div.

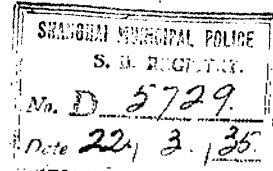
Officer i/c Special Branch.

J.R. 21/22 3-35

MK

File

8 MAR 1935



March 22, 1935.

Morning Translation.

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of Gen. Chiang Kai Shek)  
and other local newspapers:

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT : ACTIVITIES OF THE INSPECTION GROUP

At 7 a.m. yesterday, Zi Ching Yu (季正宇), leader of the Inspection Group of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association at Nanchang, delivered a speech at the Kwang Hwa University, Great Western Road on "The New Life Movement and University Students."

In the course of his address, the speaker urged university students to promote the revival of the spirit of the Chinese people.

On March 21, the Inspection Group visited the General Labour Union, the Postal Employees' Union, the Postal Workers' Union, the 4th District Rolled Tobacco Trade Labour Union, the Wha Chen Tobacco Factory, the 10th District Cotton Spinning Trade Labour Union, the Sun Sin No. 1 Cotton Mill, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Seamen's Union and a number of other trade associations.

At 2 p.m. Zi Ching Yu visited the North Station and delivered an address to the members of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association formed by the Shanghai-Nanking & Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Administration, in the course of which he pointed out that the clerks and workers of the Administration should understand the tenets of the New Life Movement and should draw the attention of railway passengers to the importance of the movement.

At noon yesterday, Wu Shao Tseng (吳紹曾), Acting Chief of the Shanghai-Nanking & Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Administration, entertained the Inspection Group to tiffin at the North Station Building.

The Directors of the Youth Service Groups of the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association held a meeting at 4 p.m. yesterday in the People's Educational Institute.

Zi Ching Yu delivered an address in the course of which he requested the Directors to have a clear understanding of their mission.

Local university professors entertained the Inspection Group to a dinner at 7 p.m. at the Medhurst College on Chaoufoong Road. During the function, the re-organization of the educational system was discussed.

To-day the Inspection Group will visit Pootung, Chenju and the Chi Nan University.

At 2 p.m. to-day, Mr. Zi, the leader of the Group, will give a tea party in the auditorium of the Shanghai City Government, to which headmasters and deans of local universities and middle schools, senior officers of Chinese political organs and leaders of public bodies will be invited.

The Inspection Group has now been in Shanghai for five days. The Group will leave for Hangchow at 6.50 p.m. to-day by train.

Zi Ching Yu informed a reporter of the Kuo Min News Agency that the Group will carry out an inspection at Hangchow for three days as from March 23 and will later proceed to Fokien.

**D.C. (CRIME)**

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
SPECIAL BRANCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D <u>5729</u>
Date <u>22. 3. 35</u>

Intelligence Report

Political (1)

March 22, 1935.

Movement of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.15 a.m. March 22:-

Yu Yeu Jen, President of the Control Yuan.  
Chen Tiao Yuan, Chief of the Military Advisory Council.  
Chu Ming Nyi, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.  
Tang Yu Jen, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
Liu Zou Heng, Chief of the Health Department of the Administrative Yuan.

New Life Movement - activities of the delegates from Nanchang Headquarters

The delegates from the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Nanchang, will make a general inspection in Chenju and Pootung to-day, March 22.

The following is a resume of activities conducted by these delegates on March 21:

1. A lecture on the tenets of the New Life Movement was given by Zi Ching Yu (齊敬宇), leader of the delegates, to some 400 students of the Kwang Hwa University in the institution on Great Western Road.
2. Inspection was carried out in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road; Cigarette Factory Owners' Association, Lane 97, No. 72 Myburgh Road; Silk and Satin Traders' Association, 460 Hankow Road; 4th District Cigarette Factory Workers' Union, Lane 376, No. 42 Wayside Road; and Postal Workers' Club, Lane 538, No. 9 Range Road; in addition to various public bodies in Chinese controlled territory.
3. The delegates were entertained to tiffin at noon in the Shanghai North Station by the S.N.R. & S.H.N.R. Authorities.
4. An instructive speech was given by Zi Ching Yu to some 300 chiefs of the units of the Youths' Service Groups in the People's Educational Institute, Wen Miao Road, Nantao.



- C O P Y -

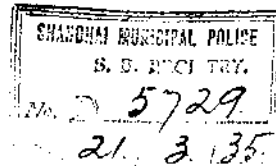
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

March 21, 1935.

New Life Movement - activities of delegates from  
Nanchang Headquarters

The delegates from the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Nanchang, will inspect local public bodies, including the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, the Postal Workers' Club, Lane 538, No.9 Range Road, the 4th District Cigarette Factory Workers' Union, Lane 376, No.42 Wayside Road, on March 21.

At noon March 20, the delegate were entertained to tiffin by Mayor Wu in the restaurant on the double decker pontoon of the City Government Ferry Service. Afternoon they visited, in addition to educational institutions in Chinese controlled territory, two schools in the Settlement, the Woo An Primary School, 979 Chengtu Road and Fee Hung Primary School, No.879 Boone Road.



Political (3) March 21, 1935.

March 21 Anniversary - local observance

To-day, March 21 being the Anniversary of the Arrival of the Nationalist Army in Shanghai in 1927, local schools are observing the day as a holiday. The occasion will not be marked by the convention of any special memorial meeting by the local Kuomintang. The Tangpu and Chinese Government organs are hoisting the national flag to commemorate the Anniversary.

5729

New Life Movement - activities of delegates from Nanchang Headquarters

The delegates from the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Nanchang, will inspect local public bodies, including the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, the Postal Workers' Club, Lane 538, No.9 Range Road, the 4th District Cigarette Factory Workers' Union, Lane 376, No.42 Wayside Road, on March 21.

At noon March 20, the delegates were entertained to dinner by Mayor Wu in the restaurant on the double decker pontoon of the City Government Ferry Service. Afterwards they visited, in addition to educational institutions in Chinese controlled territory, two schools in the Settlement, the Woo An Primary School, 979 Chengtu Road and the Fee Hung Primary School, No.879 Boone Road.

Naval

Movement of Naval Ship

The small gunboat "Panling" left Kacchongmiao for Nanking at 9 a.m. March 20.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 5729</u>
Date <u>26/3/35</u>

2

March 21, 1935.

Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers :-

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT : ACTIVITIES OF THE INSPECTION GROUP.

At 7 a.m. yesterday Zi Ching Yu ( 子敬 ), leader of the Inspection Group of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association at Nanchang, delivered a lecture on "Life and Labour" to the cadets of the Training School of the Peace Preservation Corps and of the Training School of the Bureau of Public Safety at the People's Educational Institute on Wen Miao Road, West Gate. About 400 persons were present.

In the course of his lecture, Mr. Zi stressed that the principal factors in the New Life Movement are labour and service and urged his audience to overcome laziness and negligence and to put a curb on their pleasures.

Later in the day Mr. Zi visited the Dzi Hong ( 慈航 ) Obstetrics School on Hart Road, the Medhurst College on Chaoufoong Road and the Great China University.

In three parties, Tsang Yu Tsong ( 張宇宗 ), Yue Tsong Zu ( 岳鍾素 ) and Ling Soh Ngan ( 林雪恩 ), three members of the Inspection Group, yesterday visited the office of the Peace Preservation Corps, the Zoo, the Public Recreation Ground and various primary and middle schools.

At noon yesterday Mayor Wu Te Chen gave a tiffin in honour of the four delegates of the Inspection Group at the Floating Restaurant on the Bund. About 20 persons were present, including the Commissioners of the various Bureaux of the City Government and executive members of the Tangpu. The party terminated at 2 p.m.

Between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. yesterday General Yang Fu, Chief of the Peace Preservation Corps, and Tsai Ching Chun, Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Safety, entertained the four delegates to a dinner at the New Asia Restaurant.

To-day the Inspection Group in company with Lon Ching Sz ( 陸京士 ) of the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement will visit the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, the Silk Trade Owners Association, the Flour Dealers Guild, the Medicine Shop Keepers Association, the General Labour Union, the Postal Employees Union and the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways Administration. At 9 a.m. the members of the Inspection Group will deliver addresses at the Kwang Hwa University, Great Western Road. At noon they will attend a tiffin given in their honour by Mr. Wu Shao Tseng ( 吳紹曾 ), Acting Chief of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways Administration. At 4 p.m. they will address the Youth Service Groups of the New Life Movement in the People's Educational Institute. In the evening, a number of university professors will entertain the four delegates to dinner at which certain educational problems will be discussed.

To-morrow the Inspection Group will proceed to Footung and at 3 p.m. they will attend a tea party in the auditorium of the City Government office to which headmasters and deans of local universities and middle schools as well as leaders of various public bodies will be invited.

The Inspection Group will leave Shanghai for Hangchow at 6 p.m. March 22.

**D.C. (CRIME)**

**SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION**

**SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE**

**SPECIAL BRANCH**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. E. REGISTRY. No. <u>D 5729</u> Date <u>20. 3. 35</u>
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Intelligence Report

Political

March 20, 1935.

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. March 19:-

Mr Tsao Tsing, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.  
Tan Tseng, Vice President of the Legislative Yuan.

New Life Movement - activities of the delegates  
from Nanchang Headquarters

115724

The delegates of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Nanchang, made a general inspection in the Civic Centre and Chapei on March 19. They will inspect local schools and educational institutions, including the Woo An Primary School, No. 979 Chengtu Road, Tao Tsung Girl School, 564 Avenue Road, and Fee Hung Primary School, 879 Boone Road, on March 20.

They were invited to dinner by members of the local Kuomintang Headquarters at 7 p.m. March 19, in the Great Eastern Restaurant, 551 Nanking Road, and will be entertained to tiffin by Mayor Wu at 12 noon to-day in the restaurant on/double decker pontoon of the City Government Ferry Service.

Under the auspices of the 3rd Branch Association of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, some 60 persons claiming to represent various circles in the Western District held a meeting in the office of the above Branch Association at 1081 Jessfield Road, O.O.L., between 10 a.m. and 12 noon March 19, and decided to organize Youths' Service Groups to conduct the New Life Movement in the Western District.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. R. REGISTRY
No. D 5729
Date 20. 3. 35

March 20, 1935.

Morning Translation.

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of Gen. Chiang Kai Shek)  
and other local newspapers:

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT - ACTIVITIES OF THE INSPECTION GROUP

Zi Ching Yu (任公) and three other delegates of the Inspection Group of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association at Nanchang, who arrived here on March 17, have started an inspection of the movement in Shanghai.

Accompanied by Loh Ching Sz (洛静思) of the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, and Chen Tou Tseng (陈头生), Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau of Public Safety, the four delegates on March 19 proceeded to Chapel and inspected the 6th Branch Kuomintang Headquarters, the Peace Preservation Corps and the Chapel District. Subsequently they visited Kiangwan and inspected the Kiangwan Railway Station, the 7th Branch Kuomintang Headquarters, the Peace Preservation Corps at Kiangwan, Fudan University and Tung Chi University.

The four delegates then called at the Civic Centre and inspected the various departments of the Shanghai City Government in company with Mayor Wu Te Chen. The delegates were entertained by the Mayor to tiffin at noon yesterday. In the afternoon, an inspection of the various Bureaux of the City Government was carried out.

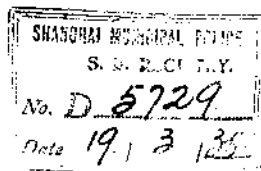
At 7 p.m. yesterday, the local Tangpu gave a dinner at the Great Eastern Hotel, Nanking Road to welcome the Inspection Group.

Accompanied by members of the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, the delegates of the Inspection Group on March 20 will inspect a number of schools including the Chiao Tung University, the Nanyang Middle School, the Public Recreation Ground at the West Gate, the People's Educational Institute and the Library.

At 7 a.m. to-day Zi Ching Yu, leader of the Inspection Group, will give an address at the People's Educational Institute on Wen Miao Road, West Gate. The cadets of the Training School of the Peace Preservation Corps and of the Training School of the Bureau of Public Safety will be present. A similar address will be given this afternoon at the Great China University.

Mayor Wu Te Chen will give a tiffin in honour of the four delegates at noon to-day at the Floating Restaurant (浮光楼) on the Bund, when the Commissioners of the various Bureaux of the City Government and many executive members of the Tangpu will be present.

To-morrow the delegates of the Inspection Group will inspect various public bodies. They will give an address to the Directors of the New Life Movement Youths' Service Groups at 4 p.m. March 21 at the People's Educational Institute.



March 19, 1935.

2 Afternoon Translation.

"In case a member of this Association causes an accident in which a person is injured or killed and for which accident he is fined by the Court or the family of the deceased demands a compassionate grant, the Association is to be responsible, should the company refuse to accept responsibility, for the payment of half of the fine or compassionate fund, but the sum must not exceed \$100."

China Times and other local newspapers:

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT: ARRIVAL OF INSPECTION GROUP

D5729  
The Inspection Group of the New Life Movement Headquarters at Nanchang, Kiangsi, arrived here on the evening of March 17.

Accompanied by Wu Kai Shin (吳可先) of the Shanghai New Life Movement Committee, the Inspection Group yesterday morning paid a call on Mayor Wu Te Chen at the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters. The Group then inspected the Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, the New Life Movement Headquarters, the District Kuomintang Headquarters, the Peace Preservation Corps Headquarters, the Special Kuomintang Headquarters of the Peace Preservation Corps and the Bureau of Public Safety. The members of the inspection group were satisfied with the progress made at these places.

According to the schedule, the inspection group will proceed to Chapsi, Kiangwan, and Woosung today to inspect the 6th Branch Kuomintang Headquarters, the Shanghai City Government, the Bureau of Social Affairs, the Bureau of Education, the Bureau of Public Health, the Land Bureau, the Bureau of Public Works, the 7th Branch Kuomintang Headquarters at Kiangwan, the Fuh-Tan University, the 8th Branch Kuomintang Headquarters at Woosung, and the Tungchi University.

It is learned that the inspection group will inspect the public institutions in Nantao to-morrow.

The Kiangnan Tseng Pao (江南時報), a Japanese newspaper published in the Chinese language, contains the following article:-

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST COMMUNIST BANDITS

The 50,000 communist bandits in north Szechuen had at first planned to attack Shensi but they have instead turned southwards and attacked Nyi Loong (鄂西).

The communist bandits under Tso Tuh and Mao Zuh Tung have become stronger; they have in all about 50,000 men. The bandits under Woo Loong and Siao Kuh are inactive.

General Chiang Kai Shek is planning to surround the bandits. He wants to suppress the bandits in Kweichow Province first.

According to military circles, the communist bandits will be suppressed within 4 or 5 months.

**D.C. (CRIME)**

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

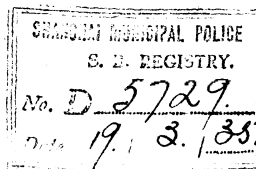
SPECIAL BRANCH

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Intelligence Report

Political

March 19, 1935.



Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. March 18 :-

Wang Ching-wei, President of the Administrative Yuan.  
H.H. Kung, Minister of Finance.  
Chu Kia-hwa, Minister of Communications.  
Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.  
Tseng Zoong-ming, Vice Minister of Railways.  
Chu Ming-nyi, member of the C.C.C. of the Kuomintang.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.15 a.m. March 19 :-

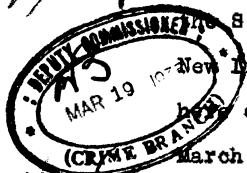
New Yung-chien, Vice President of the Examination Yuan.

March 18 Anniversary - Kuomintang Observance

The Anniversary of the Massacre of Students by the Chinese Military in Peking in 1926, was observed by the local Kuomintang on March 18, in the form of a memorial meeting held in the Tangpu Headquarters, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi, at 10 a.m. and attended by some 80 persons, mostly Kuomintang members. The proceedings were of the usual Kuomintang order.

New Life Movement - Activities of delegates from Nanchang Headquarters

In order that they may proceed to various places along S.H.N.R. Line at an earlier date, the delegates of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, who arrived here on March 17, started their inspection in Shanghai on March 18 instead of March 19 as scheduled in the programme (Vide I.R. 18/3/35).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D</u>
Date <u>      </u> / <u>      </u> / <u>      </u>

Political (2)

March 19, 1935.

DS/29  
(Cautious)

At 2 p.m. March 18, seven committee members of the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association and four of the delegates from the Headquarters held a joint meeting in the office of the above Branch, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi. Wu Kai Sien (吴开先), representing the local Tangpu, Loh Ching Dz (陆尔士), Director of the New Life Movement Youths' Service Groups, Yang Hu (杨虎), Chief of the Peace Preservation Corps, and Pan Kung Chai (潘公展), Chief of the Bureau of Education, each made a report on the extent to which the New Life Movement has been carried out in their respective circles. Afterwards Zi Ching Yu (朱庆棠), leader of the delegates, delivered a speech urging members of official organs to set themselves as examples to the public, police officers to gain a comprehensive knowledge of the tenets of the movement, and guardians or parents of students to render assistance.

At 7 p.m. the same day, the delegates were entertained to dinner in the New Asia Restaurant, 430 Tien-dong Road, by members of the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Mayor Wu being among those present.

Shanghai Educational Association - free political course for youths commences

The free class for political courses for youths, sponsored by the Shanghai Educational Association,

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5729
Date	18 / 3 / 35

Political (2) March 18, 1935.

D 3258  
(Confidential)

Road, at 1 p.m. March 17, passed the following resolutions:-

1. That the increase in telephone rate be strongly opposed.
2. That the Citizens' Federation be requested to accelerate the rent reduction movement.

Kwangtung Fellow Countrymen's Association - meeting

Fourteen members of the Kwangtung Fellow Countrymen's Association held a meeting in their office at No. 32 Rue Corneille, between 4.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. March 16, and passed the following resolutions:-

1. That the invitation to join the movement for the erection of a statue in honour of Gen. Chiang be accepted.
2. That a drive be commenced on April 7 to canvass new members.

D 5729

New Life Movement - Delegates from Nanchang Headquarters arrive in Shanghai

Six delegates appointed by the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Nanchang, arrived at Shanghai on March 17 and are at present staying in the New Asia Hotel, 430 Tiendong Road. During their sojourn here, the delegates will carry out inspection of the progress made in the New Life Movement conducted by various circles in Shanghai in accordance with the following programme:-

March 18, 1935.

Political (3)

*D5720*  
*Confidential*

<u>Date</u>	<u>Official organs, public bodies, etc. where inspection will be held</u>
March 19	Local Kuomintang Hqrs., Feng Ling Chiao, off Route Ghisi.  Peace Preservation Bureau, Feng Ling Chiao, off Route Ghisi.  Bureaux of Public Utility, Finance and Public Safety of the Shanghai City Government.  Along Chung Hwa Road and Min Kuo Road, Nantao.
March 20	General inspection in Chapei and the Civic Centre.
March 21	Schools and other educational institutions in Shanghai.
March 22	Various local public bodies.
March 23	General inspection in Western District, O.O.L., Chenju and Pootung.

On the completion of their local tour of inspection the delegates will proceed to conduct similar activities at places along the S.H.N.R. Line.

Members of the Youths' Service Groups functioned in Chapei and Nantao on March 17 (Sunday), a total of some 600 persons participating.



2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. R. REGISTRY.  
No. D 5729  
17/3/35

March 17, 1935.

Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

REPRESENTATIVES OF SQUATTERS IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT  
SUBMIT PETITION

There is a vacant piece of land measuring about twenty mow at the mouth of the Ying Hwa Li (英華里), Robison Road. As the place is far from the business centre, the land is built over with huts by poor Kompo people. The number of huts total 460 and the people 2400. Recently the Shang Ya Company (洽成) the owners of the land, wished to dispose of the land and advised the squatters to vacate the place within two weeks, failing which the squatters were warned that the Company would have their huts demolished. The squatters requested the owners to postpone the date of their removal in order to enable them to find other places. The owners rejected the request and caused bamboo fences to be erected on the land.

At 10 a.m. yesterday, the squatters elected a number of representatives and submitted a petition to the local Tangpu at Fengling Jiao, off Route Ghisi. An official of the Tangpu received the delegates and promised to conduct an investigation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS MOVEMENT

The China Anti-Tuberculosis Association will conduct a general movement for four days as from March 28 to persuade the people to refrain from spitting at random on the streets. Yesterday the Association submitted a petition to the Bureau of Education suggesting that the Bureau should issue a circular notice to all schools in this locality directing them to provide waste paper to be used by students when they find it necessary to spit.

The Association suggests that at 9 a.m. March 28 all schools should take part in the movement and that the various school-masters should deliver lectures on the subject.

The New Life Movement Acceleration Association, the local Tangpu Headquarters, the Shanghai City Government, the Health Departments of the International Settlement and French Concession, etc. will participate in the campaign.

The Association has sent 5,000 copies of slogans which will be distributed to various shops for pasting on March 28.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

REPENTANT COMMUNIST EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

Since the inauguration by the local Tangpu Headquarters, the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters and other local authorities of the Repentant Communist Examination Committee in November last, many Communists applied for permission to surrender.

According to information secured yesterday, the Committee has dealt with the applications of over 50 Communists. There are about 10 Communists who have not yet completed the necessary formalities in applying for permission to surrender. Thus their applications will be brought up for consideration at the next meeting of the Committee.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
S. E. REGISTRY.  
No. D 5729  
Date 16, 3, 1935

Political (2)

March 16, 1935.

Native Bankers' Association - meeting re extended credit to local firms

One hundred and thirty five members of the Chinese Native Bankers' Association held a meeting in their office, 276 Ningpo Road, at 2.45 p.m. March 15, 1935, and discussed the proposal of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to request the native bankers to raise a certain portion of the \$2,500,000 which it proposed to appropriate for the advancing of small loans and to cover overdrafts. The attendance was of the opinion that the granting of overdrafts and small loans to local industrial and commercial concerns has already been undertaken by the native bankers and it was consequently decided not to accept the proposal.

New Life Movement - delegates from Nanchang Headquarters to investigate the movement in Shanghai

It is reported that a delegation under one Zi Ching Yu (徐慶堉) appointed by the "New Life Movement Acceleration Association", Nanchang, will arrive here in the near future with a view to investigating the extent to which the New Life Movement has been conducted in Shanghai.

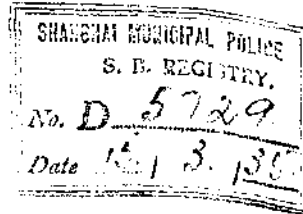
Consequently the Shanghai Branch of the above Association at Feng Ling Chiao, off Route Ghisi, issued on March 15 a circular instructing the local public to make general preparations for the inspection by the delegation in question.

**D.C. (CRIME)**

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH



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Intelligence Report

Political

March 15, 1935.

Movement of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.15 a.m. March 15:-

H.H. Kung, Minister of Finance.  
Heu Yao Tsu, Chinese Minister to Turkey.  
Chu Ming Nyi, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.  
Chu Tseng, President of the Judicial Yuan.  
Liu Vee Ts, Vice Minister of Industry.

Newspapers and News Agencies to publish particulars of registration certificate - notice of Tangou

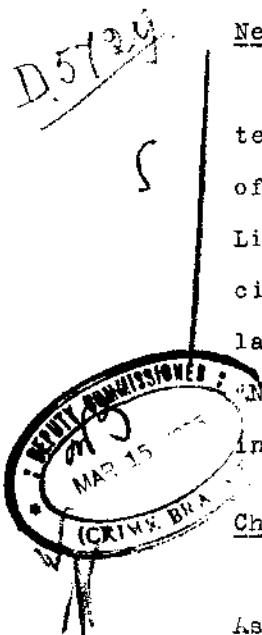
The local Kuomintang Headquarters on March 14 instructed local Chinese newspapers and news agencies to publish the number and date of their certificates of registration with the Authorities in each issue in order to facilitate checking.

New Life Movement

As a further step towards the enforcement of the tenets of the New Life Movement, the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Feng Ling Chiao, off Route Ghisi, on March 14, issued a circular instructing various local traders' associations, labour unions and educational institutions to organize "New Life Movement Service Groups" to direct the movement in their respective circles.

Chinese Bar Association - Meeting

Fifteen committee members of the Chinese Bar Association held a meeting in their office, 572 Rue Amiral Bayle, between 7 p.m. and 9.45 p.m. March 14,



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729
Date 14/3/35

March 14, 1935.

Political (3)

New Life Movement

D 5729

The Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Feng Ling Chiao, off Route Ghisi, despatched on March 13, a circular instructing members of the Youths' Service Groups to be polite and tactful while carrying out their duty in advising pedestrians to comply with the tenets of the movement. The circular also instructs members to refer persons who obstinately reject advice to the nearest police officer.

The Shanghai Guard Committee, Headquarters of the Merchant Volunteer Corps, 1 Jao Ka Pang Road, Nantao, has appointed nine of its members to direct the movement in the corps.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PRIME  
S. R. P. C. 114.  
No. 5729  
Date 11 3 1935

Political (3)

March 11, 1935.

D6441  
(Continued)

3. That a committee of seven members be appointed to study the measures.

Regarding resolution No.1, a manifesto of the Society appeared in the local press on March 10.

Between 8 p.m. and 9.15 p.m. on March 10, some 120 local journalists were entertained by the Society to dinner in the Central Restaurant, 780 Foochow Road. The assistance of the attendance was solicited by the Society in reviewing local industrial and commerce.

#### Shanghai Educational Association - Meeting

Eight committee members of the Shanghai Educational Assn. at a meeting held in their office, Public Recreation Ground, Dah Chih Road, Nantao, between 2.30 p.m. and 4 p.m. March 9, decided that at the request of the China Aviation Society the Association register with the latter as a member and that educational organizations under its control be urged to join the Society. It was further decided that a sum of \$10 be contributed to the "Federation to Foster the Students' National Goods Year".

#### New Life Movement - Youths' Service Groups commence functioning

The Youths' Service Groups organized by the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Feng Ling Chiao, off Route Ghisi, commenced functioning on March 10 in the Chinese controlled territory advising pedestrians to comply with the tenets of the movement.

D5729

SHANGHAI FOREIGN CONSOLE  
S. I. C. C. A. Y.  
APR 11 1935  
Date / /

March 11, 1935.

Political (4)

115729  
Canton

900 persons took part in the movement in Chapel, 40 in Nantao, and some 100 in Pootung, each participant wearing an armlet bearing the name of the unit of the Youths' Service Group to which he was attached.

It is reported that these groups will function on Saturdays and Sundays only. Although they intend to conduct activities in the Settlement and French Concession, no measures to put their proposition into effect have as yet been reached.

**D.C. (CRIME)**

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
SPECIAL BRANCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5729
Date	8 3 1935

.....  
Intelligence Report  
Political

March 8, 1935.

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. March 7:-

Chen Pu Lai, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.  
Tseng Zoong Ming, Vice Minister of Railways.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.15 a.m. March 8:-

Chu Ming Nyi, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Local Kuomintang - meeting

Between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. March 7, 1935, seven members of the local Kuomintang held a meeting in their office, at Feng Ling Chiao, and passed the following resolutions:-

1. That statistics of unemployed workers and shop assistants be compiled.
2. That a meeting be held on March 12, the Anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, in the office of the local Kuomintang Headquarters.
3. That a circular notice be published in the press instructing local public bodies to send representatives to attend.

New Life Movement - propaganda in Neon lights in City

In compliance with one of the measures to further the propaganda advocating enforcement of the New Life Movement, the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Feng Ling Chiao, off Route Ghisi, has erected a Neon light sign in front of the Chen Ying Dz Memorial Tower at the West Gate, bearing the following characters:

"Enforce the New Life Movement and Get Rid of Old Habits"



D.5729

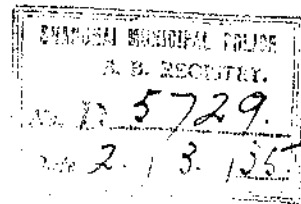
SINZAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729.
Date 6.1.35

March 6, 1935.

New Life Movement - activities of the Bureau of Public Safety

The Chief of the Sinza Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety issued on March 5, copies of a notice prohibiting the setting up of stalls and clothes lines on the pavements of streets in the District. This action, he declares, is a preliminary step towards the enforcement of the principles of the New Life Movement.





Political (2)

March 2, 1935.

New Life Movement - street cleaning undertaken by Pacantui  
in Chinese controlled territory

D. 5729  
As a measure in furtherance of the New Life Movement, street cleaning was undertaken by members of the local Peace Preservation Bureau in various districts in Chinese controlled territory, including Chapai and Nantao, where units of the Corps are stationed, on the morning of March 1.

It will be recalled that this movement was scheduled to be carried out on February 21 (Vide I.R. 19/2/35) but was postponed owing to wet weather.

The Special Kuomintang of the above Corps recently issued copies of a pamphlet urging the public to eliminate old and bad habits and live according to the regulations laid down in the tenets of the New Life Movement.

Nanyang Commercial School - ordered to remove from  
French Concession

Following the suspension of studies by the students of the Nanyang Commercial High School, 195 Avenue Haig, as a demonstration of their opposition to its acting principal, the French Authorities issued orders on February 28 for the school to be removed from the French Concession not later than 5 p.m. March 1, 1935. This was complied with on March 1 and the documents and property are now stored for the time being in the home of one of the teachers of the school named Zia at 65 Moji Li, Moji Road, while teaching has been suspended affecting some 140 pupils.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GOVT.	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5729.
Date	25/2/35

Political (4)

February 25, 1935.

*116441.  
Confus*

made a report on the result of recent efforts of local bankers and business men to combat the depression in Shanghai. The report contains the following three chief points:-

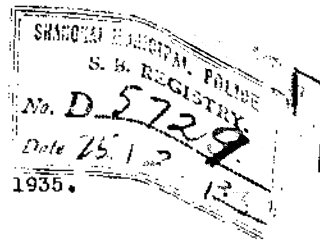
1. Dr. H.H. Kung, Minister of Finance, has promised on behalf of the Government every possible assistance to local bankers and business men in their measures to combat depression. X
2. The Bankers' Association as well as the Native Bankers' Association will instruct their respective members to extend credit as far as possible to local industrial circles.
3. The merchants may continue to mortgage their real estate with the banks but on a strictly limited scale.

New Life Movement - Activities of the Youth's Service Groups

*115729*

Some 20 chiefs of the Youth's Service Groups of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association held a meeting in the local Kuomintang Headquarters, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi, between 10.30 a.m. and 12 noon on February 23. Loh Ching Dz (李景鼎), a committee member of the local Tangpu, presided. The following resolutions were passed:-

1. That the local Kuomintang Headquarters, the Bureau of Education, the Boy Scouts' Committee, the People's Military Training Committee and other public bodies be requested to exert efforts to induce men under their control to join the new life movement.
2. That the standing "duty" time be fixed at between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. every Sunday, with the understanding that members may devote any time outside these hours to the propagation of the new life movement.
3. That the campaign to canvass members be concluded by March 2, 1935.



February 25, 1935.

Political (5)

D5729

New Life Movement - Activities of the 3rd District Branch of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation

Fifty members of the 3rd District Branch of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in their office, 1081 Jessfield Road, O.O.L. between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. on February 23. Chen Yui-chien (陳逸仙), a committee member of the said organization, presided.

The following resolutions were passed:-

1. That the citizens in the district (Jessfield Road and vicinity) be notified to strictly observe the tenets of the new life movement.
2. That arrangements be made to form propaganda groups to further the same movement.

D6572

Propaganda against French Police by Citizens' Federation over raiding of alleged gambling den

The 4th District Branch of the 2nd Special District Citizens' Federation inserted on February 24 an advertisement in various local Chinese vernacular papers. The advertisement informs interested persons that the case in which Tung Vung Li (董文禮), committee member of the Branch, was falsely accused by Sub-Inspector Zien of the French Police with promoting a gambling den, has been referred to the judicial authorities and that the French Concession Chinese Ratepayers' Association and the 2nd Special District Citizens' Federation have been requested to petition the French Authorities to deal with the matter.

D.5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729
Date 22/2/35

February 22, 1935.

New Life Movement - chiefs of Youth's Service Groups appointed

The chief of the Youth's Service Groups, which will conduct propaganda in favour of the new life movement (Vide I.R. 16/2/35), were appointed on February 21 by the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Chisi. Loh Ching Dz (陸榮廷), influential labour leader is Director of the groups.

The street cleaning movement scheduled to be carried out by the local Peace Preservation Corps on February 21 in localities where units of the Corps are stationed (Vide I.R. 19/2/35) has been postponed at February 24 owing to wet weather.

D.5729

SHANGHAI MORNING POST
S. B. D. G. 1. 1. 1.
No. D. 5729
Date 22, 2, 35

February 22, 1935.

Afternoon translation

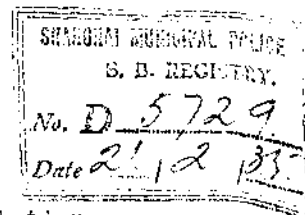
Shanghai Morning Post, official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek:-

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

The Shanghai District New Life Movement Acceleration Association has organized a Youths Service Corps in order to accelerate the movement.

Loh Chin Sze (陸榮廷) has been appointed Chief of the Corps, and General Wen Chao Chieh, the Vice-Chief. Eleven branch corps have been established.

The Association will call a meeting of the Chiefs and Vice-Chiefs of the Corps and its branches at 10 a.m. to-morrow at the Special District Kuomintang Headquarters.



February 21, 1935

Morning translation

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek) and other local newspapers.

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

General Yang Fu, Chief of the Peace Preservation Corps, has decided to hold a New Life Cleaning Movement for three days commencing from February 21. The Corps will form units of Sprinkling and Sweeping Groups to clean the streets in the vicinity of the localities where members of the Corps are stationed.

The Corps will be inspected on February 23 to ascertain whether the members have observed the New Life Movement.

In order to draw the attention of the civilians to the New Life Movement, the Peace Preservation Corps has formed Propaganda Groups to patrol the streets to propagate the principles of the Movement. Circulars relating to the New Life Movement will be distributed among the people.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File NO. B. REGISTRY.

S.

No. D. 5729

Date February 22, 1935

Date February 22, 1935

Subject (in full) New Life movement - Chiefs of Youth's Service groups  
appointed.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

H. Crubel

The following have been appointed chiefs of the Youth's Service groups by the Shanghai Branch of the new Life movement Acceleration Association, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi:-

Director of the groups	Loh Ching Dz (陸榮廷), an influential member in local labour circles.
Chief of the 1st Group (Nantao and City)	Pao ngoh Nien (包鶴年), committee member of the 1st District Kuomintang.
Chief of the 2nd Group (French Concession)	wong Tuh yien (王德言), committee member of the 2nd District Kuomintang.
Chief of the 3rd Group (Settlement)	Ling Shien Vung (凌善文), committee member of the 3rd District Kuomintang.
Chief of the 4th Group (Chapei)	Sung Ting (沈鼎), committee member of the 4th District Kuomintang.
Chief of the 5th Group (Pootung)	Sung Yu (沈裕), Committee member of the 5th District Kuomintang.
Chief of the 6th Group (North Eastern Chapei and Settlement)	Feng Shien Zung (馮善政), committee member of the 6th District Kuomintang.
Chief of the 7th Group (Kiangwan)	Dzung Pao Tai (董保泰), committee member of the 7th District Kuomintang.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date..... 19

Subject (in full).....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

Chief of the 8th Group (Woosung)	Wong Zung ngoo (王永光), committee member of the 8th District Kuomintang.
Chief of the 9th Group (Lunghwa)	Mei nung Chuen (梅鳴春), committee member of the 9th District Kuomintang.
Chief of the 10th Group (Western District, O.O.L.)	Wong yung Kung (王永公), committee member of the 10th District Kuomintang.
Chief of the 11th Group (Chenju)	Dzung Tsung fu (陳中孚), committee member of the 11th District Kuomintang.

Included in I.R. of 22. 2. 35 R. W. Macadie  
H.G. D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

File  
ML  
27 1935



*Daily Intelligence Report of*  
*Feb 22, 1935.*

New Life Movement - chiefs of Youth's Service Groups appointed

The chiefs of the Youth's Service Groups, which will conduct propaganda in favour of the new life movement (Vide I.R. 16/2/35), were appointed on February 21 by the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi. Loh Ching Dz (沈 静), influential labour leader is Director of the groups.

The street cleaning movement scheduled to be carried out by the local Peace Preservation Corps on February 21 in localities where units of the Corps are stationed (Vide I.R. 19/2/35) has been postponed to February 24 owing to wet weather.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. Hing. 28/35.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY.

West Hongkong Station.

REPORT

No. D-5722

Date 19th February 1935

Subject (in full) Meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce re New Life Movement.

Made by D.S.I. Snields

Forwarded by Insp. J. Watson

Sir,

Between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. 19/2/35 about 1,500 representatives of local public bodies held their first anniversary meeting of the New Life Movement in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road.

Mr. Wu Te Chen (吴铁城) Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai acted as chairman and spoke on the principles of the New Life Movement.

No untoward incident occurred.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. I. Snields

D. S. I.

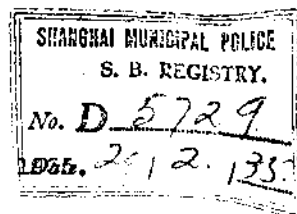
D.D.O. "G" Div.

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

J.R. 19/20 2 35

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FEB 20 1935



February 20, 1935.

Political (2)

D6114  
(Contn.)  
located at the corner of Avenue and Tatung roads, for obstructing the footpath. The shop reported to the association that several days ago twelve bags of rice were left in front of the shop counter on the pavement, pending being weighed.

Shop owner charged with gambling - to entertain representatives of Citizens' Federation and Ratepayers' Association of Frenchtown

D3358  
Tung Vung-li (王福礼), proprietor of the Tung Shun Shing (王慎興) Shop, 206 Rue Bluntschli, who claimed to have been falsely charged by the French Police with promoting a gambling den ( Vide I.R. 16/2/35) will invite representatives of the 2nd Special District Citizens' Federation and the French Concession Chinese Ratepayers' Association to dinner in the Hangchow Restaurant, 730 Avenue Edward VII, at 6 p.m. February 20, when the guests will be requested to uphold justice in connection with the case in question.

New Life Movement Day - local observance

D5729  
At 10 a.m. February 19, some 700 persons claiming to represent various local public bodies and official organs, including Mayor Wu, Wu Sing Yeh (吳錫堃), Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs, and Yu Tsao-ding (俞作棟), Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, held a meeting in the building of the above Chamber, North Soochow Road, in celebration of the New Life Movement Day. During the proceedings, speeches urging the public to enforce the new life movement as a measure to "revive" the nation

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY.

February 20, 1946

Date

February 20, 1946

Political (3)

were delivered by the above named and copies of a pamphlet entitled "New Life Movement Issue" of the "Police Voice", a periodical published every ten days by the Bureau of Public Safety, were distributed among the attendance.

In addition, meetings of a similar nature were held by the following organs :-

<u>Time</u>	<u>Name of Organ</u>	<u>Number of Attendance</u>
10.10 a.m. to 11.50 a.m.	Chung Hwa Seamen's Special Kuomintang, 14 Tai Zui Li, West Gate.	120
9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	Bureau of Public Safety.	200
9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.	S.N.R. & S.H.N.R. Special Kuomintang.	50

On the afternoon of the same day, the Vice-Chief of the S.N.R. & S.H.N.R. Administration, together with several senior officers, inspected various departments and sections of the Administration with a view to ascertaining the extent to which the new life movement has been carried out in the organ.

Some 50 Persuasion Groups of two persons each, organized by the Bureau of Public Safety, carried out their functions in Chinese controlled territory on February 19.

The Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association distributed paper posters bearing slogans advocating the enforcement of the movement, to various local official organs and public bodies for exhibition in their respective offices.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D 5729  
Date 19. 2. 35

February 19, 1935.

Morning Translation

Shin Jan Pao and other local newspapers:-

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

The new life movement has been enforced in this locality for one year. The various local public bodies will hold an anniversary meeting at 10 a.m. to-day at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

The New Life Movement Acceleration Association yesterday sent letters to various official organs, public bodies and shops. Slogans were also issued to them for pasting up at various important sections in Nantao and Chapel.

The following are some of the slogans:-

1. Avoid smoking and drinking in order to maintain our health.
2. Carry out the new life movement in order to remove all evil habits.
3. Politeness, righteousness, honesty and self-respect should be shown in our daily behaviour; this is called a new life.

A general inspection of the new life movement will be held at 2 p.m. to-day in official organs, schools, public organizations, public meeting places, streets, wharves, railway stations etc. The Special Tangpu of the two Railways' Administration and the Seamen's Union will also hold meetings and inspections.

-----  
The Shanghai District Peace Preservation Corps together with the Tangpu of this Corps will also hold a new life great cleansing movement on February 21, 22, and 23. All officers and soldiers of the Corps will attend to the movement by sweeping and propagating their movements within the three days.

-----  
Mayor Wu Te Chen has ordered the various bureaux under the City Government and other District financial organs to organize a Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association. A meeting of representatives was held by this Branch Association at 1 p.m. yesterday at which measures for carrying out the new life movement were discussed.

S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5729
Date	19. 2. 35

February 19, 1935.

Morning Translation

Sin Wan Pao (Evening Edition) of February 18:

THREE JAPANESE ARRESTED FOR UTTERING COUNTERFEIT NOTE.

At about midnight February 17, three Japanese were arrested and taken to the Jukong Road branch of the Bureau of Public Safety for uttering a \$10 counterfeit note of the Bank of China at a cigarette and exchange shop on East Jukong Road. Upon being interrogated, one of the Japanese named Aomura stated that the false note was brought from Foochow. The other two Japanese denied any knowledge of the affair. They were subsequently handed over to the Japanese Consulate to be dealt with.

Min Pao (official organ of the Kuomintang) publishes the following telegram from Nanchang:

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT.

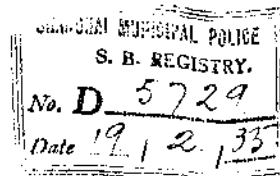
A general meeting of the entire body of members of the Executive Committee of the New Life Movement Association was held on the morning of February 18. General Chiang Kai Shek, Chairman of the Association, General Hsiung Shih Hwei and others attended.

During the course of the function, General Chiang delivered a speech in which he said:- "All ranks of the party, civic, military and educational institutions should work for the promotion of the New Life Movement. We must not use slogans only, but we must above all display our spirit of labour and service and make such a habit. We must at all times make ourselves an example to others."

Nanking telegram:

A weekly memorial service of the Central Kuomintang was held at 9 a.m. February 18. About 600 persons including Wang Ching Wei, Chu Tseng and other members of the Central Executive Committee were present. Wang Ching Wei, who presided, made the following report:-

"Tomorrow will be the anniversary of the New Life Movement. This movement definitely sets down measures to be observed by the public in their daily life, guides their advancement and aims at a national reconnaissance. It employs the strength of the community, besides the law, to cultivate a new spirit and movement among the people and to convert old customs into scientific and logical ones. I hope that we will all work hard to promote this movement for we must realize that its success will mean the accomplishment of the revival of the Chinese nation."



February 19, 1935.

Morning Translation

Shin Wen Pao and other local newspapers:-

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

The new life movement has been enforced in this locality for one year. The various local public bodies will hold an anniversary meeting at 10 a.m. to-day at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

The New Life Movement Acceleration Association yesterday sent letters to various official organs, public bodies and shops. Slogans were also issued to them for pasting up at various important sections in Nantao and Chapei.

The following are some of the slogans:-

1. Avoid smoking and drinking in order to maintain our health.
2. Carry out the new life movement in order to remove all evil habits.
3. Politeness, righteousness, honesty and self-respect should be shown in our daily behaviour; this is called a new life.

A general inspection of the new life movement will be held at 2 p.m. to-day in official organs, schools, public organizations, public meeting places, streets, wharves, railway stations etc. The Special Tangpu of the two Railways' Administration and the Seamen's Union will also hold meetings and inspections.

The Shanghai District Peace Preservation Corps together with the Tangpu of this Corps will also hold a new life great cleansing movement on February 21, 22, and 23. All officers and soldiers of the Corps will attend to the movement by sweeping and propagating their movements within the three days.

Mayor Wu Te Chen has ordered the various bureaux under the City Government and other District financial organs to organize a Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association. A meeting of representatives was held by this Branch Association at 1 p.m. yesterday at which measures for carrying out the new life movement were discussed.

Central China Daily News (official organ of Wang Ching Wei) and other local newspapers :-

PATRIOT LIANG DONG FANG IN SHANGHAI

Patriot Liang Dong Fang (梁东方) who was arrested for warning the Yueh Lai (悅來) Dried Goods Shop on Canton Road with a bomb was sentenced to six months imprisonment, suspended for two years, by the First Special District Court. The S.M.C. is opposing the sentence and has filed an appeal with the Supreme Court. X  
Recently the patriot left here to visit his mother in Zang-shu, Chekiang, and was heartily welcomed by the public bodies there. The report published by a certain evening newspaper to the effect that patriot Liang Dong Fang had disappeared is groundless. The patriot returned here the other day.

D.C. ( R.M.D )

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 5729</u>
Date <u>19</u> / <u>2</u> / <u>35</u>

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Intelligence Report

Political

February 19, 1935.

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. February 18:-

Heu Yao Tsu, Chinese Minister to Turkey.  
Chu Ming Nyi, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.  
Liu Vee Ts, Vice Minister of Industry.

New Life Movement Day - Local Observance

The New Life Movement Day (February 19) will be observed in the form of a meeting which will be held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, at 10 a.m. to-day by representatives of various local public bodies under the auspices of the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi.

Paper as well as cloth posters, bearing slogans advocating the enforcement of the New Life Movement and purporting to emanate from the above Branch were posted and hung on various streets throughout Chinese controlled territory on February 19. The "Persuasion Groups" organized by the local Bureau of Public Safety have been instructed to carry out their functions in Nantao and Chapei advising the public to comply with the regulations laid down in the tenets of the Movement.

In furtherance of the Movement, the local Peace Preservation Corps has decided to conduct a propaganda campaign advocating hygiene and sanitation which will include open air lectures on the importance of cleanliness





SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D</u>
Date <u>  </u> / <u>  </u> / <u>  </u>

February 19, 1935.

Political (2)

*D5729  
contin*  
and street cleaning in the districts where units of the Corps are stationed. The campaign will be held between February 21 and 23.

Farewell tea party in honour of Weichen Williams Yen and Mei Lai Fang

A farewell tea party in honour of Dr. Weichen Williams Yen, Chinese Ambassador to Soviet Russia, and Dr. Mei Lai Fang, well known Chinese actor, was held in the Park Hotel, Bubbling Well Road, between 4.30 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. on February 18. Mayor Wu Tieh Chen presided. Some 250 persons including Soviet officials in China and a number of members of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang were present.

The Ambassador and the actor will depart for Soviet Russia on or about February 20.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5729
Date	18.2.35

February 18, 1935.

Afternoon Translation

<u>Chinese Controlled Territory</u>	
Chinese residents	: 1,974,921
Foreign "	: 11,437
<u>International Settlement</u>	
Chinese residents	: 971,397
Foreign "	: 36,471
<u>French Concession</u>	
Chinese residents	: 479,394
Foreign "	: 18,899

Sin Jen Pao and other local newspapers(17/2/35):

STREETS IN CHINESE TERRITORY TO BE KEPT CLEAN

Cleanliness and tidiness being two of the principles of the New Life Movement, General Wen Chao Chieh, the Commissioner of the Bureau Public Safety, and Dr. Lee Ting An, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Health, arranged to make a joint inspection of the streets once a week. As a result of their combined inspections, Chung Hwa Road and Min Kuo Road are becoming cleaner.

At 2 p.m. February 18, the two Commissioners accompanied by a number of staff members inspected the streets again including Zao Ka Road, Ho Ping Road, An Lai Road, Ling Ying Road and other places. Shop people and dwellers were advised by the two Commissioners to keep the streets clean. During the inspection handbills containing rules for the punishment of offenders were distributed.

7 5729

February 18, 1935.

Morning

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D-5729</u>
Translation.
Date <u>18.12.1935</u>

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek) and other local newspapers:

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

D 5729

The New Life Movement Acceleration Association will hold a general meeting at 10 a.m. February 19 at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, to celebrate the first anniversary of its establishment. Mayor Wu Te Chen has been elected as director of the meeting and Wu Bin Auh, Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs, Fan Kung Chan, Commissioner of the Bureau of Education, General Yang Ku, Chief of the Peace Preservation Corps, and four others will form the presidium.

The local Tangpu has issued a circular notifying all official organs, public bodies and schools in this locality to send representatives to attend the meeting.

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek) and other local newspapers:

WORKERS OF THE ZEE ZONG DAO DISPENSARY DISCHARGED

The Zee Zong Dao Dispensary (泽宗道国药), No. 101 Avenue Road, has ten branches and employs some 250 workers. Owing to trade depression, the management of the Dispensary discharged 32 workers after the China New Year Holidays in order to curtail expenses.

The discharged workers will petition the Tangpu and other political organizations to open negotiations with the management of the concern for their reinstatement.

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek) and other local newspapers:

MEETING OF THE FOOTUNG FELLOW PROVINCIALS ASSOCIATION

The Footung Fellow Provincials Association held its 4th general meeting at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Over 500 members were present. The Tangpu and the Bureau of Social Affairs sent deputies to supervise the function.

The following suggestions were discussed:-

- 1) That the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Kiangsu Provincial Government be requested to improve the channel of the Whangpoo River.
- 2) That the Shanghai City Government be requested to suppress the dumping of refuse into the Whangpoo River.
- 3) That the Salt Bureau of the Ministry of Finance be requested to reduce the salt tax at Footung.
- 4) That the Shanghai City Government be requested to complete the Footung Highway as soon as possible.

Votes were then cast for the election of members of the Association for 1935. The votes will be counted at 10 a.m. February 18 at the office of the Association in the Footung Bank Building, Avenue Edward VII.

D.C. (CRIME)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

Intelligence Report

Political

February 16, 1935.

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. February 15:

Mr. and Mrs. Wang Ching Wei.  
Chen Shao Kwan, Minister of Navy.  
Tseng Zoong Ming, Vice Minister of Railways.

Departed at 8 a.m. February 16:-

Huang Moo Soong, Special Envoy to Thibet.  
(He arrived here on February 15 by steamer  
from Thibet via India and Hongkong.)

From Nanking

Arrived at 11.30 p.m. February 15:-

Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan.

Arrived at 7.30 a.m. February 16:-

Chu Ming Nyi, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

New Life Movement - Youth's Service Group canvasses members

The "New Life Youth's Service Group" sponsored by the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, local Kuomintang Headquarters, Building, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi, issued on February 15 a circular notice canvassing members. Any Chinese youth over 16 years of age having a proper occupation can apply to various District Branches of the local Kuomintang for registration between February 16 and 28.

It will be noted that the main duty of the Group is to conduct propaganda in favour of the New Life Movement in local public places.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

3. 2. REGISTRY.

D.C. (RD. 2) 5729

15. 2. 35

February 15, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek) and other local newspapers:

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

February 19 will be the First Anniversary of the New Life Movement initiated by General Chiang Kai Shek. The local New Life Movement Acceleration Association will hold a meeting at 10 a.m. on that day at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, to celebrate the occasion.

The Association has sent a letter to the Shanghai City Government and the local Tangpu requesting them to instruct their subordinate organs to detail representatives to participate in the meeting.

Mayor Wu Te Chen has been elected as director of the meeting and Pan Kung Chan, Commissioner of the Bureau of Education, Wu Sin Auh, Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs, General Yang Fu, Chief of the Peace Preservation Corps, General Wen Chao Chieh, Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Safety, and others will form the presidium.

China Evening News published the following leading article on February 13, 1935:-

JAPAN AND ANGLO-AMERICAN CO-OPERATION

A war is liable to break out at any time in the present uncertain state of the world. The desperate activities of the Japanese in the Far East have caused much uneasiness to European countries and America which regard their Colonies in the East as their life. The other day, Lord Lytton in a speech openly requested Japan to change her policy and pointed out that the lives sacrificed in the European War would be wasted unless Japan co-operated with the world to maintain peace. Japanese diplomats must have observed the inclination of British statesmen for co-operation between Britain and America for on February 12 the Japanese Foreign Minister made public the policy of the Japanese Government towards China and Russia.

Japan desires to prevent the realization of co-operation between Britain and America. Verbal promises on her part will not be sufficient because Britain and America will want substantial proofs.

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek) and other local newspapers:

THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF CHINESE SEAMEN

On February 13, the China Seamen's Special Tangpu issued a circular dealing with the improvement in the living conditions of Chinese seamen. The circular points out that the knowledge of the seamen should be elevated and the lives of the men should be more adequately safeguarded. The circular concluded by saying that the navigation rights must be recovered by China.

D. 5729  
MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.

5729  
11.12.135

February 11, 1935.

NEW LIFE MOVEMENT - MEETING OF THE SHANGHAI BRANCH OF THE  
NEW LIFE MOVEMENT ACCELERATION ASSOCIATION

Eleven committee members of the above Branch met in their office, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi, between 1.30 p.m. and 3.15 p.m. February 9 and passed the following resolutions:-

1. That February 19 be fixed as the "New Life Movement Day" and that a meeting to celebrate the occasion be held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, at 10 a.m. on that date.
2. That slogans bearing of the tenets of the New Life Movement be shown in cinemas at the commencement of their programmes.  
(The slogans have been prepared by the Star Motion Picture Company).

The function was presided over by Mayor Wu Te-chen.

February 10, 1935.

Morning Translation.

Shan hai Morning Post (official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek) and other local newspapers:

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

D.5729  
The New Life Movement Acceleration Association held a meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday at the local Tangpu. Mayor Wu Te Chen, General Wen Chao Chieh, Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Safety, General Yeng Fu, Chief of the Peace Preservation Corps, Wu Sin Auh, Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs, and Pan Kung Chan, Commissioner of the Bureau of Education, were present.

The following resolutions were passed:-

- 1) That the suggestion made by Loh Ching Sz (陸景士), member of the Association, that members of the Standing Committees of the local Tangpu and the various Branches be invited to act as Chiefs of the units of the Young Men's Service Group of the Association, be approved.
- 2) That the suggestion made by General Wen Chao Chieh that the Deputy Chiefs of the units of the Young Men's Service Group of the Association be elected be approved.
- 3) That the resignation tendered by Pan Kung Chan from the concurrent post of standing member of the Association and the resignation tendered by Wu Kai Sien from the concurrent post of Secretary of the Association be accepted.
- 4) That Wu Kai Sien be elected to act concurrently as the Chief Executive of the Association with Pan Kung Chan as Secretary.
- 5) That cinemas be requested to screen a set of slogans at the commencement of each performance.
- 6) That the Association hold a general meeting of representatives of people of various walks of life at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, at 10 a.m. February 19, the anniversary of the New Life Movement.

Min Pao (official organ of the Kuomintang) and other local newspapers:

THREE NATIVE BANKS CLOSE BUSINESS

The Yih Chong Zung Kee (益康慎記) Native Bank, Voo Zung Li, Tientsin Road, and the Ying Tai (寅泰) Native Bank in Ningpo Road suspended business after the China New Year holidays. No lawyers have been engaged by either of these two concerns to liquidate their business as they are not owing people money.

The Sing Kong Tai Kee (信康泰記) Native Bank, Sz Ei Li, Honan Road, closed after the China New Year holidays. Lawyers Wong Tseng Zao (王政昭) and Tsai Sz Tung (蔡士棟), who have been engaged as liquidators, have issued a notice asking creditors to apply for registration within 14 days at their office at the Kuo Hwa Building, Peking Road.

February 8, 1935.

Afternoon Translation

Shun Pao dated February 7:-

A CORRECTION

On January 31, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China sent the following letter to this newspaper for publication:-

"Several Chinese language newspapers published a report this morning about the liquidation of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. This report is absolutely unfounded. The fact is that this Bank in India together with several other banks, have petitioned the Court to appoint a liquidator to undertake the liquidation of a certain commercial firm which is unable to carry on. It is learned that the Bombay manager of the firm has already died, but no employee of the Chartered Bank has died. It is to be feared that the public may be misled by the report, so your newspaper is requested to publish this letter."

Editor's note:- This paper has published such a report and the punctuation and the meaning of the report is quite clear. We have to make such a declaration.

The Shanghai Morning Post, an official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek:-

"GO-SLOW" STRIKE IN A SHIPYARD AT FOOTUNG

In December last year, the Ho Fong (和豐) Shipyard, Footung, reduced the wages of all its workers.

On February 7, the Shipyard dismissed 21 casual workers on the ground of business depression.

Upon hearing of this report, the 5th District Ship Construction Workers Union detailed officials to console the workers and to open negotiations with the management. The negotiations had no effect.

In order to assist the dismissed workers, all the casual workers declared a "go-slow" strike on the morning of February 7. The Workers Union advised them not to go on strike but without success. The Union has petitioned the Kuomintang and other political organs to hold an early mediation.

The Shanghai Morning Post, an official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek:-

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

The Managing Committee of the local New Life Movement Acceleration Association will hold a meeting at 11 a.m. February 9 in the District Tangpu to discuss the installation of neon light slogans and the organization of a Youths Service Corps.

The Nanchang General Office of the Association will detail officers to Shanghai on March 11 to inspect the new life movement here. A welcome to these officers will be discussed also at tomorrow's meeting.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. REGISTRY.  
S. I. 5729  
Date January 30, 1935

REPORT

Subject New Life Movement - Shanghai Office of the New Life

Movement Acceleration Association - activities.

Made by D.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by H. G. G. 151

It is reported that the above Office, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi, has submitted a petition to the Shanghai City Government asking for a subsidy of \$3,000.00 for the purpose of organizing youths Service Groups (Vide report on the subject dated 29/12/34).

The Office is contemplating forming ten such groups under the direction of the 10 District Tangpus in Shanghai, 1st District, Nantao; 2nd, French Concession; 3rd, Settlement; 4th, Eastern Chapei and Settlement; 5th, Footung; 6th, Chapei; 7th, Civic Centre; 8th, Kiangwan; 9th, Woosung; and 10th, Chao Wu Kyung. These groups will assign their members, most of whom will be of the Kuomintang or local boyscouts, to inspect and direct the New Life movement in public organizations, and public places in their respective districts.

As a measure to further the propaganda advocating the enforcement of the New Life movement, the Office in question will (1) instruct various local official organs and public bodies to exhibit paper posters bearing slogans relating to the tenets of the movement in their offices, and (2) erect a neon light sign in front of the Chen Ying Dz Memorial Tower at West Gate, Nantao, ~~and~~ bearing the following characters:

"Enforce the New Life movement and get rid of old habits".

R. W. Mac Adie  
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Information

File 7/11

1935

J. C. (Sp. Br.)

IAN 31 1935

CHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.

D-5729  
Date 29 / 1 / 35

January 25, 35.

Min Pao (official organ of the Kuomintang) :

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

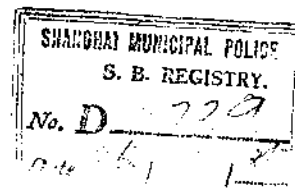
The other day the New Life Movement Acceleration Association held a meeting at which the Executive Committee submitted a suggestion that a "Youth Service Group" be organized so that all the youths in this locality may observe the new life movement and assist the Association in extending the movement.

It is learned that the Association will divide this locality into ten districts and a branch of the Group will be formed in each district. The Association is making arrangements for the inauguration of the Group.

SI. Please  
watch out  
for their  
activities  
and report.

JKH  
Jan 20 1935

D.5729



January 25, 1935.

Morning translation

Min Pao (official organ of the Kuomintang)

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

The other day the New Life Movement Acceleration Association held a meeting at which the Executive Committee submitted a suggestion that a "Youth Service Group" be organized so that all the youths in this locality may observe the new life movement and assist the Association in extending the movement.

It is learned that the Association will divide this locality into ten districts and a branch of the Group will be formed in each district. The Association is making arrangements for the inauguration of the Group.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5729

Special Branch

REPORT

Date Jan. 24 1935

Subject (in full)... Attached extract from North China Daily News,  
re Hangchow police propagating the New Life Movement.

Made by

and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang

The account given in the North China Daily News  
on January 11 re Hangchow Police and the New Life Movement  
is somewhat exaggerated. Travellers to Hangchow state that  
just as traffic conditions there have not improved and are bad, if  
not worse, as before and rickshas can be seen pulled up on  
the road causing serious obstruction to traffic. It is,  
however, correct that a batch of policemen specially trained  
has been detailed daily to warn pedestrians and ricksha  
pullers to keep to the left side of the footpath but this  
condition is observed only during the period of their  
presence and traffic confusion soon sets in when the officers  
move on to other roads.

Tan Shao-liang  
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).

File

JAN 24 1935

9850

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1935

Propagating the New Life

The city police force is proving itself to be a strong limb of the law. A very neatly uniformed set of men are on special duty in the main thoroughfares and they are acting just like schoolmasters, teaching the people how to conduct themselves in public. Pedestrians must walk on the footpath, and keep to the left. Rickshaws must follow one behind the other and not cut in. Drivers are held up for making wrong turns to the public danger and incidentally given a lecture on road sense. One gentleman, on the main street, was severely reprimanded for shaking the ashes from his cigarette on to the pavement. The new law in "Heaven below" makes everyone walk circumspectively, and traffickers in trinkets and dreams are being cleared off the streets.

A short time ago a certain military official made bold to say that the police authorities were going beyond their power. It was an instance of riding a motor cycle, without a licence. The military officer was hauled off to the Police Headquarters and the altercation which ensued took a pretty ugly turn. The comrades of each side brought out their machine guns and broad sabres. For a short time traffic was held up, tradespeople took fright and closed up, but eventually wise counsel prevailed and the anger of both sides gradually melted away. Be it said, the Hangchow police on the whole, seem to be a fine lot of fellows and give much hope in the making.

*J.P.*  
*12/11*

*Supt. Tan,*  
*Any information?*

*J.H.G.*

JAN. 12 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5727  
S. 1. S. S. REGISTRY.  
Date December 29, 1934  
311/2131

REPORT

Subject (in full) New Life Movement.

Made by D.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

H. Goubt A1

between 11 a.m. and 12.10 p.m. December 28, some 10 members of the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association held a meeting in the local tangpu, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi, and passed the following resolutions:-

1. That the local public be instructed to be strictly punctual in attending meetings.
2. That at the beginning of a meeting, the president should announce the correct time so that the attendance may check and adjust their watches.
3. That Wen Zao Chih (文朝籍), newly appointed Chief of the local bureau of Public Safety, be elected to serve on the Committee of the Branch vice Wen nung En, the late Chief of the bureau in question.
4. That arrangements be made to organize Youths Service Groups to accelerate the New Life movement in various local circles.

File  
J. L. J. L.

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

D.C. (CRIME)  
5729  
Date 10. 12. 34

December 10, 1934.

Afternoon Translation

Sin Wan Pao - 9/12/34:

THE ANTI-OPIUM MOVEMENT

15729  
Because opium, gambling and prostitution are evils which are obstructing the progress of the "New Life" Movement, General Chiang Kai Shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, some days ago, instructed the Public Safety Bureau of the Nanking Municipal Administration to take strict measures to eliminate these evils.

Upon receipt of the order, Chen Cho (陳焯), Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, held a conference with his subordinate officers, at which measures for the arrest of opium smokers, gamblers, and prostitutes as well as their patrons were devised. Within three days of the conference, the Police arrested about 2,000 offenders, the majority of whom were opium addicts. Frequenters of houses of ill fame and gamblers were dealt with by the Bureau of Public Safety, while the opium smokers were handed over to the District Court.

Among the 2,000 persons arrested were a number of aged men and women, foreign dressed young men, bobbed haired and long gownned young women. Some of the opium addicts subsequently dressed themselves in funeral garments, prepared to die in prison because they fear that they will not be able to survive the bitterly cold weather.

S  
The Bureau was unable to complete the documents for the Court, while the whole of the staff of the Judicial Department had to work the whole night. As the detention house of the Bureau was too small to hold all the prisoners, the kitchens and halls were requisitioned.

It is said that among the arrested opium addicts were the wives of several Divisional Commanders, the concubines of committee members, etc. The Bureau dealt with these offenders without regard to their social position and rejected requests from their families for their release on bail.

The Nanking District Court was kept busy in consequence of these numerous arrests. All the courts were in session, yet they were unable to cope with the work, so that the offices of the Judges were turned into temporary courts. The cases were dealt with summarily, to save time. When an offender admitted his guilt voluntarily, he was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment, but if he denied his guilt and was later examined by court physicians and found to be an addict, a sentence of six months' imprisonment would be imposed.

One of the opium smokers when interrogated at the Bureau refused to answer at first, but later told the Police that he had borrowed the smoking paraphernalia and the opium from a friend of his. The Police immediately went out and arrested the friend. The latter told the Police that he had obtained the opium from a certain opium trafficker and this man was also arrested. The opium trafficker told the Police that he had procured his supplies of the drug from another opium dealer. The Police also had that dealer arrested. Thus in a few

2

December 10, 1934.

Afternoon Translation

minutes, four additional offenders were arrested.

Another opium smoker fearing that the Court physician might find out that he was an addict attempted to bribe the physician with a sum of \$50, but the latter rejected the bribe and made a report to the Court. A heavier sentence was imposed upon the prisoner.

One opium smoker residing in the Southern section of the city was arrested with his five servants. A set of opium smoking paraphernalia was seized at his home. Before they were brought before the Court, the smoker signalled to one of his servants to admit that he was the owner of the paraphernalia. The Court, however, sentenced the master to 6 months' imprisonment and the offending servant to 3 months.

China Times (Ningpo Letter):

THE PIRATING OF THE S.S. HSIN HAIEN

A member of the crew of the s.s. Hsin Haien, which was held up by pirates at a point between Monchow and Ningpo, stated on December 9 that the leader of the pirates was a man named Wong Tao Shu (王德寿) of about 30 years of age, who spoke a northern dialect. He was of small stature and was said to be a heavy opium smoker. He has his base in the Newamen (新安門) Mountain. About 20 passengers, all male, were carried away by the pirates, among whom were a lawyer of Haimen named Wei Hwai Ping (魏懷平) and the accountant of the Ta Hsin Steamship Company (德興輪船公司). Besides the luggage and cargo which were valued at over \$20,000, the pirates took away a sum of \$20,000 in cash from a number of rice merchants who were on board.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

THE INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN THE FRENCH CONCESSION

The third inspection of weights and measures in the French Concession was held from October 17 to November 21 by the Weights and Measures Inspection Bureau in cooperation with the Police of the French Concession. In the six Police districts visited by the officials, they inspected 12 markets and 1,945 shops. 4,516 new weights and measures and 3,963 old ones were found in use in the French Concession.

China Times and other local newspapers:

THE WORKERS OF THE SHANGHAI-TAICHANG BUS COMPANY

At a meeting held by the staff of the Shanghai-Taichang Bus Company, it was resolved that a demand for the dismissal of Chow Ching Tang (周清堂) be submitted to



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. REG-  
S. No. D 5729  
Date October 29, 1934.

Subject (in full)..... New Life Movement.

Made by..... D.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by.....

*H. Grubb*

The Shanghai branch of the New Life movement

Acceleration Association has decided to request the  
City Government to grant \$2,000 for the maintenance of  
the body and that in compliance with an order from the  
Association at Nanchang no fees be collected from members.  
it has also resolved that the City Government be asked  
to prohibit religious ceremonial processions from being  
held under the "ridiculous" pretense that they are part  
of the programme of the New Life movement.

*R. W. Mac Adie*

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch.)

*File  
76*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. R. REGISTRY.
S. No. D. 5729
Date. July 25, 1937

REPORT

Subject (in full)..... New Life Movement - Acceleration Association abolished  
in favour of Branch of Nanchang Headquarters.  
Made by..... D. S. Mac Adie..... Forwarded by..... *H. Grubb* *et.*

Twelve members of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association met in the local Kuomintang Headquarters in the afternoon of July 24. Mayor Wu, who presided, addressed the attendance stating that in compliance with an order recently received from Gen. Chiang which pronounced that the Headquarters directing the movement was established in Nanchang with branches in various other localities throughout the nation, the Association must be dissolved and a Branch Office formed in its stead. It was decided to elect Mayor Wu to be director in charge of the office with nine assistants, two of whom were to be appointed by the Mayor while the remainder 7 were to be elected by the following organs:-

City Government,  
Bureau of Social Affairs,  
Bureau of Education,  
Bureau of Public Safety,  
Kuomintang Headquarters,  
Peace Preservation Corps, and  
Soong-Wu Military Headquarters.

FILE

*R. W. Mac Adie.*  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5729
Date	24. 7. 34

July 24, 1934.

Morning translation

Min Pao and other local newspapers

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

The Shanghai New Life Movement Acceleration Association has received a note from the General Association at Nanchang stating that there are many defects in the organization of the Association.

In view of the above, Mayor We Te Chen, Chief of the Managing Committee of the Association, has issued a notice stating that a meeting of the Standing and the Managing Committees will take place at 4 p.m. to-day at the local Tangpu to discuss the question of the re-organization of the Association.

It is reported that the General Association has sent a letter to Mayor Wu Te Chen appointing him director of the new life movement in Shanghai .

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. S. REGISTRY	
No. D	5729
Date	22, 7, 34

July 22, 1934.

Morning translation.

Chen Poa and other local newspapers

NEW LIFE MOVEMENT ACCELERATION ASSOCIATION ORDERED TO  
BE RE-ORGANIZED

General Chiang Kai Shek has issued a circular order to the effect that the new life movement associations throughout the country are to be re-organized and that a New Life Movement General Association will be established at Nanchang.

The local New Life Movement Acceleration Association will hold a meeting at 2 p.m. July 24 at the office of the Tangpu, Feng Ling Jao, Nantao, to discuss its re-organization.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
S. No. <u>1 D 5729</u>
Date <u>June 30, 1934</u>

REPORT

Subject (in full) New Life movement.

Made by D.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by H. Grubb S.I.

At a joint meeting of chiefs of various District Stations and Sections of the Bureau of Public Safety held in the latter organ, Chung nwa Road, Nantao, between 2.30 p.m. and 4 p.m. June 29, it was decided that a Bureau of Public Safety Branch Office of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association be formed with sections in the District Police Stations to be inaugurated not later than July 1, 1934.

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE  
HL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729
Date 1. 7. 34

July 1, 1934.

Morning translation

China Times and other local newspapers.

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

About 60 members of the Public Safety Bureau held a meeting at 2.30 p.m. yesterday. Commissioner Wen Hung En presided.

After the object of the meeting had been explained the meeting passed the following resolutions:-

1. That the ten regulations governing the formation of the Public Safety Bureau branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association be approved.
2. That units of the branch be formed by the various stations.
3. That the inaugural ceremony of the branch associations be held on a date to be decided upon later.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D. 5729.  
Date 26. 6. 34

D.C. (CRIME)

June 26, 1934.

Afternoon Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:

INTER-COMMUNICATION TELEPHONE TOLL CHARGES

The following letter was sent to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday by the Timber Merchants and other Associations:-

"The telephone enterprise is a public utility. In foreign countries, the governments exercise very strict supervision over the enterprise.

"The Shanghai Telephone Company and the Chinese Telephone Administration are under the jurisdiction of this city, but the Shanghai Telephone Company collects five cents for each inter-communication call. This not only increases the burden of the subscribers, but is contrary to the principle of the enterprise.

"Inter-communication calls made by members of these Associations are numerous and they have suffered a great loss owing to the collection of the charges.

"We have to request you to ask the Ministry of Communications to take the matter up with the Shanghai Telephone Company and also to ask the Shanghai Municipal Council to instruct the Shanghai Telephone Company to abolish the toll charges."

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

THE CHINA SEAMEN'S UNION

The Shanghai Branch Association of the China Seamen's Union and various seamen's bodies have requested General Yang Fu, Chief of the Peace Preservation Corps, who has been appointed chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the China Seamen's Union, to assume office.

It is learned that all the members of the Preparatory Committee will hold a meeting on the afternoon of June 27 at General Yang's residence on Route Vallon, French Concession, to discuss a date for the assumption of office.

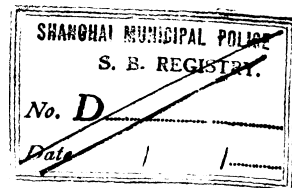
It is also reported that all the newly appointed officials of the Union will take oath of office on the morning of July 2 at the office of the Union.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

The inauguration meeting of the New Life Movement Acceleration Committee in the Zao Woo Chin (老五区) and Fa Hwa (法华) Districts formed by Mei Hung Chie (梅洪池) and others, took place at 2 p.m. yesterday. Over 100 members of the Committee were present.

The following resolutions were passed :



June 26, 1934.

Afternoon Translation.

- 1) That the offices of the Committee be located in the premises of the 9th District Tangpu.  
2) That members of the Committee supervise and enforce the New Life Movement measures.  
3) That the superior organs be petitioned to issue badges to the Committee members.  
4) That a date be fixed for the holding of a lantern procession.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :

LABOUR DISPUTE IN A DYEING WORKS

The Tai Sung (泰森) Dyeing Works on Joo Mung Road (局内路), Nantao, has suspended operations. The management of the works has ceased supplying food to the workers.

At 10 a.m. yesterday representatives of the workers accompanied by members of the Dyeing Trade Workers Union, submitted a petition to the local Tangpu and the Bureau of Social Affairs demanding (1) that the management be instructed to reopen the works at an early date, and (2) that the management continue to supply food to the workers pending a settlement of the dispute.

In reply, the authorities promised to order the management to continue the supply of food and requested the callers to advise the workers to wait calmly for the reopening of the works.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

THE PANCHEN LAMA IN SHANGHAI.

The Panchen Lama is recovering from his toothache attack. He is being treated by Dr. Noll.

Waung Ching Wei, President of the Administrative Yuan, who arrived in Shanghai on June 25, called on the Panchen Lama on that day to discuss certain matters.

It is learned that the Lama will proceed to Nanking to ask the government for instructions regarding Thibetan affairs. The Lama intends to visit Peiping early in July to spend the summer vacation.

A REFORMED COMMUNIST.

Hu Ching (胡清) publishes the following notice in the advertisement columns of the "Chen Pao" and other local newspapers:-

Angered at the foreign invasion of China, I joined the Communist Party. Subsequently I discovered that the tenets of the Party are unsuitable for application in China and I at once withdrew.

I now publish this notice to announce that I have severed all connection with the Communist Party.



Form No. 3  
G. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5729
REGISTRY.
No. 1311
Date June 25, 1934

REPORT

Subject (in full) New Life movement.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

H. Grubb S. J.

between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. June 23, a lantern procession in furtherance of the New Life movement was held in Pootung, a total of some 3,000 people in various walks of life participating.

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE  
E-20

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.  
S. M. D. 5729  
Date June 19, 1934

REPORT

Subject (in full)..... New Life Movement.

Made by..... D. S. Mac Adie..... Forwarded by..... H. Grubel A.S.

Extract  
sent to  
DC(Div)  
D.O.B.  
4 B.W.  
JR

Under the auspices of the 3rd Branch Association of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, 108 Jessfield Road, a meeting of representatives of various public bodies in the Western District will be held in the Zao Chi Primary School, 135 Jessfield Road, this afternoon in furtherance of the New Life Movement while a lantern procession in which about 400 persons will participate has been arranged for 8 p.m. the same evening. Students, shop employees and people of other circles have been notified to congregate at 7 p.m. on a piece of vacant ground on Brenan Road near Edinburgh Road. They will then proceed via Brenan and Jessfield Roads to Kong Ka Jao, returning by a pathway passing Kyung Sz Doo Miao to Connaught Road, thence by Jessfield Road through Zao Ka Doo, terminating at the Van Wong Doo Y.M.C.A. (St. John's University).

The "Chung Hwa Seamen's New Life Movement Acceleration Association" formed by the Chung Hwa Special Kuomintang was formally inaugurated at 1.05 p.m. June 17 in its office, 14 Tai Zuan Li, Chao Kya Road, West Gate. Some 1,500 persons, mostly Chinese seamen, were present and Chen Soo (陈素), committee member of the Seamen's Kuomintang, presided over the ceremony. At about 2 p.m. the attendance formed into a procession and marched along Chao Kya Road, West Gate, Fang Pang Road, Min Kuo Road, Small East Gate, Chung Hwa Road and back to Old West Gate. During the procession, copies of a pamphlet and coloured slips bearing on the movement were distributed to on-lookers.

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

14/5

Seamen

Information

19/5  
Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
S. No. 5229
Date 20. 1. 1934

REPORT

Subject (in full) New Life Movement.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

H. Grubb

The meeting convened by the 3rd Branch Association of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation (Vide previous report on the subject) was held at 2 p.m. June 19 in the office of the Branch Association, 108 Jessfield Road, instead of on the recreation ground of the Zao Chi Primary School, 135 Jessfield Road, as first decided upon, on account of rain, some 100 persons claiming to represent schools and other public bodies attending. Tan Rao Shou (譚作壽), Chief of the 6th District Police Station of the Bureau of Public Safety gave a lecture on the tenets of the New Life Movement, and the meeting concluded by the shouting of slogans supporting the movement.

At 8 p.m. the same evening, the scheduled lantern procession was held, a total of some 300 persons participating. They followed the route mentioned in the report dated June 19 on the subject and dispersed at 10 p.m.

R. W. Mac Adie  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
S.I. No. D-1000  
Date June 13, 1934

REPORT

Subject (in full) New Life movement - mobilization of "Persuasion Groups"  
- to launch a persuasion campaign.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by H. Grubel St

Commencing from June 19, Persuasion Groups organized by Merchant Volunteer Corps, Bureau of Public Safety, Pootung, Military Police, Peasants, Laborers, Merchants, Educational Institutions and Boy Scouts will start a persuasion campaign in the three areas, Settlement, French Concession and Chinese controlled territory. Part of the Groups formed by laborers, merchants, educational institutions and Boy Scouts will enter the Settlements. The former three classes will call on factories, shops and schools while the Boy Scouts will conduct their activities in theatres, amusement resorts and other public places persuading people therein to observe the regulations laid down by the New Life Movement. These Groups will also assist in the Health Movement Campaign which is scheduled to commence from the same date for a period of one week.

\* See file  
D. 5880

D. W. Mac Adie.  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Comments.  
Sir,

I have tried through the local Tongshu to get these people to give up the idea of coming into the Settlement but they appear determined to carry out their plan. This particular campaign is promoted by a committee sponsored by the Bureau of Education & (indirectly) the Bureau of Health & Social Affairs.

This Robertson  
Sup

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REC'D  
No. D 5729  
Date 18. 6. 34

June 18, 1934.

Morning Translation.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

NEW LIFE MOVEMENT.

The Chinese Seamen's New Life Movement Acceleration Association organized by the Chinese Seamen's Special Tangpu and other local seamen's bodies held its inaugural meeting at 1 p.m. yesterday. A large number of persons representing the Chinese Seamen's Union, the various Shanghai Seamen's Tangpu Branches and other seamen's organizations were present.

During the proceedings, an Executive Committee of 21 persons including General Yang Fu, Chief of the Peace Preservation Corps, and a Supervisory Committee of 11 persons including Yu Ya Ching and O.S. Lieou, Managing-Director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, were elected.

At the close of the meeting, some 1,000 seamen gathered in the compound in front of the Kuan Tse Miao Temple (關帝廟), Zau Kya Road. At 2.10 p.m. they held a procession led by members of the Peace Preservation Corps and the Police and passed through the Old North Gate, the New North Gate, the Small East Gate, the Great East Gate, the Small South Gate, and the Great South Gate, dispersing at the Old West Gate.

The Yang Ching Branch of the Shanghai Municipality New Life Movement Acceleration Association at Pootung will hold a lantern procession on the evening of June 23.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

THE 13TH HYGIENE MOVEMENT.

The 13th Hygiene Movement will be opened at 2 p.m. June 19. Citizens will observe the Movement under the supervision of police and of officials of the Picketing Section of the Movement.

The following circular has been issued:-

The Hygiene Movement will start from June 19, 1934 and the following should be observed:-

1. Spitting should be done in a proper manner.
2. Go to a lavatory when there is an urge to relieve nature.
3. Garbage should be placed in the garbage box.
4. Drink boiled water only.
5. Take anti-cholera injections.

Following the inauguration of the Movement, a mass review of street coolies including those under the jurisdiction of the Health Bureau, the Public Works Department of the S.M.C. and the Public Works Department of the French Municipal Council will be held.

It is understood that various local newspapers will publish special issues dealing with the Movement. The Preparatory Committee of the Movement will convene a meeting to-day at which representatives from the Health Bureau, the local Tangpu, the Secretariat of the Shanghai City Government, the Health Departments of the S.M.C. and of the F.M.C. and 21 other organizations will be present.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729
Date 17. 6. 34

June 17, 1934.

Morning translation

Shun Pao and other local newspapers.

THE SEAMEN'S NEW LIFE ACCELERATION MOVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The Chinese National Seamen's Kuomintang Office will hold a meeting at its office in Tai Zah Li, West Gate at 1 p.m. to-day to inaugurate the Seamen's New Life Acceleration Movement Association.

General Yang Hu, Mayor Wu Te Chen, and many other local officials and prominent merchants will attend the meeting.

After the meeting, all the members of the association, about 500 in number, will held a procession to urge inhabitants to pay attention to the New Life Movement.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5729
Date	15/1/34

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH POLICE REPORT DATED JUNE 14, 1934.

Communist Propaganda.

No. 13 of the publication "Information on the victories of the red armies," (Special Number dedicated to the 2nd. National Congress of the Soviets) appeared on May 15, 1934. The following is a summary of the publication's contents:

- 1) Inauguration of the 2nd. national congress of the Soviets
- 2) Report on the work carried out by the central executive committee during the last two years will shortly be published by the Chinese soviet government.
- 3) Speech of MAO JE TUNG to the members of the 2nd. congress.
- 4) Speech of CHU TEH and of the representative of the central committee of the Chinese Communist Party.
- 5) Review of red troops at Kuikin.
- 6) List of representatives of 2nd. Soviets' Congress.
- 7) Project of establishing a museum in the central soviet district.
- 8) Labour policy and project of public instruction of the soviets.
- 9) Delegates to the congress visit the model districts in Kiangsi.

No. 51 of the "Workers' Newspaper" (Special number dedicated to the campaign against the New Life Movement) appeared on May 25, 1934. The following is a summary of the contents of this publication:

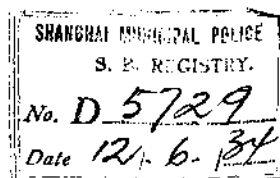
- 1) What is the New Life Movement?
- 2) The struggle of the workers to ameliorate their living conditions and the New Life Movement organised by the Kuomintang.
- 3) The general strike of the B.A.T. workers.
- 4) Shanghai telephone companies' workers support the B.A.T. workers' strike.

*7/2/34*  
*JR*

*S.B.*

*Information.*

*SRK 14/6*



June 12, 1934.

Morning Translation.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

NEW LIFE MOVEMENT.

Groups of the New Life Movement Persuasion Corps of peasants, labourers, merchants, students, police, boy scouts and soldiers will be mobilized on June 14. Each group will carry a cloth banner inscribed "The ..... Unit of the Shanghai Municipality New Life Movement Persuasion Corps of the ....." Shops, factories or public bodies, which have been visited by members of the Persuasion Corps, will have a mark pasted over the door and members of the Corps will point out in a friendly manner any violations of the new life movement.

The Yang Ching District Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association held its inaugural meeting at 9 a.m. yesterday at the Pootung Theatre (浦東大戲院), Lai Nyi Doo (萊佛士), Pootung. The following resolutions were passed:-

- 1) That the Branch send deputies each day to the Pootung Theatre to lecture on the new life movement.
- 2) That a lantern procession be held on the evening of June 23.

Members of the 200th Unit of the New Life Movement Persuasion Corps, organized by the 2nd District Needle Weaving Factory Workers Union, yesterday visited needle weaving factories in this city and distributed among the workers copies of a circular entitled "Key to the New Life Movement." Copies were also distributed among workers of the Kiu Yih Hosiery Factory (久益襪廠), Route Conty, French Concession. However, several tens of men, acting on the instructions of the management of the factory, rushed out and destroyed the new life banners carried by the members of the Unit. Several members were assaulted and three were injured.

The Unit immediately returned to the 2nd District Needle Weaving Factory Workers Union and made a report on the assault.

The Union held an emergency meeting and passed the following resolutions:-

- 1) That a telegram be dispatched to General Chiang Kai Shek at Nanchang reporting the assault on the members of the Unit.
- 2) That a petition be sent to the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, the local Tangpu, the Shanghai City Government and the Bureau of Social Affairs.
- 3) That the injured men, accompanied by a member of the Union, submit an appeal to the authorities demanding the punishment of the assailants.

BUDDHISTS AND THE CONFERENCE IN JAPAN.

The Chinese Buddhists Association publishes the following notice in the advertisement columns of the "Sin Wan Pao" and other local newspapers:-

The Association has passed a resolution to the effect that no Chinese Buddhists throughout the country may attend the conference of the Pacific Buddhist Y.M.C.A. to be held in Japan in July, 1934. In addition to notifying the Buddhists Associations in all provinces and municipalities, the Association publishes this notice for the information of the public.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5729
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. 1 D. 1934
Date June 12, 1934

Subject (in full) new Life movement.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

*H. Grubb D.S.*

Owing to the refusal of the Zing Si Primary School, Yien Tsuh Li, Woo Ping Road, off Great western Road, U.O.L., to allow use of the premises as a venue, the meeting convened by the 34th branch Association of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation advocating new Life movement for June 10 (Vide report dated June 9 on the subject) was abandoned.

On the morning of June 10, some 80 students of local middle and primary schools held an oratorical contest in the Wu Peng Girls' School, Wong Ka Chueh Road, City, under the auspices of the Middle School Teachers and Staff Employees Federation. The speeches delivered unanimously advocated the enforcement of the new Life movement, which, the speakers alleged, was the antidote for the present ill condition of China.

A propaganda meeting in connection with the movement was held between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. June 10 in the Pootung Theatre, Lane 206, No. 1 Lan Wyi Doo Road, Pootung, some 200 persons including the Chief of the 3rd District Police Station, Pootung, attending.

Arrangements are now being made by local comedians to form a "Shanghai 'one actor' comedy Research Society". Members of this body, after its inauguration, will be detailed to sing songs or perform shows imbued with new Life movement characteristics in various local theatres and amusement resorts. The Society has at present a preparatory committee established at Lane 9 No. 36 Runnan Road, the residence of Lieu Tsung San (李春山), a wellknown Chinese comedian in Shanghai.

*R. W. Mac Adie.*  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special branch.

*File  
HR*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729
Date 11. 1 6. 124

June 11, 1934.

Morning translation.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers.

NEW LIFE MOVEMENT.

Groups of the New Life Movement Corps of the Police organized by the Bureau of Public Safety were active on the streets yesterday. People were persuaded to observe the new life movement.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. B-REG-1-1  
S. No. 1 D. 5729  
JUN 6 1934

REPORT

Date

Subject (in full) New Life Movement - 34th Branch Association of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation - to convene meeting of representatives of schools in the Western District.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

H. Grubbs

The 34th Branch Association of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, Bubbling Well Temple, addressed on June 2, 1934, a letter to the Abbot of the Temple in question requesting his permission to use the temple on June 10 as a venue for a meeting advocating the New Life Movement. In consequence of the above request being turned down, the Branch Association has decided to hold the meeting in the Zing Si Primary School, Yien Tshu Li, Woo Ping Road off ~~Great Western Road~~ <sup>Bubbling Well Road</sup>. Representatives of schools in the Western District to the number of 50 will be present.

The Zing Si school is situated at the rear of the Ford Hire Service. The meeting will take place during the afternoon of June 10. D. S. Mac Adie. Officer i/c Special Branch.

DS I will go. informed 9.6.34

FILE  
40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Bubbling Well Station,

Date June 8, 1934.

*New Life Movement.*

Subject (in full) Letter received by Abbot Ts Yung of Bubbling Well Temple from  
the 34th Citizens Federation, dated 2-6-34.

Made by D.S.I. Willgoss Forwarded by *John C. ...*

Sir,

The following is a translation of a letter received by Abbot  
Ts Yung of the Bubbling Well Temple.

To,

Ts Yung.

Since a nation can not maintain her existence without the four  
principles of a nation, viz. Right, Loyalty, Honesty and Dignity,  
Gen. Chiang Kai Shek has promoted the New Life Movement. This is  
an excellent idea and system and was extravagantly observed in all  
places with a view to restoring the descending nature and rectify-  
ing the immoral attitude of the people.

It is negligent on the part of the Federation that no arrange-  
ments have ever been made in this connection. As far as this  
Federation is concerned, the Western District is large and dense-  
ly populated. At a general meeting held on the 1-6-34, it was  
decided that a propaganda meeting is to be held at the Temple on  
10-6-34 and we wish you to give us permission to use the Temple  
premises for this purpose.

Notifications have been distributed to all citizens of the  
district.

Both the Federation and citizens in the district will feel  
gratefull of your good favour.

Sealed. 34th Federation.

Shanghai Citizens Federation.

Copy sent to 1/c Special Branch.

*Willgoss*

D.S.I.

S1  
Dad 23  
given

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. 1. REGISTRY.  
No. D 5729  
Date June 8/10, 1934

Subject (in full) New Life Movement

Made by D.S. MacAdie

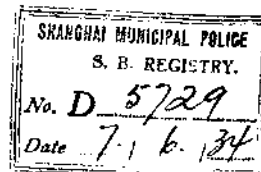
Forwarded by H. Grubb

Eight Persuasion Groups organized by the Bureau of Public Safety consisting of from 3 to 5 constables each commenced functioning on June 7 in Nantao. They advised the public, where necessary, to observe the regulations laid down for the Movement.

R. W. MacAdie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



June 7, 1934.

Morning Translation

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON STEAM LAUNCHES

The Shanghai Navigation Bureau has repeatedly received instructions from the Ministry of Communications intimating that attention must be paid to the safety of passengers on small steam launches in the various places. The Bureau was ordered to inform the various companies.

The Bureau will send representatives to inspect steam launches at any time. If the regulations are disregarded, fines will be imposed.

The Bureau has organized a Ship Collision Disputes Arbitration Committee. The Bureau has petitioned the Ministry of Communications to add two more amendments to the regulations of the Committee.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

THE RESTORATION OF PILOTS RIGHTS

The question of the restoration of pilots rights has attracted much attention. The China Merchant Ships Quarter Masters General Association and the Preparatory Committee of the China Pilots Association have sent telegrams to the Central Government and General Chiang Kai Shek requesting them not to be misled by the foreign pilots and to pay particular attention to national defence. These two associations yesterday sent a similar telegram to the Staff Officers Headquarters of the National Government, the Legislative Yuan and the Executive Yuan.

China Times and other local newspapers:

NEW LIFE MOVEMENT.

Acting upon instructions from General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, General Yang Fu, Chief of the Headquarters of the Peace Preservation Corps, has ordered his subordinates to carry out the New Life Movement.

It is reported that thirty New Life Movement Persuading Corps have been formed.

In the afternoon of June 5, the Headquarters of the Peace Preservation Corps made a general inspection of cleanliness. Yesterday the officials of the Health Section conducted an inspection.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. A. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729.
Date 6.16.34

June 6, 1934. Afternoon Translation.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

DREDGING OF THE SOOCHOW CREEK.

The Soochow Creek has not been dredged for many years. In view of the importance of the Creek, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Communications, the Kiangsu Provincial Government and the Shanghai City Government have held several meetings to discuss the dredging of the Creek. The cost of the dredging will be \$2,140,000.

It is probable that the dredging will be commenced in June after further meetings have been held.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

TEACHERS DAY

To-day being the Teachers Day, the local Middle School Teachers Federation, the Shanghai Municipality Educational Association, the University Professors Federation and the Primary School Headmasters Federation have arranged to hold a meeting to celebrate the occasion at 2 p.m. at the Wu Pang Gin Middle School, West Gate. Mr. Pan Kung Chai, Commissioner of the Bureau of Education and two others have been invited to deliver speeches at the meeting.

At 6 p.m. today a dinner party will be held at the Yoch Ping Lou Restaurant (悅賓樓), Hupei Road.

Yesterday the Bureau of Education issued a notice to various schools instructing them to observe the day as a holiday.

Between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. to-day the teachers of various primary schools will inspect the Chun Hwa Educational Supply Manufactory, Kwenming Road off Laoyang Road. They will assemble at the Chun Hwa Bookstore, Foochow Road. At 2 p.m. today the primary school teachers will hold a meeting at the Zang Wen Primary School (尚文小學), Yoch Zee Ka (楊澤加), West Gate, at which Mr. Pan Kung Chai, Dong Ying Fah and others will give speeches. At 7 p.m. the teachers will hold a dinner party at the Tse Mei Lou Restaurant (德美樓), Foochow Road.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

The New Life Movement Acceleration Association was inaugurated two months ago and many branches and units of the Association have been formed. The Acceleration Association has issued a circular notifying local official organs, public bodies and schools to organize branches and units of the Association.

5729  
5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
S. No. 1D 5729
Date June 5 1934

REPORT

Subject (in full) New Life Movement.

Made by D.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

H. Grubb OS

At 10.15 a.m. June 4, some 1,000 members of the New Life Movement Persuasion Groups organized by local Boy Scouts, Pacantui, Military Police, Bureau of Public Safety, labourers, merchants, peasants and educational institutions were inspected by Mayor Wu Tieh Chen at the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, Nantao. Speeches bearing on the movement were delivered by the Mayor and Pan Kung Chai, Chief of the Bureau of Education.

On June 4, ten of the Persuasion Groups each consisting of 3 persons commenced functioning in Jessfield Village and vicinity. Pedestrians not conforming to the rules laid down for the movement were advised to observe same.

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. 5729  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. ~~XXXXXX~~  
Date June 12, 1934.

Subject (in full) New Life Movement.

Made by D.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

H. Gault D.S.

*Review*

At 7 p.m. May 31, a lantern procession advocating the New Life Movement was held in Poh Sing Kyng, some 300 persons including members of the 10th District Cotton Weaving Factory Workers' Union and the 10th District Kuomintang participating. Similar processions will be held in the evening of the 3rd, 6th, 9th, 13th, and 16th of this month in the District.

The 10th District Cotton Weaving Factory Workers' Union, 1428 Brennan Road, O.O.L. received on June 1 an order from the Bureau of Social Affairs instructing it to organize New Life Movement Persuasion Groups, but was at the same time notified by the General Labour Union to refrain from complying with the instruction. It is learned that the General Labour Union is greatly dissatisfied with the action taken by the Bureau in issuing circular instructions direct to various local labour unions instead of through the Union, and alleges that the Bureau is trying to minimize the influence of the General Labour Union in local labour circles.

R. W. Mac Adie.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Comm*

*Information*  
*Copy sent DC (Dis)*  
*Do "B" & B'Well*

*Thos Robertson*  
*—Lunt*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729
Date 5.16.34

June 5, 1934.

Afternoon translation.

China Times and other local newspapers. /

INSPECTION OF NEW LIFE MOVEMENT PERSUADING CORPS

At 10 a.m. yesterday, an inspection of the New Life Movement Persuading Corps organized by the Shanghai New Life Movement Acceleration Association took place in the Public Recreation Ground, Dah Chi Road, West Gate. About 4,000 persons attended including Mayor Wu Te-chen, Pan Kung Chai, Commissioner of Education, Li Ting An, Commissioner of Public Health, Wu Hsin Ya, Commissioner of Social Affairs, and representatives from the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Headquarters.

34 groups of boy scouts, 120 groups of the Public Safety Bureau, 30 groups of the Peace Preservation Corps, 20 groups of the Merchants Volunteer Corps, 155 groups from educational institutions, 169 groups from merchants, workmen and farmers, and 60 groups of Kuomintang and Administrative organs, to talling 569 groups, were inspected by Mayor Wu Te-chen and Commissioners of the Bureaux.

Speeches were delivered by Mayor Wu Te-chen, Dr. Li Ting An and a representatives of the Committee of the American Boy Scouts.

The following three points were emphasized for the benefit of the Persuading Corps:-

- 1) The New Life Movement was promoted by General Chiang Kai Shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, with the object of reviving the four virtues of propriety, righteousness, honesty, and personal pride.
- 2) According to the programe of the New Life Movement drawn up by General Chiang Kai Shek, cleanliness and orderliness should be stressed first.
- 3) The purpose of the Persuading Corps is to advise the people to live a "rational life".

B.C. (CR 2)

June 4, 1934.

Afternoon Translation

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729

China Times and other local newspapers:

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BANNING OF OPIUM

Yesterday being the 95th Anniversary of the banning of opium by China, the Chinese People's Anti-Opium Association held a meeting at 12 noon at the premises of the Sin Yah Restaurant, North Szechuen Road, in commemoration of the occasion. A number of persons including Wong King Tse (王景榘), Dr. Lee Teng Hwei (李登輝), Wong Shiao Lai (王曉來), and others attended.

After a report on present opium evils had been made by Wong Kia Wai (黃嘉惠), the General Secretary of the Association, the meeting passed the following resolutions:-

- 1) That letters be sent to General Han Fu Chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, and General Lu Ti Ping, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, congratulating them on the steps they have taken in the suppression of opium in their provinces and encouraging them to continue the efforts with a view to setting an example to other provinces.
- 2) That a letter be sent to the Provincial authorities of Kwangsi praising them for their determination to suppress opium.
- 3) That since General Chiang Kai Shek and Marshal Chang Hsueh Liang have already endorsed the measures for opium suppression proposed by this Association, suggestions be submitted to the authorities of those provinces which have not yet adopted these measures.
- 4) That a notification be circulated instructing all anti-opium associations at various places to work hard in order to speed up the eradication of the evils of opium.
- 5) That poor students who are enthusiastic about opium suppression be awarded scholarships and that details in connection with the awarding be drawn up by the staff of the Association.
- 6) That in view of complaints against China regarding opium suppression, extensive efforts be made by this Association to explain real conditions and to cooperate in every way possible with the League of Nations for opium suppression.

China Times and other local newspapers:

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

With a view to enforcing the tenets of the New Life Movement, the Shanghai New Life Movement Acceleration has organized "New Life Persuading Groups" and decided to hold an inspection of these groups at 10 a.m. to-day in the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate.

There will be about 500 "Persuading Groups" to be inspected. There are 200 groups of boy scouts, 120 groups of police of the Public Safety Bureau, 30 groups of the Peace Preservation Corps, and others formed by schools and other organs. They will be inspected by Mayor Wu Te-chen and Commissioners of the various Bureaux of the Shanghai City Government.

The "Mei Jih Sin Pao" (美華新報), a mosquito paper, reports that a lantern procession will be held on June 5 and 6 at Chao Ka Do, Western District.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729
Date 5 / 6 / 24

June 3, 1924.

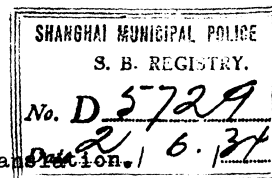
Morning translation.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

55729  
The Chenju New Life Movement Preparatory Association held a propaganda meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday, at which some 2,000 persons were present. Several speeches were delivered explaining the tenets of the New Life Movement.

A lantern procession was held during the night.



June 2, 1934.

Morning trans

China Times and other local newspapers:

NEW LIFE MOVEMENT.

At a meeting held at 2 p.m. May 24 by the Direction Section of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, it was resolved that members of the 700 Advisory Corps formed by Various organs be reviewed at 10 a.m. June 4 on the Public Recreation Ground, Dah Chih Road, Nantao.

The formation of 30 Advisory Corps for the New Life Movement by the Headquarters of the Peace Preservation Corps had been completed and a preliminary review of these Corps will take place at 9 a.m. to-day in the Headquarters.

These Advisory Corps will Commence operations as soon as a general review has been held at 8.30 a.m. June 4.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
5729
S. M. D. 1934
Date June 2 1934

Subject (in full) New Life Movement.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

A. Grubb AS

Some 50 Chinese claiming to represent various units of the local Chinese Boy Scouts held a meeting in the People's Educational Institute, Wen Miao Park, Wen Miao Road, West Gate, between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. May 31 when the following resolutions were passed:-

1. That 200 "New Life Movement Persuasion Groups" be formed.
2. That these groups be inspected at 9 a.m. June 4 in the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate.
3. That Wang Kong (王國), committee member of the Shanghai Municipality Boy Scouts Committee, be appointed as Chief of these groups.
4. That the Bureau of Education be requested to grant leave of absence to those boy scouts taking part in the New Life Movement persuading campaign.

At 4 p.m. May 31, five members of the Shanghai Peasants Association, Mantao, while conducting New Life Movement propaganda in Kao Chiao, Pootung, quarrelled with some 20 persons in a house in the village who refused to stop playing Pai Kiu (dominoes). Policemen who arrived on the scene arrested one of the members of the Association who was later released. The 5th District Kuomintang, Pootung, together with the Peasants Association are now agitating for the punishment of the Chief of the 4th Section of the 3rd District Police Station, Kao Chiao, for protecting these gamblers.

Some 100 persons who claimed to be representatives of various bodies in Chapei held a meeting in the Chapei Theatre, No. 42 Tatung Road, Chapei, on May 31 and formally inaugurated a Chapei District New Life Movement Acceleration Association

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

- 2 -

During the proceedings, it was decided to enforce commencing from June 1 the new Life movement in Chapei with the assistance of policemen in the District. The function was presided over by a presidium formed by Chung Si (張四), Chief of the 4th District Police Station, 323 Chang An Road, Chapei, and six others.

R. W. Mac Adie.  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File  
HR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5729
Date	1/6/34

June 1, 1934.

Afternoon Translation.

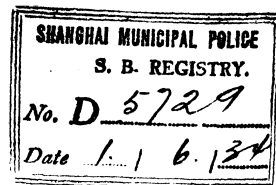
Shun Pao and other local newspapers :

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

15729  
Y  
Yesterday Chuin Sie Kwei (蔡聖賢), Chief of the 4th Division of the Public Safety Bureau at Chapei convened some 200 persons representing various shops and citizens in Chapei to a "New Life Acceleration Meeting" at the Chapei Theatre, Mung Koo Road, Chapei. The 4th District Tangpu was entrusted with the work of propagating the tenets of the Movement among the people in the district.

The 10th District Tangpu at Poh Sin King Village (北新巷), Western District, last evening held a lantern procession. Many persons took part in the parade.





June 1, 1934.

Morning Translation.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

COMPLAINT AGAINST SHANGHAI TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The Chinese Ratepayers Association of the International Settlement sent the following letter to the Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday:-

The Association is in receipt of a letter from Miss Yang Soo Ying (楊淑英), which reads as follows:-

"While passing Sinza Road in a public ricsha at 1 p.m. May 21, my mother, Yang Wong Sz (楊王氏), was knocked down by a Route 3 tram No. E. 50 of the Shanghai Tramway Company and her two legs were cut. The Police immediately sent her to the St. Elizabeth's Hospital for treatment. She is still in a critical condition. The Tramway Company engaged this careless driver and should therefore shoulder the whole responsibility for the accident. Many days have lapsed since the accident, yet the Municipal Police have not filed a prosecution against the driver. The Tramway Company has ignored the accident and it is to be regretted that the Company gives no heed to the lives of the residents.

"The Association is hereby requested to support justice, to render assistance and to ask the S.M.C. to order the Tramway Company to pay medical expenses, etc. and to punish the driver."

The Association is of the opinion that legal action should be taken to deal with traffic accidents and measures regarding medical expenses should be formulated. This is the duty which should be fulfilled by a municipal administration.

The Council is requested to take the necessary action and to instruct the Shanghai Tramway Company to pay medical expenses.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

NEW LIFE MOVEMENT.

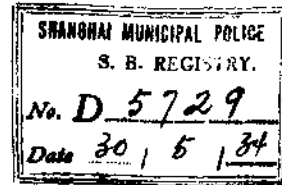
The 10th Branch of the Shanghai Kuomintang Headquarters at Pei Sin Ching (北新橋) in the Western District, in conjunction with schools and public bodies in the district, held a procession of the new life movement a few days ago. Similar processions took place at Zung Ka Jao (程家橋), Wong Me Sze Jao (王滿水橋) and other adjoining areas of Pei Sin Ching. A large number of people participated in the processions.

More processions of a similar nature will be held at Pei Sin Ching.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

BAN ON DRUGS

Following the promulgation of the provisional regulations governing the prohibition of drugs by General Chiang Kai Shek, Mayor Wu Te Chen on May 30



May 30, 1934

Afternoon translation

Chen Pao and other local newspapers

NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

The local Tangpu has drawn up the following measures governing the enforcement of the new life movement among the Party members and staff officers, to come into effect from June 1:

1) Ten working members of the Tangpu are to form a section with a chief to direct the members.

2) Whenever a members of the Tangpu are to form the chief will issue a warning to him.

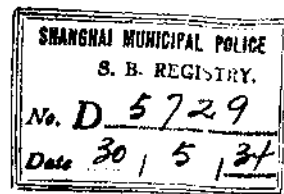
3) The Chief of a section may convene a meeting at any time.

4) The actions of a working members of the Tangpu will be observed secretly by two members.

5) The names of the supervisors will not be disclosed to the public.

6) A supervisor shall from time to time report to the Standing Committee members of Chief Secretary of the Tangpu cases of the violations of the new life tenets.

D.C. (CRIME)



May 30, 1934.

Afternoon Translation.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

NEW LIFE MOVEMENT.

The local Tangpu has drawn up the following measures governing the enforcement of the new life movement among the Party members and staff officers, to come into effect from June 1:-

- 1) Ten working members of the Tangpu are to form a section with a chief to direct the members.
- 2) Whenever a member fails to observe the tenets, the chief will issue a warning to him.
- 3) The chief of a section may convene a meeting at any time.
- 4) The actions of a working member of the Tangpu will be observed secretly by two members.
- 5) The names of the supervisors will not be disclosed to the public.
- 6) A supervisor shall from time to time report to the Standing Committee members or Chief Secretary of the Tangpu cases of the violations of the new life tenets.

Ta Mei Wen Pao dated May 29:

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES ORDERED TO ABANDON OPIUM HABIT.

The Shanghai-Nanking & Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways Administration yesterday issued an order to the effect that in compliance with the instructions from the Ministry of Railways, all railway officers and workers who are opium addicts should abandon the habit within a period of three months and that those who do not do so will be dismissed and punished in accordance with the Law.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

THE CASE OF MISS TING LING.

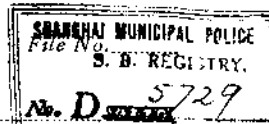
Miss Ting Ling (丁玲), a writer, has been missing for about one year. Recently, two reports have been received the first of which reads as follows:-

Immediately after her arrest in Shanghai, Miss Ting Ling was escorted to Nanking, and has been detained in prison. Several days ago, her trial ended and she was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

The second report reads as follows:-

The case of Miss Ting Ling has not yet been heard at Nanking. At the repeated requests of literary circles in Shanghai, the Central Authorities will release her when she repents. It is understood that she will do so and will be liberated in the near future. She will stay at Lushan after her release from prison.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.



REPORT

Subject (in full)..... New Life Movement - local bodies to form

"Persuasion Groups".

Made by..... D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by.....

Whitman 159

The groups now in course of formation by various circles in Shanghai under the direction of Bureau of Social Affairs (Vide Report of May 26 on the subject) are entitled "New Life movement Persuasion Groups". They will persuade people in their respective circles to observe the regulations laid down in this movement. The Bureau of Public Safety has also decided to organize 120 such groups of 3 - 5 members each with a view to enforcing the movement among the police as well as assisting the public in the health movement Campaign scheduled for June 19.

The local Kuomintang headquarters has decided to enforce the New Life movement among the Tangpu members commencing from June 1. Staff members of the organ who fail to observe the regulations of the movement will be adequately punished.

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File  
7/12

8533  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. S. REGISTRY.  
No. D 5729  
Date 31 5 1934

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Tuesday, May 29, 1934

**Violators Of Rules  
Of 'New Life' May Be  
Paraded In Streets**

A parade under police surveillance along the public streets has been ordered as punishment for Chinese who ignore or disobey the principles of the New Life Movement.

The ruling was handed down by the General Association for the Acceleration of New Life Movement in Nanchang.

One hundred and twenty members of the "Persuading Corps" will patrol Shanghai streets under the jurisdiction of the City Government of Greater Shanghai to urge the Chinese community to enforce doctrines of the new movement. The "corps" is manned by police officers under the directorship of General Wen Hung-en, commissioner of Public Safety Bureau.

Yuli  
JR

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D 5729  
Date 29, 5, 34

May 29, 1934.

Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

A meeting of officers of the Public Safety Bureau was held at 2 p.m. yesterday at the office of the Bureau. General Wen Hung-en, Commissioner of Public Safety, Feng Shu Lou (冯树楼) and Lee Mo (李莫), secretary of the Bureau, Chiefs of the First, the Second, and the Third Sections of the Bureau, Detective Superintendent La Ying (李英), Superintendent Lee Kwang Tseng (李光澄), Chu Hai Say (朱海珊), Chief of the Water Police, Divisional Chiefs and other officers attended. Commissioner Wen was in the chair.

After discussion, the following resolutions were passed:-

- 1) That 120 groups of Police be formed to advise people to carry out the tenets of the New Life Movement.
- 2) That four groups be formed by each Branch Bureau and two groups by each Station, each group to consist of three to five men.
- 3) That the groups will assemble on June 4 at 10 a.m. at the Public Recreation Ground, Nantao.
- 4) That instructions be issued to all officers to carry out the precepts of the New Life Movement.
- 5) That the number of officers available for duty in connection with the New Life Movement be reported to the Second Section by every department in order that groups may be formed.
- 6) That all the groups be instructed to pay particular attention to all public places.
- 7) That all the groups be on duty during the period of the Public Health Movement on May 14th, 15th, and 16th.
- 8) That banners to be provided by the Public Safety Bureau be two feet long and one foot wide.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

RENTAL DISPUTE IN FRENCH CONCESSION

The landlords of Si Chen Li (李思臣), Rue Brenier de Montmorand, charged 36 tenants in the Second Special District Court for refusing to conclude a leasing agreement. The Court was requested to restrain the property of the tenants.

This case will be resumed at 2 p.m. to-day. The tenants together with Lawyer Wu Kai Seng will be present in Court.

The Rent Reduction Committee Branch of the terrace held an emergency meeting at 8 p.m. yesterday in the 4th Branch of the Citizens Federation, Rue Eugene Bard. Some 100 persons were present.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
5729
No. <del>1000</del>
Date May 26 1934

REPORT

Subject (in full) New Life Movement - Bureau of Social Affairs  
to organize groups.

Made by D.S. Mac Adie Forwarded by W. H. Mac Adie

in compliance with an order from the Shanghai  
City Government, the Bureau of Social Affairs is now  
arranging to organize some 100 New Life Movement Groups  
each consisting of not less than 5 persons. 50 of these  
groups are to be formed by labourers, 30 by merchant  
circles and the remainder by other public bodies. They  
will be inspected by the Mayor on June 4.

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D.	5729
Date	23/5/34

May 23, 1934.

Morning Translation.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

ARRIVAL OF PANCHEN LAMA.

Panchen Lama arrived at the South Railway Station at 4.50 p.m. yesterday from Hangchow by special train. He immediately proceeded to his temporary residence in the premises of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foong Ling Jao, Nantao. A large crowd of Government officials and leading merchants in this city, including Mayor Wu To Chen, Yu Min, Chief of the Shanghai Foreign Office, Colonel Wen Hung Oen, Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Safety, Wong Shiao Lai, Doo Yoeh Seng and General Wu Kwang Sing representing Marshal Tuan Chi Jui, welcomed the Lama at the station.

Upon his arrival, Panchen Lama received local newspapermen at the Shanghai Foreign Office and made the following statement:-

"I came to Shanghai in the 13th Year of the Republic of China (1924) and this is my second visit. I intend to sojourn here for a week to enable me to inspect local constructional work, after which I will return to the Capital. I have not yet decided whether I shall proceed to Kiangsi to interview General Chiang Kai Shek. I left Thibet many years ago and am anxious to return there. Whether I shall enter Thibet by way of India or Kokonor is uncertain. I shall do my best to improve constructional work in Thibet and shall propagate the principles of the Central Government to the Thibetans."

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

NEW LIFE MOVEMENT.

The Wharf Coolies Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association has been very active since its inauguration. The Branch yesterday elected Chang Chien Bah (張建伯) of the Wharf Coolies Office to be the Chief Executive of the branch.

Ta Mei Wan Pao dated May 22:

MEETING OF BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION.

An anonymous letter was received yesterday evening in Shanghai pointing out that in July the Buddhist Youths League in Japan will hold a second conference in Tokyo of various buddhist youths associations of countries bordering the Pacific Ocean.

The letter adds that according to reports published in newspapers in Tokyo, about 20 Chinese buddhists from various places were induced to attend the conference under the leadership of Shan Sin (申新).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729
Date 16 5.134

May 16, 1934.

Afternoon translation

Chen Pao and other local newspapers

NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

The Social and Educational Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association held its inaugural meeting at 6 p.m. yesterday at the office of the People's Educational Society. Over 30 persons representing local social and educational organs were present.

During the function members to serve on the Standing and Supervisory Committees of the Branch were elected.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.	5729
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D.	
Date.	May 14, 1934

Subject (in full) New Life Movement.

Made by D.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by W. Duncan D.S.

In answer to the call of the Bureau of Education some 200 principals and proctors of about 120 middle schools in Shanghai attended the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny, at 3.30 p.m. May 11. Pan Kung Chai (潘公展), Chief of the Bureau, who presided over the gathering, gave a lecture on the tenets of the New Life Movement and expressed his desire to see the movement effectively carried out in the schools under the guidance of the attendance.

Between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. May 12 a meeting attended by some 300 persons who claimed to be principals or proctors of local primary schools was held under the auspices of Pan Kung Chai in the Huchow Club, 263 Kweichow Road. The latter apart from explaining the tenets of the New Life Movement to the attendance urged them to energetically enforce the movement in their respective schools.

R. W. Mac Adie.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



May 13, 1934

Morning Translation

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

The Bureau of Education of the Shanghai City Government held a meeting of masters of Chinese public and private primary schools in Shanghai At 9 a.m. May 12 at the hall of the Huchow Club, Kweichow Road. During the function, Mr. Pan Hung Chai, Commissioner of the Bureau of Education, gave a speech and copies of Measures governing the enforcement of the new life movement in middle and primary schools were distributed.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D 5729  
Date 10. 5. 34

May 10, 1934.

Afternoon Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

INSPECTION OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

In view of the fact that the inspection of foreign steamers concerns the navigation rights of China, the Ministry of Communications some time ago instructed the Navigation Bureau to carry out the inspection in accordance with the Navigation Law.

The Navigation Bureau on Friday last petitioned the Ministry of Communications to issue regulations to govern the inspection of foreign steamers.

According to information secured by our reporter, the Navigation Bureau has not yet received any instructions from the Ministry in connection with the inspection of foreign steamers.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

The Supervisory Committee of the Shanghai New Life Movement Acceleration Association at 3 p.m. yesterday held a meeting at the Silk Trade Building (绸业大楼), Hankow Road. Some 31 persons attended and Zung Chi Zeng (陈济成) presided. It was resolved that in future the Standing and Supervisory Committees should hold meetings at 4 p.m. each Thursday.

The citizens in the Kao Hong District (高行区) have decided to hold a New Life Movement Propaganda Meeting at 9 a.m. May 12 and a lantern parade at 7 o'clock in the evening. An agricultural exhibition arranged by the citizens in that district is scheduled to be opened on the same date.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

MEETING OF CHINESE FISH TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Yesterday four local Chinese fish trade associations held a meeting at which the preservation of the fishing rights in Chinese seas was discussed. Tseu Lin Zuh (周廉泽) presided and the following resolutions were passed :-

1) That a "Chinese Seas Fishing Rights Preservation Committee" be formed to check the activities of the Japanese fishermen.

2) That a manifesto be issued.

3) That the Ministry of Industry and fishing trade administrations in various provinces and municipalities along the sea coast be requested to issue licences to fishing boats.

4) That an investigation commission of 7 persons be formed to make inquiries regarding the Dah Hwa (大華) Fish Company.

5) That another meeting be called on May 19.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No.	D 5729
Date	9. 16. 34

May 9, 1934.

Afternoon Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:-

FOREIGN VESSELS TO BE INSPECTED

The following three measures for the inspection of foreign vessels will be enforced by the Shanghai Navigation Bureau in cooperation with the Maritime Customs:-

- 1) Foreign steamship companies wishing to operate inland river services should apply to the Navigation Bureau for their vessels to be inspected. Foreign companies already in possession of certificates should apply to the Maritime Customs or to the Navigation Bureau for confirmation of their certificates.
- 2) Foreign steamship companies after they have received inland navigation permits should furnish the Navigation Bureau with the routes and time tables of their vessels and obtain the approval of the Navigation Bureau before operating the services.
- 3) Foreign vessels on inland river services will receive the same treatment as Chinese steamers. They must observe Chinese laws.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:-

NEW LIFE MOVEMENT ACCELERATION ASS. TO GIVE CONCERTS

The Shanghai New Life Movement Acceleration Association has invited the Music Section of the China Cultural Construction Co-operative Association to give two concerts on May 13 at the Ningpo Fellow Provincials Association, Thibet Road, one at 3 p.m. and the other at 9 p.m. Various local university students will support the movement, and entrance tickets may be purchased from various universities and bookstores.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:-

CHINESE BAR ASSOCIATION TO HOLD MEETING

In accordance with an instruction received, the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association called three meetings to discuss the revision of the regulations, but owing to lack of a quorum, no official business was transacted.

The Association has decided to hold another meeting of members at 1 p.m. May 20 in the premises of the Ningpo Fellow Provincials Association, Thibet Road.

All members of the Association have been instructed to be present and the Shanghai District Court, the First and Second Shanghai Special District Courts as well as the local Tangpu are also requested to detail representatives to attend the meeting.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. <u>5129</u>
S. <u>D. S.</u>
Date <u>May 9, 1934</u>

REPORT

Subject (in full) New Life Movement.

Made by D.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by W. Duncan D.S.

Under the auspices of the Shanghai Municipality

\*Chung Nyi Club, 135 Jessfield Road, O.O.L., some 300

persons who claimed to be residents in the Western District

held a meeting in the office of the Club at 2 p.m. May 8.

Yang Dah Ziang (杨达章), one of the attendance, who

presided, addressed the audience stating that people

throughout the Country had responded to the New Life

Movement advocated by Gen. Chiang, and urging that the

movement be enforced in Jessfield Village. His speech

was further endorsed by several others attending.

The meeting broke up at 4 p.m.

R. W. Mac Adie.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

file  
for

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. E. REGISTRY.	
No. 1D	5729
Date	May 1 1934

Subject (in full) New Life Movement.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

Whuncan DSD

Some 100 members of the Medico-Legal Institute of the Ministry of Justice held a meeting in their office, 1940 Chiaotung Road, Chapei, between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. April 30 and formally inaugurated a New Life Movement Committee. During the proceeding, speeches bearing on the ethics of the movement were delivered.

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File  
DR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY. S. No. <u>D 729</u> Date <u>April 30</u>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

REPORT

Subject (in full) New Life Movement.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by Whaneau D.S.

Some 400 persons who claimed to be wharf coolies held a meeting in the office of the Wharf Affairs Committee, Tung Ming Li, Wen Miao Road, City, and formally inaugurated the Wharf Coolies Branch of the Shanghai Municipality New Life Movement Acceleration Association. Representatives of the Chinese Authorities were also present at the meeting.

260 Chinese who claimed to be professors of various universities in Shanghai at a meeting held on the premises of the Chung Hwa Literary and Art Society, 45 Rue Victor Emmanuel, on April 29, decided to form a "New Life Movement Club" and to make arrangements to publish periodicals in connection with National Civilization.

R. W. Mac Adie  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*File  
702*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Date

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
Case No. 57234
Date 21/1/34

Subject (in full) New Life Movement.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by Whelan D.S.

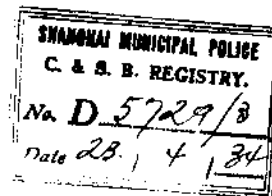
The Shanghai Municipality wharf Affairs Office,  
Tung ming Li, Wen miao Road, City, is arranging to convene  
a meeting of representatives of local wharf coolies in the  
Chinese young men's Lecturing Group Society building, Small  
West Gate, at 2 p.m. April 29 with a view to inaugurating  
the "Wharf Coolies branch of the Shanghai Municipality  
New Life movement Acceleration Association".

*File  
for*

*R. W. Mac Adie*

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



April 23, 1934.

Afternoon Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:

THE "NEW LIFE" MOVEMENT

Yesterday a meeting of the Wharf Coolies Union took place. The "New Life" Movement was the subject discussed. After discussion, the following resolutions were passed:-

- 1) That a branch of the Shanghai "New Life" Movement Acceleration Association be formed by the Union.
- 2) That an inaugural meeting of the branch be held at 1 p.m. April 25, at the Young Men's Lecturing Society's Building, Small West Gate.
- 3) That Mayor Wu Te-chen, Wu Hsin Ya, Commissioner of Social Affairs, Wu Kai Shi of the local Tangu, and General Yang Fu, Commander of the Peace Preservation Corps be invited to give speeches at the meeting.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

ICE DEALERS TO HOLD MEETING

The local Ice Trade Association will entertain local newspapermen to dinner in the Sun Sun Restaurant, Kweichow Road, at 2 p.m. to-day, when the efforts of the Japanese to secure the monopoly of the ice trade will be discussed. A meeting of representatives will be held to-morrow in the Chamber of Commerce.

The Ice Factories Managing Trade Association yesterday held a meeting in the 6th Branch of the 2nd Special District Citizens Federation. The following resolutions were passed:-

1. That the Yah Chen Company is a Chinese concern and the ice dealers have wrongly accused the Company of co-operating with the Japanese. Therefore lawyers will be engaged to take legal action against the ice dealers for impairing the reputation of the Yah Chen Company.
2. That an ice manufacturing trade federation be organized.
3. That the official and Kuomintang organs be requested to have the statement made by the ice dealers corrected to avoid misunderstanding.
4. That information regarding the organization be published in local newspapers.
5. That a date be fixed for holding a meeting of representatives.

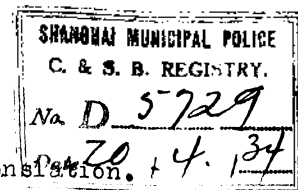
Chen Pao (April 22):-

RENT REDUCTION

The San Tuo Li Branch (三多里), Dah Chi Road, of the Nantao Rent Reduction Committee held a meeting on April 21.

April 20, 1934.

Afternoon Translation.



Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

RULES GOVERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF BRANCHES OF THE  
NEW LIFE MOVEMENT ACCELERATION ASSOCIATION.

The New Life Movement Acceleration Association has passed the following Rules governing the organization of Branches of the Association:-

Article 1. These Rules have been drawn up in accordance with Article 13 of the Regulations governing the New Life Movement Acceleration Association.

Article 2. Any school, organization, factory or firm situated in Shanghai, having above 50 members, may request the Association for permission to establish a Branch.

Article 3. A Branch will have a Chief Executive Member. The term of office of the Executive Member will be one year.

Article 4. The duties of the Chief Executive Member of a Branch are:-

a) To enforce resolutions passed at the general meeting of the Branch.

b) To execute the orders of the Association.

c) To convene general meetings of members of the Branch.

d) To report to the Association violations of the tenets of new life by members of the Branch.

e) To supervise the work of his subordinates.

Article 5. A Branch may establish a general affairs section, an organization section, a propaganda section and a direction section with a chief for every section, to be chosen by the Chief Executive Member.

Article 6. Whenever a Branch has over 100 members, it may petition the Association to permit it to form certain Units to be placed under the direction and supervision of the Branch.

Article 7. A Unit will have a supervisor chosen by the Chief Executive Member of the Branch. The supervisor will carry out the following duties:-

a) Enforce resolutions passed at the general meeting of the Unit.

b) Execute the orders of the Association or the Branch.

c) Convene general meetings of members of the Unit.

d) Report to the senior organizations violations of the tenets of new life by members of the Unit.

e) Supervise the work of his subordinates.

Article 8. Chinese residents desirous of joining the Association may form a group of ten persons and petition the Association to register as a Unit. The Unit will be under the direction and supervision of the nearest Branch.

Article 9. A Branch will call a general meeting of members once a year and a Unit will call a general meeting of members once in six months. The Branch or the Unit may request the Association for permission to hold an emergency meeting if necessary.

Article 10. These Rules are subject to revision at any time by the Association.

Article 11. These Rules will come into force from the date of approval by the Association.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729
Date 19.4.34

April 19, 1934

Morning translation

China Times and other local newspapers.

The "New Life" Movement

Since the launching of the "New Life" Movement in the city by the "New Life" Movement Acceleration Association, a number of citizens have applied to participate in the movement. The Association has drawn up a series of regulations to govern the formation of units and branches of the Association. It is understood that the measures were passed at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Association and have been promulgated.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Date

File No.  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. C. & S. E. REGISTRY.  
WMD 18, 5729  
Date 19 1 4 134

Subject (in full)..... New Life Movement.

Made by..... D.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

W. H. Duncan D.S.

Eleven committee members of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Feng Ling Jao off Route Ghisi, held a meeting in their office and passed the following resolutions:-

1. That local military, political, Kuomintang and other public organizations be notified to form branches and sections without delay.
2. That either Kiangwan or Wocsung or the New Civic Centre be determined as an "Experimental District" where the new life movement is to be strictly enforced.

Under the auspices of the Institution of Popular Education and the Public Library, Wen Miao Road, City, a "New Life Movement Acceleration Committee of Social and Educational Organs" has been formed with an office established at the above address.

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI	File No.
C. & S. B. No.	70/34
Station	22
Date	15/4/34

Subject (in full) " New Life Movement " Meeting

Made by D. S. Moore

Forwarded by Insp. Watson.

Between 9.20 am and 10.40 am, 15/4/34, some 300 persons assembled in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Homan Road for the purpose of a meeting in relation to the " New Life Movement ". The meeting was presided over by one Tao Pan Chuen (陶潘存) a local Kuomintang member, one Doong Ying Bah (董英伯) and one Yue Hoong Chun (俞鴻鈞) who appeared as representative of Mayor Wu Te Chen. The band of the local Public Safety Bureau was in attendance as were also 10 constables of the same organization, to maintain peace and order.

The meeting was very orderly and well conducted, books, pamphlets and periodicals bearing on the new movement being distributed to all and sundry.

Special  
Report of  
16 4 34  
who.

W. Moore

D.S. 241

Senior Detective i/c

D.D.O. "C" Division.

Officer i/c S.B.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.	
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
SC. & I. B. REGISTRY.	
No.	D. 57291
Date	16. 10. 34.
Date	17. 1. 34.

Subject (in full) New Life Movement.

Made by D.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by Whounan DSS

Some 230 persons claiming to represent various local "citizens" organizations held a meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, between 9.35 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. April 15. O.K. Yui, Secretary to the Shanghai City Government, Dong Ying-peh (董应白), and Loh Ching Dz (洛正士), committee members of the Tangpu and three others formed the Presidium. Speeches were made by the above three persons named in which they asserted that the New Life Movement was the way to reform the Chinese Nation.

At the conclusion of the meeting, slogans bearing on the movement, which were also written on posters exhibited in the venue, were shouted and copies of a pamphlet issued by the New Life Movement Acceleration Association were distributed amongst the attendance.

At 6 p.m. the same day, a lantern procession which traversed various streets in Nantao, was held, a total of some 6,000 persons in various walks of life including 500 members of the Pacantui, 300 policemen of the Bureau of Public Safety and 100 military police attending. The procession broke up at 10.10 p.m. at the West Gate.

Lantern processions of a similar nature were held in Woosung on the evenings of April 13, 14 and 15 and propaganda meetings of peasants and citizens of the District took place at the Public Recreation Ground, Woosung, on April 12 and 13 respectively.

Under the auspices of the Middle School Students Federation, 175 Wen Miao Road, City, a New Life Movement

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date .. 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by .. Forwarded by ..

- 2 -

Acceleration Committee has been organized. The new  
body will take charge of the formation of sections in  
all middle schools throughout Shanghai.

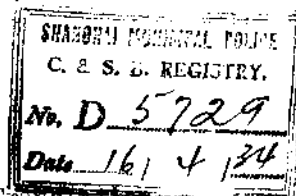
R. W. Macadie.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*File*  
*for*





April 16, 1934.

Afternoon Transmission.

Central China Daily News (Nanking Telegram):

GENERAL HWANG FU COMING TO SHANGHAI.

General Hwang Fu, Chairman of the Peiping Political Affairs Readjustment Commission, will arrive in Shanghai at noon April 16 on the China Merchant's steamer "Kiang Hsin".

It is understood that General Hwang Fu will visit his ancestors' tomb at Chekiang after a short stay at Shanghai.

On the advice of General Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei, General Hwang Fu will not tender his resignation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

"ENEMY" FISH INSPECTION SOCIETY.

Certain fish dealers have imported large quantities of "enemy" fish, prices on the market have been lowered, and the livelihood of the fishermen along seacoasts has been threatened. The Shanghai "Enemy" Fish Inspection Society is planning to extend its organization in order to control dealers in iced fish, salt fish, etc., so that the boycott on "enemy" fishes may be successful.

It is understood that the Executive Committee of the Society will hold a meeting in the near future.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :

STRIKE OF CUSTOMS BROKERS EMPLOYEES

With reference to the strike declared by coolies in the employ of the Tientsin Pang customs brokers as a protest against the abolition of delivery fees, the coolies employed by customs brokers of other Pangs requested the Customs Broker Workers Union to declare a general strike but the intervention of the local Tangpu and other political organs prevented a general strike.

At 3 p.m. yesterday the Customs Broker Workers Union held a joint meeting of the Executive and Supervisory Committees. It was resolved that the local Tangpu and other political organs be again petitioned to support the demand for the issue of delivery fees.

At 4 p.m. yesterday the Customs Broker Owners Association called the Tientsin Pang customs brokers to a meeting at which measures to settle the dispute were discussed.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :

GIRL SCHOOL ORDERED TO TAKE PART IN THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

Because the authorities of McTyeire School on Edinburgh Road have ignored the "New Life Movement," the Bureau of Education of the Shanghai City Government yesterday issued Instruction No. 18728 ordering the school to take part in the movement.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
P. & S. REGISTRY.  
Date APR 14 1934  
Date 14 1 34

Subject (in full) New Life Movement.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie Forwarded by W. H. Duncan 1934

Under the auspices of the New Life Movement

Acceleration Association, Peng Ling Jao off Route Ghisi,  
a meeting will be held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce  
building, North Soochow Road, at 9 a.m. April 15 when  
representatives of various local 'citizens' organizations  
including schools and public bodies will attend.

At 6 p.m. the same day, a lantern procession of representatives  
of local bodies which will traverse various streets in  
Nantao will start from the Public Recreation Ground at  
Dah Chih Road, Nantao. Some 500 boyscouts will also  
participate in the procession.

R. W. Mac Adie.  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File  
C. 25,000-J-34  
D. S. Mac Adie  
yH

3  
April 12, 1934.

Morning Translation.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY. No. D 5729 Date 12/4/34
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Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

NEW LIVELIHOOD MOVEMENT WEEK.

Yesterday (April 11), the third day of the New Livelihood Movement Week, was the merchants day, and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce was scheduled to call a meeting of people in commercial circles at 2 p.m. on that day. Owing to the rain, it was decided to postpone the meeting.

To-day is the 4th day of the Movement Week and is the farmers day. The Shanghai Agricultural Association will hold a meeting of representatives of farmers throughout Shanghai at 2 p.m. in the Woosung Middle School (吴淞中学), Woosung. Posters on the new livelihood movement have been pasted on walls in the rural villages.

Tomorrow (April 13) will be the politicians day of the Movement Week and senior officers will supervise the work of obtaining members for the New Livelihood Movement Acceleration Association. The local Kuomintang and other political organizations will enforce the following rules:-

1. Rooms, windows and walls of the organizations are to be kept clean.
2. Attention is to be paid to the cleanliness of the uniforms and sleeping quarters of the soldiers.

The New Livelihood Movement Acceleration Association held a meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday and passed the following resolutions:-

- 1) That the public be notified not to abuse the new livelihood movement tenets.
- 2) That a letter be sent to the Yung An Daung Tiger Medical Hall (荣安堂) prohibiting the use of the name of new livelihood in its advertisements.
- 3) That the Association hold two regular meetings every month.

The Association has requested the Bureau of Education to order local schools to teach the pupils the New Livelihood Song composed by General Chiang Kai-shek.

The Schemes Committee of the Acceleration Association will hold a meeting at 10 a.m. to-day to discuss ways and means of establishing a new livelihood district.

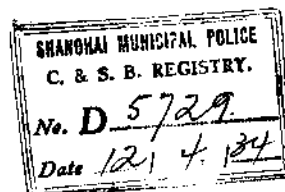
Up to April 11, some 5,000 people have registered with the Acceleration Association and requested permission to participate in the forthcoming lantern procession.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

FACTORY INSPECTION.

The Chinese Machine-Made Native Products Factory Owners Association has dispatched officials to make investigations regarding the equipment of various factories and has ordered these factories to refuse to accept all notifications written in English from the S.M.C. and that all actions and warnings of the Council be reported to the Association with a view to enabling the Chinese authorities to submit protests.

It is now learned that the Association will send a petition to the Chinese Ratepayers Association and in the meantime proposals regarding the inspection of factories will be submitted to the Shanghai City Government.



April 12, 1934.

Morning translation

Shun Pao and other local Newspaper:-

INAUGURATION OF THE SHANGHAI HSIEN NEW LIFE MOVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

The New Life Movement Progressive Association organized by the Shanghai Hsien was inaugurated at 9 a.m. yesterday in the Hsien Tangpu. Many persons from the various organs and public bodies of the Hsien were present at the meeting. Pan Chung Chia (潘忠家) Magistrate of the Hsien, was elected chairman.

5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. 5729
S. W. D. 12/1/34
Date 12/1/34

Subject (in full)..... New Life Movement.

Made by..... D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by..... W. Duncan D.S.B.

The proposed propaganda meeting of representatives of trade associations to be held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, in the afternoon of April 11 failed to materialize owing to there being an insufficient number of persons present to form a quorum. A total of 240 notifications in connection with the meeting were issued by the Chamber to an equal number of trade associations, only some 15 representatives of which turned up. The venue was decorated with posters bearing slogans in connection with the movement.

between 2 p.m. and 3.20 p.m. April 11, eleven members of the Shanghai Municipality New Life movement Acceleration Association held a meeting in their office, Feng Ling Jao off Route Ghisi, and passed the following resolutions:-

1. That various local bodies be notified to attend meetings and gatherings punctually.
2. That various local circles be instructed not to use the New Life Movement for their own private ends such as displaying slogans or advertisements in connection with the movement for the purpose of attracting business.

R. W. Mac Adie.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special branch.

*Bernie*

*Sir*

*Information*

*of the Robertson*

*Unit*

*Plunkett*  
*12/1/34*

*12/1/34*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5729
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
S. No. D. 5729
Date 11/1/34

Subject (in full)..... New Life Movement.

Made by..... D. S. Mac Adie Forwarded by..... Whounan ASD

At 2 p.m. April 10, a propaganda meeting attended by some 90 representatives of various local labour organizations including the 1st and 4th District Water and Electricity Workers' Unions and the 4th and 5th District Tobacco Workers' Unions, was held in the Young Men's Lecturing Group Society, 1032 Chung Hwa Road, Nantao. Loh Ching Dz (陸京士), committee member of the Tangpu, who was invited to deliver a speech on the New Life Movement, addressed the attendance urging them to energetically introduce reforms into their way of living. The speech was endorsed by several others and the meeting broke up at 4.30 p.m.

A similar meeting will be held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, in the afternoon of April 11 when representatives of trade associations will attend.

The Shanghai Municipality New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Feng Ling Jao off Route Ghisi, published on April 10 in the form of a small booklet, regulations governing the enforcement of the movement, the gist of which is an appeal to the people to live a simple, clean and orderly life.

R. W. Mac Adie.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

West Hongkong  
informed by  
telephone on  
11/4/34  
B.H.

51  
Report in  
Chamber of Commerce  
meeting  
J.R.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. <i>5729</i>
S. <i>No. 1 D</i>
Date <i>April 10, 1934</i>

Subject (in full) *New Life Movement.*

Made by *D.S. Mac Adie*

Forwarded by *Wheuncan D.S.*

Most of <sup>the</sup> local educational institutions held propaganda meetings in their respective premises in the morning of April 9 and cleaned and tidied the premises in the afternoon of the same day.

The committee members of the Shanghai Municipality New Life Acceleration Association, Feng Ling Jao off Route Ghisi, held a meeting in their office between 2.10 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. April 9 and passed the following resolutions:-

1. That a lantern procession be held in Nantao in the evening of April 15 and that representatives of various public bodies who will participate in the procession be notified to assemble at the Public Recreation Ground, Dah Chih Road, Nantao, at 6 p.m.
2. That these representatives be also instructed to provide themselves with good but simple lanterns and to wear uniform (Chungshan style).
3. That bands of various bodies participate in the procession.
4. That lectures on the movement be broadcast over various radio stations during this week.

*R. W. Mac Adie.*  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special branch.

*Comm*  
*his*  
*Information*  
*the Robertson*  
*Sup*

*File*  
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*Phy*  
*11/4*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

Date April 9, 1934.

Date 7/14/34

File No.  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D 3729  
Date 7/14/34

Subject (in full) New Life Movement.

Made by D.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by Whounear DSD

The committee members of the General Labour Union held a meeting in their office, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. April 7, when it was decided that in accordance with the programme scheduled by the Shanghai Municipality New Life Movement Acceleration Association for the Propaganda Week from April 9 to April 15, a propaganda meeting to be attended by local labourers be convened for April 10 in the Young Ken's Lecturing Group Society, Small West Gate, instead of in the Office of the Union as at first decided upon. It was also decided that the boycotts of the Postal Workers' Club, be assigned to maintain order at the meeting while Chu Hsueh Pan (朱学範), Chow Hsueh Hsiang (周学湘) and Li Mong Nan (李夢南), would be appointed to organize the presidium of the meeting and Loh Ching Dz (陸京士) member of the Kuomintang Headquarters, be requested to deliver a speech on the movement.

R.W. Mac Adie.  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., Special

REPORT

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. E. S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. 5729
Branch 10000
Recd 9 4 34
APR 11 1934

Subject (in full) New Life Movement - Propaganda Campaign - Programme.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

Whelan D.S.

The following is the programme scheduled by the  
"Shanghai Municipality New Life Movement Acceleration  
Association", Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi, for the  
Propaganda Week from April 9 <sup>to</sup> April 15 in furtherance  
of the New Life Movement :-

April 9 The Bureau of Education will be responsible for  
instructing local educational institutions to  
convene propaganda meetings in their respective  
premises. During these meetings, the students  
will be inspected and the school premises  
cleaned and made in order.  
Lecturing groups of students will be formed to  
carry out propaganda among residents in the  
vicinity of the schools.

April 10 A propaganda meeting to be attended by representatives  
of local labourers will be held in the General  
Labour Union, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City. Meanwhile  
efforts will be made by various local labour  
unions to further the movement among their  
respective members, including the posting of  
propaganda matter in local industrial concerns.  
Owners of local factories will be instructed to  
have their premises cleaned and kept in order  
and to induce their employees to observe the  
movement.

April 11 A meeting of merchant representatives will be  
held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North  
Soochow Road. The owners of shops will be  
notified to clean their premises and inspect

FILE  
JR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date.....19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

their employees.

April 12

A meeting will be held in the Peasants' Association, Mei Ka Loong, City. Lectures will be carried out in farming villages and farmers inspected and induced to clean and put their premises and farms in order.

April 13

Various government organs and offices will be cleaned and made in order. The officers-in-charge will notify their subordinates to observe the movement and join the Acceleration Association.

April 14

The Chinese boyscouts will be mobilized and make house to house visits. Propaganda will be carried out and the residents will be asked to clean and keep their dwellings in good order.

April 15

A mass meeting will be held (venue not yet decided upon). The Bureau of Public Health as well as the French Concession and Settlement Authorities will be requested to clean the streets and to see that public thoroughfares are in a state of orderliness. The local military police, Chinese police, and the boyscouts will form "picketing groups" to inspect local citizens on the streets, particularly with regard to the tidiness

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

- 3 -

of their clothing.

Propaganda matter will be exhibited on all  
kinds of vehicles and shown on the screen  
in cinemas.

During the evening, a lantern procession  
will be held (route not yet fixed).

*R. W. Macadie.*

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Comms,  
Sir.*

*Information.  
Copies have been sent  
to DC (Des) & DCO*

*John Robertson  
Supt.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY.
5729
APR 6 1934

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 6 1934

Subject (in full). Shanghai Municipality New Life Movement

Acceleration Association - Meeting

Made by D.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

Whelan DSS

Some 55 members of the above Association including Mayor Wu Tieh Chen held a meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, between 4.15 p.m. and 7 p.m. April 5 when 21 of the attendance including Mayor Wu and Tsai Yuen Pei, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang were elected to serve on the Standing Committee and 11 others to the Supervisory Committee of the body. The following resolutions were then discussed and passed :-

1. That an Experimental District be fixed for the carrying out of the New Life Movement.
2. That a scheme planning committee of five persons be formed to further this aim.
3. That branches as well as sections of the Association be organized in various districts throughout Shanghai.

file  
JH

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Note : 'Livelihood' as used in previous reports has been replaced by 'Life' which although not literally correct, expresses the meaning more clearly.

RAH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

West Hong Kong

Date 5th April

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5729
C. I. R. REG. 124
No. D. 5729
Date 6/4/34

Subject (in full) Meeting held at Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road at 4.30pm on 5-4-34.

Made by D.S. 84 Heanly

Forwarded by Insp. Watson

Sir,

At 4.30 p.m. on 5-4-34, a meeting was held by about 50 male Chinese at the Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road, presided over by Mayor Wu Teh Chen (吴铁城), to discuss the projected organization of a "New Life Movement." Pamphlets were issued, copies attached, of the tentative Committee Members of the movement. No decision was reached, this being the first meeting re the movement. General Yang Woo (杨虎), Shanghai and Hong Kong Garrison Commander, attended.

Nothing untoward occurred, the participants dispersing at 5.50 p.m.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. S. 84.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.P.O. "C" Div.

Officer i/c.

Special Branch.

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Who  
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch  
REPORT

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. REGISTRY.
No. D. 5729
Date 4/1/41

Subject (in full) Shanghai Branch of the China Educational Motion Picture  
Cooperative Association - to further New Livelihood Movement.  
Made by D. S. Mac Adie Forwarded by W. Duncan D.D.

Sixty members of the abovementioned association  
(128 Museum Road) held a meeting in the People's Education  
Institute, Wen Miao Park, West Gate, between 2.30 p.m.  
and 5 p.m. April 1, when it was decided to notify all  
Chinese motion picture companies to further the "New  
Livelihood Movement" through the medium of the screen.

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Vide File F.C. 290 re China  
Educational Motion Picture  
Cooperative Association

File  
H2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., Special Branch  
REPORT

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. 5729  
No. D. 5729  
Date 3-14-34  
APR 14 1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Municipality New Livelihood Movement

Acceleration Association - Inaugurated.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

W. Duncan D.S.

The abovementioned new organization was formally inaugurated in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon April 1. Some 400 persons attended. Wu Tieh-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, presided. Speeches in favour of the New Livelihood Movement were delivered, and it was decided to conduct a propaganda campaign according to the following programme:-

April 9 --- Propaganda among local students.

" 10 --- " " " labourers.

" 11 --- " " " merchants.

" 12 --- " " " peasants.

" 13 --- " " " political circles.

" 14 --- " " " families.

" 15 --- " " " citizens. On this

date a mass meeting and a lantern procession

will be held. (venue not yet decided upon).

Finally, an executive committee of 79 members and a supervisory committee of 41 persons were elected to serve on the Association.

Posters bearing the same propaganda matter were exhibited in the meeting hall as well as on trams and walls in Nantao on April 1.

Nine committee members of the Middle Schools New Livelihood Movement Acceleration Association held a meeting in their office in the Middle School Teachers and Staff Employees' Federation, Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank Building, West Gate, between 3.30 p.m. and

FILE  
12

5/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....  
Date, ..... 19 .....

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

- 2 -

5 p.m. April 1, when it was decided to request local daily newspaper offices to publish propaganda bearing on the New Livelihood Movement for a week starting from April 9. It was further resolved to send members to various middle schools to deliver lectures furthering the movement.

*R. W. Macadie.*

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commr. of Police.

Sir:

Information

*J. Robertson*  
for O. & S. B.

*Robertson*  
*4/1*

*File*  
*702*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.                       
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. C. & S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D. 5729  
Date March 27, 1934.  
Date 27 3 1934

Subject (in full) New Livelihood Movement - local activities.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by Whelan D.S.

The University Students New Livelihood Movement Acceleration Committee was formally inaugurated on March 25 during a meeting held by some 50 representatives of students of various local universities in their Federation, Young Men Lecturing Group Society, Chung Hwa Road, Small West Gate.

At 10 a.m. March 26, Tao Pah Chuan (陶百川), representative of the Modern Thoughts Society organized by local Tangpu, gave a lecture on the New Livelihood Movement to an audience of some 400 students of the Shanghai Middle School for Girls on the premises of the school on Arsenal Road, Nantao. The speaker emphasized, in his address, the importance of women voluntarily commencing to enforce the movement amongst themselves.

R. W. Mac Adie.  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., Special  
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5729
C & S. REGISTRY.
Date March 26, 1934

Subject (in full)..... New Livelihood Movement.

Made by..... D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by.....

W. H. Duncan 155

Under the auspices of the Huchow Club, some 530 Chinese women and girls of Huchow nativity held a meeting in the club, 263 Kweichow Road, between 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. March 24. Kee Yah-tsoong (纪使中), Head-mistress of the Chun Yoong (竞雄) Girls' School, Yah Woo Li (叶和里), Kuling Road, presided and delivered a speech advocating the promotion of national products. Pan Kung-chai (潘公展), Chief of the Bureau of Education, then took the platform and delivered an address favouring the new livelihood movement. The attendance was finally entertained to music, theatricals and a Chinese motion picture.

Pan Kung-chai, Chief of the Bureau of Education, broadcast another speech on the "New Livelihood Movement" over Station X H H U (Dah Chung Hwa Radio Studio, 501 Nanking Road), between 4.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. the same day.

A Preparatory Office of the "Woosung New Livelihood Movement Acceleration Association" came into existence in the office of the 8th District Kuomintang Branch, Tai Shing Road, Woosung, on March 24. The promoters of this new office include the 8th District Kuomintang Branch, 7th District Public Safety Bureau and the Woosung Office of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

At 3 p.m. March 26, some two hundred Chinese claiming to be students of local Chinese universities held a meeting in the Young Men's Lecturing Group Society Building, 1032 Chung Hwa Road, Mantao, to inaugurate their "New Livelihood Movement Acceleration Association." Chow Sz-fu (周志辅), a student of the Chinan University, who presided,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date, ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

- 2 -

delivered a short speech supporting the movement. Two other speakers endorsed these views. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That an Executive Committee of 23 students and a Supervisory Committee of 13 persons be elected.
2. That representatives be sent to participate in the New Livelihood Movement being carried on by the Authorities.
3. That a manifesto be issued.

During the meeting, copies of a booklet bearing on the movement were distributed among the attendance.

*R. W. Mac Adie*

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*File*  
*TR*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special branch

Date

March

No. D

24

1934

24

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24

Subject (in full) Chinese Seamen's Kuomintang - to carry out

New Livelihood Movement.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

Whunean PSS

Under the auspices of the Chung Hwa Seamen's Special Kuomintang, some 30 Chinese claiming to represent various local seamen's unions held a meeting in the Tangpu office, 14 Tai Zuan Li, Shao Kya Road, West Gate, between 2.15 p.m. and 4 p.m. March 23, when a preparatory committee of five persons, including General Yang Hu, was appointed to undertake necessary arrangements for the formation of a "Chinese Seamen's New Livelihood Movement Acceleration Association". It was further decided to notify seamen's bodies throughout China to form similar committees.

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. R. REGISTRY.
S. No. D. 5729
Date March 23 1934

REPORT

Subject (in full) New Livelihood Movement - local activities.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

Whaneau DSS

The "Shanghai Municipality Preparatory Committee to Accelerate the New Livelihood Movement" formed by local Kuomintang and Government officials commenced functioning on March 21 in its office in the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi.

Seven committee members of the Middle School Teachers and Staff Employees Federation at a meeting held in their office, West Gate, between 4 p.m. and 4.45 p.m. March 22, passed the following resolutions:-

1. That between March 26 and April 5 representatives be assigned to proceed to various local middle schools to give lectures to the students on the New Livelihood Movement.  
(According to this programme delegates of the Federation will deliver speeches to students of the Futan Experimental Middle School, 359 Connaught Road, on March 28, Zu Hang Obstetrical School, 984 Wuting Road, on April 2 and the Y.M.C.A. Middle School, 201 Szechuen Road, on April 3 on their respective premises.)
2. That the Bureau of Education be requested to devise a practical scheme for the enforcement of the Movement.
3. That the Shanghai Municipality Preparatory Committee To Accelerate the New Livelihood Movement be requested to start an extensive propaganda campaign.

Hwa

The Chung/Seamen's Special Kuomintang has notified local seamen's organizations to the effect that a meeting of seamen to promote the New Livelihood Movement will be convened for 3 p.m. March 23 on the premises of the Tangpu at No.14 Tai Zuen Li, Zao Chia Road, City.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date.....19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

The notice also urges the presence of every available  
seaman at the meeting.

*R. W. Mac Adie.*

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*File  
JN  
HB*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D. 5729  
Date March 21, 1934

REPORT

Subject (in full) New Livelihood movement - Shanghai City Government

to accelerate.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

W. H. Duncan DSD

Wu Kai Sien (吴开先), Chiang Wai Soo (姜煥素), and Tao Pei Chuan (陶伯川), committee members of the local Kuomintang Headquarters, Hsu Ching Yuen (许金源), Chief of Staff of the Soong Wu Military Garrison Headquarters, Wen Hung Un (文鸿恩), Chief of the Bureau of Public Safety, Wu Sing Ar (吴星安), Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs, and O.K. Yue, Secretary to the Shanghai City Government attended the last mentioned organ at 12.30 p.m. March 19 at the request of Mayor Wu Tieh Chen. A meeting was held when the Mayor put forth the proposal that the New Livelihood Movement directed by Gen. Chiang Kai Shek be accelerated locally. It was decided to organize a "Shanghai Municipality Preparatory Committee to accelerate the New Livelihood Movement", with offices at the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, New Western District off Route Ghisi. With the exception of Chiang Wai Soo, the attendance together with Pan Kung Chai, (潘公启) Chief of the Bureau of Education, and Dong Ying Peh (董应白), committee member of local Kuomintang Headquarters were appointed to serve on the New Committee with Mayor Wu as Chairman.

Fifteen members of the New Livelihood Movement Preparatory Committee of the University Students Federation held a meeting in their office, Small West Gate, between 2.30 and 3.30 p.m. March 19 and decided to instruct various colleges and universities in Shanghai to organize sections of the movement. It was also decided to publish a special issue bearing on the movement in the form of a booklet in the near future.

R. W. Mac Adie  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

file

C. & S. B. Registry

File No. *D. 5729*

SUBJECT

*S. B. No. 7*

*Western Branch of Tea Life Movement  
Leader too has other Co. in line  
1061 Spring Road - organized by  
untrained elements*



Form 2  
C. 100-6-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
Ex. D. 5729/2
Date Dec 17 1941

Subject (in full) Reactionary Elements encroach on New Life Movement.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by W. Duncan DSS

x See also  
Feb. 8. 6

17/12/41

17/12/41

The meeting promoted by Tsang Ping (蔣平), principal of the People's 2nd Primary School at No. 34 Lane 1061 Penang Road, to be held at 9 a.m. April 15 in Hsu's Garden, 168 Connaught Road, in inauguration of the Western Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association did not take place until 11 a.m. owing to the failure of the representative of the 3rd District Kuomintang to put in an appearance at the scheduled time. Some 400 persons were present. The function was presided over by Tsang Ping who explained the object of the meeting and dwelt upon the benefits of the New Life Movement which views were endorsed by another speaker named Chiang Nyl Fang (蔣年芳), a teacher of the People's 2nd Primary School. Thereupon one named Wong Ying (王英), principal of the Loh Zung Primary School, Changping Road near Gordon Road, and one named Soong Chien Tsoong (宋建忠), principal of the Wei Tsoong Primary School, North Chengtu Road near Sinza Road, denounced the meeting, declaring that the movement in question could never be successful since the representative of the Kuomintang which is the sole promoter of the movement had been guilty at the very beginning of unpunctuality, one of the evils which the movement was said to be fighting. They demanded that the attendance should abandon the conditions laid down by General Chiang which could not be observed and draw up a new set of regulations. In view of this turn of events Wu Soh Ying (吳蘇英), representative of the 3rd District, Kuomintang, announced that the meeting was cancelled.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

- 2 -

and left.

The dancing and singing by students, arranged to commemorate the occasion was held in the afternoon.

At 5 p.m. April 15, Tsang Ping held a conference with Wong Ying and Soong Chien Tsoong and several others when the following resolutions were discussed and passed:

1. That a manifesto be issued to inform the public of the inauguration of this organization.

2. That the following nine persons be appointed to serve on the committee:

Soong Chien Tsoong (宋建忠)

Wong Ying (王英)

Wei Yien Tien (魏天)

Loh Y& (陆意)

Zung Wei (程羊)

Tsai Kan Zu (蔡幹祖)

Tsang Ping (庄平)

Kub Chai Ngoo (郭兆吾)

\* Yau Sau Fu (姚少甫)

3. That a weekly pamphlet bearing on the movement be issued and that propaganda groups be organized.

4. That a temporary office be established in the People's 2nd Primary School.

In connection with the Committee, all, with the exception of the last three mentioned are followers of

Soong Chien Tsoong who played a prominent part in the \* Chinese Territorial Protection League with an office in Taku Road in July, 1933, and later in the \* Barren Desert Literary

\* See also S. 6106

\* See file  
S. 4380/1

\* See file  
S. 5314

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, .....

Date ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

- 3 -

Society in September, 1933. The former body replaced the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult, the members of which were responsible for the demonstrations in the Settlement on May 1, 1933, when some 60 persons were arrested on their way to a mass meeting to be held on the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate.

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commr.  
Sw

Information

The Revolution  
Dept.

Sept 17/34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

P. 11/34.  
REPORT

Gordon Road Station.

Date April 18, 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY.
No. D 5729/2
Date 17/4/34

Subject (in full) Meeting held under auspices of "New Life Movement Association of Greater Shanghai" in the Zee Garden, 168 Connaught Road.

Made by D.S.I. Rhind

Forwarded by

*See also Impf.*

Sir,

An undated letter was received by the Officer i/c. of Gordon Road Station on the 14/4/34 from the "New Life Movement Association of Greater Shanghai" intimating that a meeting was to be held under its auspices in the Zee Garden 168 Connaught Road on the morning of 15/4/34 and requesting the services of two policemen for the purpose of keeping order among the attendance.

*Special Branch informed in advance*

Two C.P.C.s were posted on the roadway outside the Garden with instructions to regulate traffic while C.D.S. 173 was deputed to attend the meeting so as to note all features and make report thereon. He states that the proceedings were formally opened at 11 a.m. by one Tsong Ping (許平), a teacher of the Ping Ming Primary School who presided.

*Special Branch 16/4/34 W.H.*

It was attended by over 200 persons comprising students and teachers of the undernamed schools:-

Lih Zung Primary School, Bai Tsao Primary School, Voo Song Primary School, Ping Ming Primary School and Fu Tan "Practical Middle School.

Owing to the non-attendance of a representative from the Shanghai Kuomintang Headquarters for reasons which have not been ascertained, no formal speech was delivered and those who addressed the meeting made very brief speeches in which they made no radical statements but confined themselves to the elementary principles of the "New Life Movement".

*51/12*

In the afternoon, the attendance was entertained by theatrical performances and dances in which students participated. This function terminated at 5 p.m.

*See also*

Copy to Special Branch with letter from "New Life Movement" attached for information.

Requesting the service of  
two policemen to keep order at  
the Zee's Garden, Connaught Rd.  
at 9 a.m. to-morrow, as we are  
going to hold a meeting there  
by that time.

New Life Movement <sup>association</sup> ~~Society~~  
of Greater Shanghai,  
(West Branch)

C.S. 1173

Post 1616 of Highway  
for regulating traffic.

Copy  
Encl.

MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. S. REGISTRY

5729  
31 5 35

## BOYCOTT OVER NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

Wenchow Authorities Seize  
Foreign Products

### EFFORTS TO ERADICATE SMOKING HABIT

The strict adherence by the Chinese authorities of Wenchow, a city in the south of Chekiang Province, on the Wukiang, to the principles of the New Life Movement is causing a boycott of foreign goods, it was learned in Shanghai yesterday. Foreign tobacco firms, and the Yee Tsong Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd. (formerly the B.A.T.) in particular, are chiefly concerned, though it is understood other foreign firms also have been hit. One of the principles of the New Life Movement is to eradicate the smoking habit and, apparently, the Wenchow authorities are so enthusiastic to back the movement that no tobacco is allowed to be imported.

About the middle of this month, the Wenchow authorities seized some 40 cases of Ruby Queen cigarettes, and it was then felt the movement might be an anti-foreign boycott. The "North-China Daily News" learned yesterday, from inquiries made at the American Consulate, that an American tobacco firm, the Tobacco Products Corporation (China), Ltd., also was affected, but not to the same extent as the British company. American trade in Wenchow, it was stated, had fallen off by some 75 per cent. during the last few years.

The present trouble was put down to the over-enthusiasm of the city officials in following the letter of the New Life Movement. The opinion was expressed that better communications between Wenchow and Hangchow, either by road or sea, quickly would get over difficulties between Chinese and foreigners which have arisen in Wenchow on more than one occasion.

At the Japanese Consulate, little of the present deadlock was known. Japanese interests in Wenchow, it was stated, ceased two years ago, when, owing to a vigorous anti-Japanese movement, all Japanese inhabitants were forced to evacuate. Quite recently, however, some Japanese goods consigned to a Chinese merchant were not allowed to be landed. The view was expressed that, in the near future, a Japanese consul would visit Wenchow in the hope of successfully closing negotiations to allow Japanese to return again.

File  
H.C.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 5729

Date 5-1-35

### WENCHOW BOYCOTT SAID ANTI-FOREIGN UNDER A DISGUISE

1,750,000 Cigarettes Seized  
and Burnt by Chinese

#### NEW LIFE MOVEMENT USED AS A MASK

The New Life Movement is providing a mask behind which a group of anti-foreign boycotters are working. Such is the true state of affairs existing in Wenchow at the moment, it was learnt in Shanghai yesterday, from reliable authority.

Cigarettes made by Chinese firms have been allowed in to Wenchow without let or hindrance. It is only cigarettes of foreign manufacture with which interference has occurred.

The Chinese organization actively concerned in the boycott is the Yungkia (Wenchow) Cigarette & Money Exchange Shops Association, while another is the New Life Movement Promotion Society, though apparently, the principals of the latter are used as a cat's paw by the former.

#### 1,750,000 Cigarettes Burnt

On May 18 the former association seized 30 large cases and 26 small cases of Ruby Queen cigarettes, amounting in all to 1,750,000 cigarettes on arrival in Wenchow. The seizure was made in the morning and, it is understood, these goods were burnt about 15 li from the city at about noon on the same day.

The local tax officials, whose duty it was to see that the goods were properly stamped, protested against the seizure and demanded to see the goods but were not allowed to carry out their duty.

A protest was immediately made to the Magistrate and the Public Safety Bureau by the local dealer of the Yee Tsoong Distributors Ltd. (formerly the B.A.T.) but nothing was done until 5 p.m., when the Chief of the Police sent twelve policemen to the place of seizure but by then the perpetrators of the outrage could not be found.

Mr. E. W. Jeffrey, British Vice-Consul, leaves for Wenchow to-day to investigate the matter.

116  
W. J.

Form No. 3  
G. 100-1-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 11122-22/36

West Hongkew Station

REPORT

Date 19th February 1936  
20 29 36

Subject (in full) Meeting of the New Life Movement.

Made by D.S.I. Shields Forwarded by [Signature]

Sir,

C.D.S. 508 reports that between 9.15 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. 19/2/36 some 2,000 persons from the local public organizations, held a meeting in commemoration of the second anniversary of the inauguration of the Shanghai Municipality New Life Movement in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Szechow Road, Kr. Tsang Zsu Yoong (張壽鏞) presided and gave a lecture relating to the New Life Movement.

8 Chinese detectives and about 30 Chinese Policemen of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau all unarmed were in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building.

Mayor Wu Teh-shen attended.

No untoward incident occurred.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]  
D. S. I.

D.D.C. "C" Div.

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

24 20/2/36  
14.

[Signature]  
20 FEB 1936



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 62/37.

S. E. REGIS

West Hongkew Station, 5729

Date 19th February 1937.

REPORT

Subject Meeting held by the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement

Acceleration Association.

Made by D.S.I. Shields

Forwarded by

Left 800000.

Sir,

C.D.S. 133 reports that between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. 19/2/37 the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association held a meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road in commemoration of the 3rd anniversary of the inauguration of the New Life Movement.

About 450 representatives from the various local public bodies attended.

30 policemen (unarmed) in uniform and plain clothes and the band of the S.C.I.P.S. attended.

Mr. Tsang Zou Young (張壽鏞) presided.

No untoward incident occurred.

INTELLIGENCE  
REPORT

Feb 20  
1937

S.I.  
SAR

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. Shields

D. S. I.

D.D.O. "G" Div.

Officer i/c,

Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Mis. File No. 599736.

REPORT

Central Station, **REGISTRY**  
D. 7529  
Date. Sept. 19th, 1936 36

Subject. Anti-Japanese pamphlet found on Suanse road.

Made by S. I. Moir

Forwarded by

*Chapt. C. Bishop*  
Officer in charge

Sir,

I beg to report that at 2.40 a.m. 19-9-36, P.S. Sevenoakes brought to the station an Anti-Japanese pamphlet which he had found at 11.30 p.m. 18-9-36, placed in the iron frame of an electric pole on Suanse road near Ningpo road.

The pamphlet which is written in the form of a Chinese song refers to the Japanese aggression in China, and also urges the people to oppose Japanese imperialism.

A search of the vicinity failed to reveal any further pamphlets of a similar nature.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*R. Moir*

Sub-inspector

D. O. "A"

*SI*  
*Moir*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc File No. 599/36.

Central Station,

REPORT

Date Sept. 19th, 1936.

Subject Anti-Japanese pamphlet found on Shanse Road.

Made by S. J. Moir

Forwarded by C. I. Bishop

Sir,

I beg to report that at 2.45 a.m. 19-9-36, P.S. Sevenoakes brought to the Station an Anti-Japanese pamphlet which he had found at 11.30 p.m. 18-9-36, placed in the iron frame of an electric pole on Shanse Road near Ningso Road.

The pamphlet which is written in the form of a Chinese song refers to the Japanese aggression in China, and also urges the people to oppose Japanese Imperialism.

A search of the vicinity failed to reveal any further pamphlets of a similar nature.

I am, Sir,

Yours obedient servant,

R. Moir

S.I.

D. O. "A".

1376/36.

"A"  
Central  
18/9/36.

3 & Final.

Offences  
against public order.

Judgment in this case was given in the Summery Court  
(South) by Judge Tseu on the morning of 17/9/36.

Decision:- "Not Guilty".

Final report forwarded for approval and classification.

(Sd.) D.S. 26 Harvey.

(Sd.) D.I. A. Telfer.

(Copy to Special Branch).

LDL

6. 40M-9.35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5729

S.I. Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 25, 1936.

Subject Sale of books bearing on the New Life Movement

Made by D.P.S. Mackay

Forwarded by

PA Everett S.I.

On the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch, D.P.S. Mackay and D.I. Pan Lien-pih interviewed Mr. T. Hoggarth of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., 60 Hongkong Road, at 12 noon to-day.

Mr. Hoggarth stated that at about 10.30 a.m. to-day two male Chinese, Charles C. Kao and George Y. Tu called on him at his office. Tu explained that they were selling books to raise funds for the New Life Movement, and produced a receipt book in which Mr. Hoggarth saw that the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Company had purchased 50 books and Arnhold & Company one hundred. Mr. Hoggarth was persuaded to purchase twenty of these books, for which he paid \$20 cash, to be told later by one of his clerks that the books could be bought much more cheaply and that profits from the sale of these books did not go to the New Life Movement Funda, but to the printers and publishers of the book.

Mr. Hoggarth described the men as follows, and stated that both he and his clerk could identify them:-

George Y. Tu :- Of short build, wearing foreign style dress with an overcoat. He spoke English very well, was about 30 years of age, sharp featured, with tobacco-stained fingers and dirty finger nails.  
Charles C. Kao:- Tall, wearing foreign style dress with an overcoat. He did not speak during the interview and carried a despatch case.

A copy of the book was obtained from Mr. Hoggarth and is attached hereto, together with a receipt and translation, Charles S. Kao's visiting card, an interview form completed by either Kao or Tu and a specimen of the paper in which the books were

FILE  
32

FM  
G. 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

-2-

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

wrapped. The book, entitled "Knowledge on New Life"  
(新生活須知), printed by the Wen Hwa Art & Book Store  
(文華美術圖書公司), 380 Foochow Road, is mentioned in Special  
Branch report D.5729 dated May 7, 1935, in which the price  
is stated as \$1 per copy, with 10% discount for cash. The  
price of the book is also stated as \$1 on the frontispiece.

DBR.  
25/5/36

*D. P. S.*  
D. P. S.

Officer i/o Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 402/36

S. I. H. 23

West Hongkew Station 5729

REPORT

Date 5th November 1936

Subject Lecture Classes on the New Life Movement held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building.

Made by D.S.I. Shields

Forwarded by Insp. E. C. Lee

Sir,

C.D.S. 133 reports that between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. 5/11/36 some 134 persons and representatives of the various public bodies attended the Shanghai Municipality New Life Movement lecture classes in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road where they are being taught by Mr. Tsang Zou Yang (張孝鏞) with a view to their giving lectures on the subject of the New Life Movement to the public in two months time.

No untoward incident occurred.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. S. I.

D.D.O. - C. Div.

Officer i/c,

Special Branch.

S. I.  
J. C.  
6/11/36  
2/11.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 403/36  
(3)

REPORT

West Hongkew Station 5729

Date 5th November 1936

Subject Lecture Classes on the New Life Movement held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building.

Made by D.S.I. Shields

Forwarded by Snapt EDCwa

Sir,

C.D.S. 133 reports that between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. 5/11/36 some 134 persons and representatives of the various public bodies attended the Shanghai Municipality New Life Movement lecture classes in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road where they are being taught by Mr. Tsang Zen Yong (張尊鏞) with a view to their giving lectures on the subject of the New Life Movement to the public in two months time.

No untoward incident occurred.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. S. I.

D.D.C. "C" Div.

Officer i/c,

Special Branch.

S. I.  
88K

Sealed  
6/11/36  
2/11



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 403/36  
CHINA MUNICIPAL POLICE (2)

REPORT

West Hongkew REGISTRY

Date 3rd November 1936

Subject Lecture Classes on the New Life Movement held in the Chinese Chamber  
Of Commerce Building.

Made by D.S.I. Shields

Forwarded by Supt. P. S. Eva

Sir,

C.D.S. 133 reports that between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. 3/11/36  
some 146 persons and representatives of the various public bodies  
attended the Shanghai Municipality New Life Movement lecture  
classes in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow  
Road where they are being taught by Mr. Tseu Yong Nung (周 彦能)  
with a view to them giving lectures on the subject of the New Life  
Movement to the public in two months time.

No untoward incident occurred.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. S. I.

D.D.O. \*C\* Div.

Officer i/c,

Special Branch.

S.I.  
S.I.2

Chen 4/11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. Misc. 403/36

S. P. REGISTRY  
West Hongkong  
Division, 5729

REPORT

Date 2nd November 1936

Subject The Inauguration of the Shanghai Municipality New Life Movement for the Studying of Lectures.

Made by D.S.I. Shields Forwarded by Supt. P. S. P. S.

Sir,

C.D.S. 133 reports that between 2 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. 2/11/36, some 160 persons and representatives of the various public bodies held a meeting for the inauguration of the Shanghai Municipality New Life Movement for the studying of lectures in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road with a view of giving lectures on the subject of the New Life Movement to the public.

Mr. Pan Kong Tsem (潘公展) chief of the Bureau of Education presided.

No untoward incident occurred.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. S. I.

D.D.O. "C" Div.

Officer i/c,

Special Branch.

S1  
812  
2/11/36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5739  
16 9-36

S.1, Special Branch ~~Section~~

REPORT

Date Sept. 16, 19 36.

Subject New Life Movement Acceleration Association solicits views from  
hotel waiters on the abolition of the practice of tipping.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-yen Forwarded by *Mr. Nixon D.S.*

Between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. September 15, the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association convened a meeting of representatives of hotel waiters in its office at Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi. Fourteen waiters of local hotels including the New World, Far Eastern and Great China Hotels, were present. Chiang Hou (姜 侯), a committee member of the Association, presided and requested the delegates to submit their views regarding the proposed abolition of the practice of tipping. After explaining the difficulties which would be experienced by waiters following the abolition of the practice, the waiters held the opinion that conditions in Shanghai were different from those in inland places and that the abolition should not be enforced in Shanghai for the time being.

*Kao Yen-yen*  
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Chen 144*

*file*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
S. B. REC

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 5, 1936.

Subject..... Hotel Employees' Union supports the scheme of the New Life

Movement Acceleration Association to abolish tipping.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by *M. K. Kuo* D.S.

On September 4, the Hotel Employees' (Waiters') Union, 1 Ts An Li, Leo Kiang Yuan Road, Nantao, wrote a petition to the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association in support of the scheme to abolish the practice of tipping, and endorsing the suggestions that wages should be paid to waiters, the stipulated 10% tip should be divided between the management and the waiters, and the guarantee money deposited with the management should be safeguarded.

*Kao Yen-ken*

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 1, 1936

Subject New Life Movement Acceleration Association convenes meeting  
to discuss the abolition of the practice of tipping.  
Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by *Chen Hsueh P. P.*

The Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association convened a meeting of representatives of the Restaurant Owners' Association, Hotel Owners' Association, Hotel Employees' Union and the Hire Car Chauffeurs' Union, in its office in the former Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi, between 10.30 a.m. and 12.15 p.m. on August 31. Chiang Hou (姜侯), a committee member of the local Kuomintang Headquarters and the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, presided.

A discussion was held on the enforcement of the regulations governing the abolition of the practice of tipping. A number of those present, however, submitted suggestions and objections regarding these regulations. Chiang Hou, the Chairman, finally promised to refer their suggestions (including one that the date of enforcement (September 15) should be postponed), to the Committee of the Association for consideration.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*288*  
*119*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. GSTR

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 28, 1936.

Subject Restaurant Owners' Association and the abolition of the practice of tipping.

Made by P.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by *Gilmore H.P.*

Eleven committee members of the Restaurant Owners' Association held a meeting in their office, Lane 139, 12 Lloyd Road, between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. August 27, and decided to write to the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, explaining that its measures governing the abolition of the practice of tipping is not practicable for the restaurant trade.

*Kao Yen-ken*

P. S. I.

D. C. (Crime & Special Branches).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. I. Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 24, 1936.

Subject. Hotel Owners' Association - meeting

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

Forwarded by

*Chao ASG*

One hundred and twenty members of the Hotel Owners' Association, 85 Race Course Road, held a meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, between 3.50 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. August 23. Chen Wei Dah (陈维达), representing the New World Hotel, 1 Bubbling Well Road, presided. A discussion was held on the decision of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association not to allow hotel employees to accept gratuities other than the stipulated 10% commission with effect from September 15.

A full translation of the regulations of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association in connection with the abolition of the practice of tipping is attached herewith.

At the conclusion of the meeting, it was decided to address petitions to the Shanghai City Government, the local Kuomintang and the Bureau of Social Affairs explaining that the scheme was not practicable for the hotel trade. Nine persons were also appointed to approach the New Life Movement Acceleration Association and explain the difficulty in carrying out its regulations in the hotel trade.

*Kao Yen-ken*  
D. S. I.

D.C. (Crime & Special Branches)



Translation of the regulations governing the abolition  
of the practice of tipping, fixed by the New Life  
Movement Acceleration Association.

---

- 1) The practice of giving extra tips to waiters or waitresses will be formally abolished as from September 15 this year.
- 2) All waiters and waitresses are to be given a fixed amount of wages to be decided upon between the employers and employees on the basis of the standard drawn up by the New Life Movement Acceleration Committee. The Shanghai City Government should be notified of this decision before the end of this month.
- 3) The 10% tip usually added to the bill should be given entirely to the employees.
- 4) Employers are not allowed to demand or collect heavy cash deposits from their employees. Such deposits are to be replaced by shop guarantees. Deposits already collected should be replaced by shop guarantees or be deposited in reliable banks.
- 5) Henceforth, waiters or waitresses are strictly forbidden to demand extra tips from customers. Customers or any third party may report such demands to the police or to this Committee and suitable punishment will be imposed.
- 6) Hereafter, customers should refrain from giving extra tips to waiters or waitresses. Public officers who violate this order will be punished by the authorities with which they are employed.
- 7) If a customer voluntarily gives a tip despite the plea of the waiters or waitresses not to do so, such tip should be handed to the accountant of the shop concerned to be remitted to the National Aviation Association as aviation contributions. Should the employer or the employees misappropriate such tips, they will be severely dealt with.
- 8) The Shanghai City Government will request the authorities of the two Foreign Settlements to enforce this prohibition, and will request the Chinese Ratepayers Association and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for co-operation.
- 9) Employers are not allowed to raise the price of their goods after the enforcement of these regulations.
- 10) These regulations will be promulgated by the Shanghai City Government for enforcement.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. Misc. 295/36

West Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date August 23rd, 1936

Subject Hotel and Lodging House Owners held a meeting in the Chinese  
Chamber of Commerce.

Made by D.S.I. Shields

Forwarded by *Supt. P.W. Egan*

Sir,

C.D.S. 133 reports between 3 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. 23-8-36  
members of the local hotel and lodging house owners held a  
meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road.

Mr. Sung Tsiar King (孙志清) presided.

During the meeting they discussed the suggestions of the  
New Life Movement Association regarding the abolishment of  
extra tips to waiters to be effected from 15-9-36, but no  
resolution was reached.

No untoward incident occurred.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*J. Shields*  
D.S.I.

D.D.C. 'C' Division.

Officer i/c.

Special Branch.

*11/11  
JR  
34/1*

August 28, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

THE STRIKE OF WORKERS OF MAYAR NO. 2 SILK MILL

To support their demand for an increase of \$0.01 for every metre of silk woven and for the abolition of the grading system, the 250 workers of both sexes of the Mayar No. 2 Silk Mill, No. 619 Chiao-tung Road, Chapei, and the hands of the No. 9 Silk Mill, Route de Zikawei, went on a joint strike at 3 p.m. August 25. (On the advice of the management, the strikers of the No. 9 Mill resumed work at 1 p.m. August 26.)

On the evening of August 26, the labour contractor of No. 2 Mill informed the representatives of the workers that he was willing to abolish the customary discount of 10% of their full wages. This was accepted by the strikers.

The entire body of workers held a meeting at 8 a.m. yesterday to discuss the abolition of the grading system.

At 3 p.m. yesterday the General Labour Union appointed an official to make an investigation into the strikes.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

THE THEFT OF PISTOLS FROM NANTAO DISTRICT COURT

In connection with the larceny of 20 pistols and a radio receiver from the Nantao District Court on May 9, 1936, the Yulin Road Police Station has arrested a man named Wong Siao Ah Yu (1772) and a woman named Wong Sze Sz (1772) while 12 pistols were recovered. After their extradition to the Bureau of Public Safety, the prisoners confessed that Chen Ah San (1772), a dismissed Court coolie, had conspired with them to steal the pistols.

The trial of the two accused was concluded yesterday when Wong Siao Ah Yu was sentenced to 4 years and 6 months, and Wong Sze Sz to 1 year imprisonment.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE ABOLITION OF THE PRACTICE OF TIPPING

With a view to discussing the abolition of the practice of tipping as required by the New Life Movement Acceleration Committee, the local Restaurants Owners Association yesterday afternoon held a meeting at its office at which the following resolutions were passed:-

(1) That, in connection with the regulations governing the abolition of tipping drawn up by the New Life Movement Acceleration Committee, the Committee be requested to postpone the enforcement of the measure and to reconsider the regulations; that explanation be made to show the difficulty in which restaurants would be placed by the enforcement of these regulations; that separate measures be drawn for each trade.

*Alvin...  
45...  
Robert...  
John...*

3  
August 28, 1936.

Morning Translation.

(2) That the following views be submitted for consideration by the New Life Movement Acceleration Committee:-

- (a) The authorities of Chinese controlled territory and of the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai should enforce the abolition of tipping simultaneously.
- (b) As there is no definite scale of pay for employees of various trades and as in this connection it is not possible for the Committee to fix a standard of wages, the shops should fix the amount of pay for their employees. There is no stipulation in the regulations governing the abolition of tipping that the Committee would fix the scale of wages on behalf of employers.
- (c) At this time of acute business depression, the abolition of tipping would have serious consequences. Furthermore, Article 3 of the regulations seems to be contradictory to Article 3 of the measures promulgated by the General Committee. It has always been the practice of this trade not to demand extra tips from customers, but customers cannot be stopped from giving tips voluntarily. For this reason, Article 3 of the regulations should be amended to read as follows:-

"The employers and the employees should, in accordance with the original practice as adopted by the various trades, come to an arrangement between themselves to deal with the apportioning of the 10% tip usually added to a bill."
- (d) Restaurant employees are not required by their employers to furnish cash security, except in the case of those who are in charge of money. Therefore, the members of this Association should not be treated, in this connection, in the same way as members of other trades.
- (e) Hereafter employees of shops should be strictly forbidden to demand tips from customers; an employee who violates this order will be fined or punished but the employers should not be punished.
- (f) No comments as regards Article 6 of the regulations.
- (g) Article 7 of the regulations is contradictory to Article 5 of the measures of the General Committee. The ruling that tips voluntarily given by customers should be contributed to the National Aviation Association is unfair and goes beyond the abolition of the practice of tipping and should, therefore, be deleted. The article should therefore be amended to read as follows:-

"The regulations governing the abolition of tipping do not apply to those tips which are voluntarily given by customers."
- (h) Pending the conclusion of an arrangement with the authorities of the Foreign Settlements, the enforcement of these regulations should be postponed in order to avoid disputes.
- (i) As the wares sold by restaurants are mostly fresh goods, and as the market prices of such goods fluctuate daily, it is not fair for the Committee to fix a definite scale of charges. Article 9 should therefore be deleted and separate measures should be drawn up for the abolition of tipping in each trade.
- (j) No comments as regards Article 10 of the regulations.

3  
August 25, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE ABOLITION OF THE PRACTICE OF TIPPING

In connection with the proposal of the New Life Movement Acceleration Committee for the abolition of the practice of tipping, the Hotel Owners Association yesterday sent the following petition to the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang Headquarters, the Shanghai City Government, and the Bureau of Social Affairs:-

"The New Life Movement Acceleration Committee has drawn up ten regulations governing the abolition of tipping. A general meeting was held by this Association the other day at which it was decided to comply with the New Life Movement as it tends to promote the moral uplift of the people, but as the abolition of tipping would affect the agreements concluded between the employers and the employees, thereby giving rise to serious disputes, we submit the following points for your kind consideration:-

(1) Hotels nowadays are already suffering from bad business owing to the general trade depression. If the wages of the waiters are to be increased, hotels will not be able to meet expenses. An investigation into the present state of hotel business will reveal that what we say is true.

S!  
Hotel 25/8  
(2) The cash deposits required of employees are used as security and as a safeguard against the money of the employers or the luggage of customers passing through the hands of the employees. Those deposits are returned to the employees when they leave the service. If the cash deposits are replaced with shop securities, not only will the hotel owners be unable to handle cases of irregularity, but their business would become worse.

(3) Despite the bad business of the hotels, the employees have nevertheless been able to earn a modest living. No employees are allowed to demand extra tips from customers. This prohibition has always been in force in all hotels. But should a customer voluntarily offer a tip to a waiter as an encouragement for diligent service, such a matter is, of course, beyond our control.

In view of all this, we request you to take into consideration the hardships of the hotel business and ask the New Life Movement Acceleration Committee to re-consider this question."

D.6. (CRIME)

August 18, 1936.

Afternoon Transaction.



China Times dated August 17 :-

PRACTICE OF TIPPING TO BE BANNED

At a meeting of representatives of various local public bodies held on August 14 by the New Life Movement Promotion Committee, which was attended by delegates from the Shanghai City Government, the Bureau of Public Safety, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Restaurants Owners Association, etc., the following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

- (1) That commencing from September 1 this year the practice of giving tips to waiters be prohibited.
- (2) That the measures governing this prohibition be approved.

It is learned that in accordance with Article 9 of these measures, the Shanghai City Government will request the S.M.C. for its co-operation in enforcing these measures.

Shanghai Kwangtung Pao (telegram from Kwanming, Yunnan):

CONDITIONS IN YUNNAN

A group of 15 persons, including Ogawa and Tanaka, of the Military Affairs Investigation Mission of XI arrived at Kwanming, Yunnan, the other day and requested the authorities to render assistance to their investigations at various places.

According to reliable information, the War Ministry of XI has approved the request of the XI Consul at Kwanming, for the establishment of a special affairs organ in Yunnan. It is understood that this special affairs organ was formally inaugurated at the XI Consulate here on August 7 and will enlarge its activities in the near future so as to extend its aggressive influence to South China.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

CHAIRMAN OF BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE INDICATES APPROVAL OF COLLECTION OF INCOME TAX BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT

The Ministry of Finance has decided to start the collection of income tax from both the Chinese and foreign residents in China in September this year.

In order to retain the attitude of foreign merchants towards this tax, our reporter yesterday called on Mr. Calder-Marshall, Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, who made the following statement :-

"We are paying close attention to the preparations made by the Chinese Government for the collection of an income tax. We are in sympathy with the collection. British subjects in China are in agreement with this principle because we, who live in Chinese territory and receive protection from the Chinese Government,

2.

August 19, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

RESTAURANTS AND THE ABOLITION OF TIPS

The Shanghai Restaurant Owners' Association yesterday issued a circular notice to its members soliciting views on the following four points concerning the practice of giving tips:-

- 1) A circular notice regarding the enforcement of the measures governing the suppression of the practice of accepting tips shall be issued. If the customers voluntarily give tips to waiters, these measures should not be applicable.
- 2) Waiters and staff employees who forcibly demand tips from customers are to be punished. This matter has nothing to do with the shops.
- 3) Shops should draw up measures governing the punishments for the offence of adding 10% to an account as tips. Employers should fix the wages of staff employees and workers and should not allow their employees to ask for tips from customers. If this is not done, the employers will be held to blame.
- 4) As regards the measures governing the suppression of the practice of accepting tips promulgated by the New Life Movement Promotion Committee, separate regulations should be drawn up by each trade, because different trades have different customs. As a rule, members of this Association never demand security or deposits from their employees; therefore their case should not be dealt with like that of other trades.

The circular notice adds that all member shops should submit their written views to the Association within three days.

Erh Dong Jih Pao (兒童日報) publishes the following article contributed by Zung Ching Di (程慶田):

IN WHAT WAY CAN CHILDREN WORK FOR THE SALVATION OF THEIR NATION?

At this time of acute national crisis, children, who are the future masters of the country, should undertake some tasks for the salvation of their country. In my opinion, children should carry out the under-mentioned tasks:-

- 1) They should study hard, so that they can have sufficient knowledge with which to serve their country and the community.
- 2) They should use native goods. Of late batches and batches of smuggled goods have been smuggled into China. Traitorous merchants, who care only for their own interests, have caused an outflow of China's credit. Therefore, they should make every effort to make the people throughout the country use native goods and boycott XX goods. This is the best way to frustrate the economic invasion.
- 3) They must keep fit so as to remove from the Chinese the appellation of "The Sick Man of the East".

I hope you will carry out the above tasks to save your country.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. REGISTRY.

S. 1, Special Branch

## REPORT

Date May 14, 1935.

Subject (in full) Sale of Books bearing on New Life Movement

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

H. Gault cat

The book, purchased by D.C. (Chinese), which is entitled "Knowledge of New Life Movement" was compiled by Mr. Wong, a teacher by profession, of Lane 498, 138 Ward Road, with the assistance of one named Kao Sao-chow (高少舟), whose name appears at the end of the book as publisher, and who has been responsible for advancing money to defray the printing expenses. The "New Life Movement Acceleration Group" (新生活運動促進團), mentioned in the book as the body responsible for the issue of the publication, is a fictitious organization; the only legal organization dealing with this movement is attached to the Field Headquarters of General Chiang and known as the "New Life Movement Acceleration Association" (新生活運動促進會), and the local branch is at Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi. The printing of the book is undertaken by the Hwa Feng Printing Company, 536 Chekiang Road. It is learned that, Mr. Wong has placed four orders with this Company, for a total number of 15,000 copies, and the cost of printing was \$603 for the first 5,000 copies and \$90 for every other 1,000 copies. Of the 15,000 copies ordered, 4,000 copies are still being printed.

As Mr. Wong desires to obtain a profit by paying cash, and his limited capital does not allow him to sell these books to bookshops on credit, they cannot be obtained from local bookstores. Consequently he has enlisted the assistance of his friends, among whom is Mr. Abel Tu, who are offering the book for sale to public organs and other bodies, with the object of securing a large order.

The publication of a work of this kind is not only permitted but encouraged by the Chinese Authorities provided

cc. Chuan  
JCA  
17/5

cc. (S. 1. Branch)  
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MAY 20 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

its contents are in accordance with the tenets of the New Life Movement. Consequently there is no copyright, as any book dealing with the movement, for the most part, contains only speeches or declarations of General Chiang and other Kuomintang officials.

*Sih Tsu Liang*

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

*D.C. (Divis)*

*Kindly see pass to  
Special D.C. (Chinese) and return  
to me.*

*J.K.G.*

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

15 MAY 1935

*File.*

*J.K.G.*

20 MAY 1935



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. B. REGISTRY.No. D 5729  
S.I., S.B. Station 35  
Date May 2, 1935

## REPORT

Subject Sale of Books bearing on the New Life Movement

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

H. Gault C.I.

Four of the local Chinese bookshops are selling books bearing on the "New Life Movement". These books are of different kinds and sold according to the prices fixed by the publishers. The following table shows the names of the shops and other particulars:

Name of Shop and address	Name of the books it publishes and/or sells	Price of the book	Remarks
Chung Hwa Book Co. (中華書局), 221 Honan Rd.	Outline of the New Life Movement (新生活運動綱要)	5 cents	This booklet is edited by the Nanchang Field Headquarters of the Military Committee of the National Government and contains a brief explanation of the object of this movement and the means for its enforcement.
Wen Hwa Art & Book Store (文華美術圖書公司), 380 Foochow Rd.	Knowledge on New Life (新生活須知)	\$1.00 (10% off for cash payment.)	This book, which is published by this Store, embodies the contents of the foregoing book, and gives a detailed explanation on the New Life Movement from various points of view. It also quotes several speeches made by Gen. Chiang and other politicians on this subject.
Sing Sung Ming Book Store (新生命書局), 340 Foochow Rd.	-do-	-do-	
Sung Wuh Book Store (生無書店), Lane 384, No. 4 Foochow Road.	Nineteen books of different kinds belonging to the "New Life Series" published by the Tsung Tsoong Book Store of Nanking.	25 cents each	These books are either edited or written by prominent Kuomintang members including Yih Iso-tsaung (易佐堂), Chief Secretary of the Central Political Council of the National Government.

Retail price  
quoted on  
all of the  
books sold  
1/4.

D.I. (D.I.)  
Information.

7 MAY 1935

D.C. (Special Branch)

Sih Tse-liang  
D. I.

FORM NO. 3  
G. I. 1. 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SHANGHAI 500  
S. O. REC.

S.I., Special Branch *D. 5729*

REPORT

Date *March 8* 19 *37*

Subject New Life Movement Acceleration Association - holds cleanliness competition  
in local schools.

Made by *XX* and Forwarded by *D.S.I. Coyne*

Under the auspices of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association and the Bureau of Social Affairs, a cleanliness competition among local middle and primary schools in the Three Municipalities will be held, commencing on March 8 and terminating on March 14. During this period, representatives of the two organs will visit the schools.

*T. Coyne*

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

*Dis:*

*all D.O's.*

*DOR.*

*8/3.*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. I. Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 23, 1936.

Subject New Life Movement Acceleration Association intends to enforce abolition of the practice of tipping on January 1, 1937.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

Forwarded by

*Chenore H.P.*

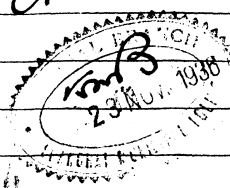
At 10.30 a.m. November 21, the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association convened a meeting of representatives of the Hire Car Chauffeurs' Union, the Hotel Trade Association and the Restaurant Trade Association in its office at Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi. About ten persons were present. Chiang Hou ( ), a committee member of the Shanghai Branch of the new Life Movement Acceleration Association, who presided, informed the attendance of the intention of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association to enforce the abolition of the practice of tipping in Shanghai with effect from January 1, 1937. He instructed that the employers should give adequate wages to the employees so that the latter would not have to depend upon tips received from patrons. Finally he asked those present to report to the Association prior to December 25, 1936, what steps they had taken regarding the abolition of the practice of tipping.

*Kao Yen-ken*

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

*CP.*



*DBR 23/11*

*File DBR 24/11*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5729  
36

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 11, 1936.

Subject "New Life Society" Branch, Route de Siccawei

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

Chenore D.S.

With reference to the attached memorandum of the D.C. (Special branch), enquiries have been made regarding the existence of a branch of the "New Life Society" without result. The Political Section of the French Police and the local Tangpu have also been approached in the matter, but both organs have no knowledge of the existence of such an organization.

It is to be noted however, that on the south bank of the Siccawei Creek, Mantao, directly opposite Route de Siccawei, near Route Ghisi bridge, is situated the Shanghai branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, with its headquarters at present in Manchang. This branch, which came into existence in March, 1934, was originally known as the "Shanghai Municipality Preparatory Committee to Accelerate the new Livelihood movement" which was abolished in July, 1934, in compliance with an order from General Chiang Kai-shek. Since then, this organ in Shanghai has been known as the Shanghai branch of the new Life movement Acceleration Association.

The sole object of this body is to enforce in Shanghai the new Life Movement sponsored by General Chiang Kai-shek and its activities which are limited to this sphere have been enthusiastically supported by local Chinese civil and military authorities as well as the Tangpu and the Chinese community.

DBR.  
11/11

Sih Tse Liang  
D. I.

M. S. Uyehara

D. C. (Special Branch)

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"New Life Society"  
Branch Route de Siccawie  
established about 6 years  
ago.

W.L. de ...  
of the ?



S.I.

DB12 9/11

August 9, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers:-

NEW LIFE MOVEMENT SUPPORTERS TO PRESS FOR ECONOMY IN  
FOOD AND CLOTHING

At a meeting held by the New Life Movement Committee of the Shanghai Western District Lien Yih Association at its offices on Tsingtao Road at 2 p.m. yesterday, the following proposal were discussed:-

- (1) That a "Food and Clothing Economy Movement" be held in order to make the citizens understand the importance of economy in food and clothing.
- (2) That posters containing slogans bearing on the food and clothing economy movement be distributed among the citizens for posting.
- (3) That committeemen be detailed to broadcast through radio stations speeches on the significance of the food and clothing economy movement.
- (4) That officials be despatched to continue the distribution among the various schools of posters, containing slogans bearing on the new life movement as from September 1.
- (5) That the members of this Association and the citizens be notified to pay close attention to the activities of Chinese traitors; that posters containing slogans on the prevention of Chinese traitors be distributed.

5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <b>D</b> 5729
Date _____ / _____ / _____

April 15, 1937.

New Life Movement Acceleration Association -  
issues notice

On April 14, the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Chisi, issued a circular notice to various local public bodies requesting that committees be formed to conduct classes for the illiterate, promote national goods exhibitions and take part in other activities in accordance with the programme of the Association.

D.5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. R. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729
Date 27.1.37

February 27, 1937.

New Life Movement Acceleration Association - to hold a  
cleanliness competition of primary schools

On February 26, the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Chisi, issued a circular notice to various primary schools in Nantao and Chapel, announcing that a competition in cleanliness in the schools would be held between March 8 and March 14.



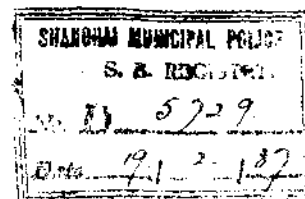
D.5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729.
Date 20 / 2 / 37

February 20, 1937.

3rd Anniversary of the Inauguration of the New Life  
Movement

Under the auspices of the Shanghai New Life Movement Acceleration Association, a general meeting to commemorate the 3rd anniversary of the inauguration of the New Life Movement was held between 10 a.m. and 11.20 a.m. February 19 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, when eight hundred persons attended. During the proceedings paper slips bearing slogans on the New Life Movement and copies of the "Party Voice" Volume III, Issue No.6 published by the local Tangpu containing articles on the movement were distributed among the audience.



February 19, 1937.

orning Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

The New Life Movement Acceleration Association will hold a meeting at the auditorium of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, North Szechow Road, at 10 a.m. to-day to commemorate the third anniversary of the New Life Movement. Representatives of various officials organs, public bodies and schools will attend.

In the afternoon the Association will detail officials in five separate groups to carry out inspections of the New Life Movement at the various officials organs.

To commemorate this grand movement, members of the local Tangpu and the Peace Preservation Corps will undertake manual labour at 2 p.m. to-day. All committeemen, staff employees and coolies of these two organizations will participate in the service. Handbills, embodying a letter to soldiers and comrades in commemoration of the New Life Movement, will be disseminated.

The Shanghai Hsien New Life Movement Acceleration Association will also hold a meeting at the Hsin Hsien Shi Recreation Ground at 9 a.m. to-day to commemorate the anniversary.

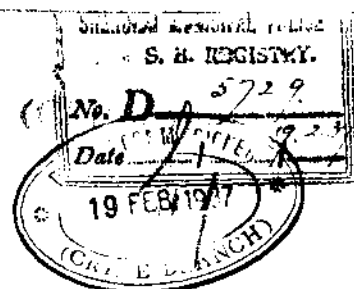
SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....  
INTELLIGENCE REPORT  
Political

February 19, 1937.



Movements of Notables

From Hanking

Arrived at 7 a.m. February 19 :-

Mr. Chang Ting-fan, member of the C.E.C. of the  
Kuomintang.

3rd Anniversary of the inauguration of the New Life  
Movement

In addition to the general meeting convened by the local Tangpu in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, at 10 a.m. February 19, in commemoration of the 3rd Anniversary of the inauguration of the New Life Movement (vide I.R.18/2/37), the 3rd Branch of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, 1081 Jessfield Road, will hold a meeting on a piece of vacant ground, off Brennan Road, at 2 p.m. to-day, February 19, 1937.

Between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. February 19, inspection of various local official organs and schools in Nantao and the City in connection with the New Life Movement will be carried out by four groups under General Tsai Ching-chun, Commissioner of the Bureau of Police, Mr. O.K. Yui, Chief Secretary of the Shanghai City Government, General Yang Hu, Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner, and Mr. Pan Kung-shai, Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs.

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
SPECIAL BRANCH  
.....

Intelligence Report  
Political

February 18, 1937.



Movements of Notables

Mr. Tsung Chung-wei, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang, arrived at Shanghai from Nanking by rail at 7 a.m. February 17.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

Sixteen committee members of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting at 3.30 p.m. February 17 in their office in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, when the following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That the request from 300 casual road construction coolies attached to the P.W.D. Antung Road Depot that their services be retained be referred to the S.M.C.
2. That Ling Kong-hou (林康侯) and twelve others be appointed to make preparations for a memorial service to be held in honour of the late committee member, Hu Feng-ziang (胡凤祥).

Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association - to hold meeting

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting held on February 9, in its office at Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi, the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association will hold a meeting at 10 a.m. February 19 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, in commemoration of the 3rd anniversary of the inauguration of the New Life Movement.

5729

D.5729

OFFICE OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	
No. D	5729
Date	18 / 2 / 37

February 18, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

February 19 being the third anniversary of the New Life Movement, the New Life Movement Acceleration Association will hold a meeting of representatives of various public bodies at the auditorium of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, at 10 a.m. February 19 to commemorate the occasion. General Yang Lu, Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner, Mr. Pan Kung Chai, Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs, and Mr. Chang Shou Yung (張壽鏞) will form the presidium.

The New Life Movement Acceleration Association is forming an inspection group and a labour service group. The purpose of these two groups is to carry out separate inspections of the results achieved by the various official organs and public bodies in the enforcement of the New Life Movement.

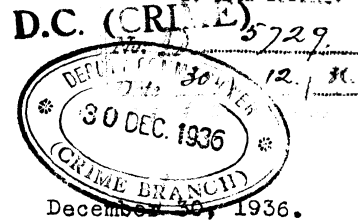
SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political



Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. December 29 :-

Mr. Chen Kia, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Wong Fah-chun, member of the C.E.C. of the  
Kuomintang.

General Yang Hu, Shanghai-Woosung Garrison  
Commissioner.

General Chien Dah-chun, Chief Aide-de-camp to General  
Chiang Kai-shek, and General Chu Shao-liang, Pacification  
Commissioner of Kansu, Ninghsia and Chinghai Provinces,  
detained with General Chiang Kai-shek in Sian between  
December 12 and 25, arrived in Shanghai from Nanking by  
plane at 5.30 p.m. December 29.

New Life Movement Lecturing Class concluded

The New Life Movement Lecturing Class, which was  
inaugurated on November 2, 1936, by the local Kuomintang  
in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow  
Road, (Vide I.R.3/11/36) will be concluded to-day, December  
30. A meeting marking the conclusion will be held at 2 p.m.  
in the Chamber Building, and a dinner party at 5 p.m. in the  
Doong Shing Lur Restaurant, 435 Foochow Road. Approximately  
160 persons are expected to attend.

D.5729

SHANGHAI INLAND POLICE  
S. S. DEPARTMENT

No. D 5729  
Date 16. 12. 36

December 16, 1936.

New Life Movement Acceleration Association - Activities

The Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association convened a meeting of representatives of the Inland Steam Launch Owners' Association, the Bureau of Navigation and the Chung Hwa Seamen's Union in its office, Feng Ling Jao, off Tientsin, at 10 a.m. December 15. Chiang Hou (姜侯), a committee member of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, instructed those present to make necessary arrangements to enforce the New Life Movement among the employees of local steam launch companies.

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S. E. REGIS

B. D. 5729

19 11 36

## Wedding, Funeral Rituals Now Come Under Regulations

In an effort to do away with class funerals, carriers will be limited to eight. Other detailed points are covered in the new regulations that are too numerous to mention. Ceremonies, Municipal Government and its Social Affairs Bureau have formulated a set of new regulations governing wedding and funeral ceremonies in the capital from now on in specific terms. The new regulations will be in conformance with the New Life Movement's aims at thrift and simplicity.

According to the very exacting regulations, ceremonies will in the future be placed in three distinct classes, chiefly differentiated by their varying financial outlays. Gone are the days of six band weddings and funerals with 64 coffin-bearers. No more than two bands, either Chinese or foreign style may be employed for any funeral or wedding in Nanking, but that is not the limit of the regulation. If there are two limited to playing certain tunes for bands, they must both be either Chinese or foreign, no mixture being allowed. The bands are also each type of occasion, meaning that local residents will no longer hear "Over There" played at funerals or "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" at played weddings.

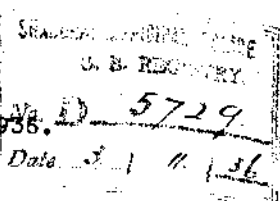
In ceremonies and processions following the old native customs, only seven types of banners and symbolic objects may be carried, very simple compared to the old system which was limited only by the cash spent on the proceedings. The most elaborate coffin must be modestly covered during processions, and only 16 carriers may be employed at the most. For second

*Chu*

*Ref*



November 3, 1936.



-2-

4th Branch of the 2nd Special District Citizens' Federation  
protests against indiscriminate fining of residents

On November 2, the 4th Branch of the 2nd Special District Citizens' Federation sent a letter to the Federation, 132 Rue Eugene Bard, requesting that a protest be lodged with the C.M.F. against the indiscriminate fining of residents by the Public Health Department of the C.M.F.

Notices posted at the Shanghai North Station by the Railway Police

On November 2, the Railway Police posted notices at the Shanghai North Railway Station, stating that an order had been received from the Military Affairs Commission to the effect that any persons found damaging rails, or interfering with the routine of the system were to be sent to the Army Judiciary Department of the Ministry of War for trial.

International Problems Research Committee - removal of office

The office of the International Problems Research Committee was removed from 59 Hongkong Road to Room No.422, 406 Kiangse Road on November 2.

New Life Movement - lecturing class established

A New Life Movement Lecturing Class, established in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, by the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, was inaugurated on November 2 during a meeting held in the Chamber building at 2 p.m. attended by 150 persons.

According to the regulations, the class will accommodate a maximum number of 200 students and will be held between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. daily in the Chamber of Commerce for a period

D.5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. A. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729
Date 27.10.36

October 27, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

The National Herald and other local newspapers:-

THE ABOLITION OF TIPPING

In an interview with a reporter of the Ta Kung News Agency the other day, Mr. Chiang Au (姜豪), Secretary of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, said: "In view of the difficulties attending the abolition of tipping, this Association intends to petition the New Life Movement Federation not to enforce the order in Shanghai for the time being."

D.5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. L. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5729
Date	27/10/36

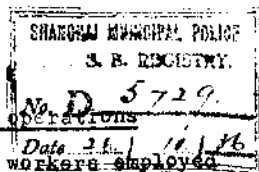
October 27, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

The National Herald and other local newspapers:-

THE ABOLITION OF TIPPING

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Wei Tong Cotton Mill - transient suspension of operations

At 10.30 a.m. Oct. 26, two hundred female workers employed in the Spining Department of the Wei Tong Cotton Mill, 545 Lay Road, walked out to mark their opposition to the introduction of a new system of calculating wages. The management eventually cancelled the decision to introduce the new system, whereupon the employees returned to work in the afternoon of the same day.

Miscellaneous

New Life Movement Acceleration Association - abolition of the practice of tipping postponed

The Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi, reported on October 26 to the Head Office of the Association, that as a result of tours of inspection made at Hangchow and Nanking and owing to the present business depression, the enforcement of the regulations governing the abolition of the practice of tipping in Shanghai has been postponed for the time being.

Price of Rice

The wholesale price of Chinese rice ranges from \$9.30 to \$10.70 per picul this morning and the retail prices quoted by local rice shops are as follows :-

	<u>Chinese Rice</u>	<u>Saigon Rice</u>
Best Quality ...	\$10.80	\$ 9.40
Good " ...	\$10.10	\$ 8.40
Ordinary " ...	\$ 9.40	\$ 7.40

*Kon Bou*  
D. C. (Special Branch).

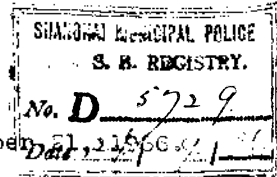
D.5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY	
No. D	5729
Date	26.1.36

September 26, 1936.

New Life Movement Acceleration Association - Propagandists  
to wear identification armbands

On September 25, the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi, issued a circular notice to members of the New Life Movement Labour service Corps that they should wear identification armbands while functioning in the streets or other public places.



September 21, 1936

- 2 -

A meeting will also be held in the office of the Special Kuomintang Delegate for Seamen's Affairs, 14 Tai Zou Li, Lao Chia Road, Nantao.

New Life Movement Acceleration Association - activities

The New Life Movement Acceleration Association with offices in the local Tangpu, Fang Ling Jao, has decided to give a series of lectures bearing on the New Life Movement in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, between 3 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. for a period of two months commencing from October 1, 1936. Local public bodies and educational institutes will be requested to send representatives to attend the meetings.

Chung Hwa National Goods Maintenance Association protests against raising import duties on Chinese goods by Annam

On September 20, the Chung Hwa National Goods Maintenance Association, 50 Kactung Road, Nantao, despatched telegrams to the Executive Yuan, the Ministries of Industry, Finance and Foreign Affairs requesting that a protest be lodged with the authorities in Annam against raising the import duties on Chinese products.

Chinese Native Bankers' Association - to form "Income Tax Research Committee"

At 2.30 p.m. September 19, thirty-five members of the Chinese Native Bankers' Association held a conference in the office of the Association, 276

7

D.5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729.
Date 21.9.36.

September 7, 1936.

New Life Movement Acceleration Association - meeting

Six members of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association held a meeting in the local Tangpu Headquarters Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi, at 9.30 a.m. September 5, and discussed the enforcement of the regulations regarding the abolition of the practice of tipping in Shanghai. The following resolutions were passed:-

1. That the Bureau of Social Affairs be requested to send representatives to Nanking and Hangchow to study the measures for the abolition of the practice of tipping there and afterwards submit a report to the Association.
2. That opinions of the employees and employers in Shanghai regarding the abolition of the practice of tipping be solicited.

D.5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5729
Date	8/1 8-186

August 31, 1936.

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company - cabin  
boys receive training.

Seventy-eight cabin boys employed in the s.s. "Kiang Hwa" of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company will with effect from August 31 receive training in their duties in accordance with the principles of the New Life Movement. The course will cover a period of five weeks.



SHANGHAI CONSUL GENERAL  
S. B. RECTORIAN  
No. D 5729  
Date 5. 9. 36

September 5, 1936.

4 Morning Translation.

The "Tung Nan Wan Pao" published on Sept. 4 a poem entitled "Also in China" contributed by Cha Zai of which the following is an extracts:-

Why should our fellow countrymen be subjected to slaughter by the "dwarf bandits"?  
Are we to remain quiet and allow the "dwarf bandits" to take aggressive acts within our territory  
And let them carry out their Mongolia-Manchuria policy?

Some are fighting at the front,  
Others are loitering in cinemas and dance halls.  
They are Chinese, then why are they indifferent?

Rise and shed our blood together,  
To exterminate the devils of the Three Islands.

Sin Wan Pao (Nanking telegram):

#### THE INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

On September 4 the Ministry of Industry instructed the Shanghai City Government to resume the negotiations over the question of factory inspection in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai. The Ministry pointed out that no amendment should be made to the drafted agreement.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

#### THE ABOLITION OF THE PRACTICE OF TIPPING

In connection with the abolition of the practice of tipping, the Hotel Employees Union has submitted a petition containing the following views to the New Life Movement Acceleration Committee:-

"In Shanghai there are several hundred hotels, the capital of many of which consists of cash securities collected from waiters. Once such a hotel closes, the waiters will find it difficult to secure the return of their deposits. Furthermore, the waiters are not paid a single cent as wages, nor are they entitled to have any share in the 10% tip usually charged to a bill. If they are not allowed to collect extra tips from customers, they will not be able to maintain their livelihood. For this reason, waiters are not to blame for collecting extra tips from customers; it is due to the avarice of the hotel proprietors. It is only fair that such an evil custom should be immediately suppressed and consideration be given to the livelihood of the waiters after the abolition of the practice of tipping and of collecting cash deposits from waiters. We request your Committee to fix a standard scale of wages for the waiters in the employ of the hotels, and to order that waiters be given a share in the 10% tip charged to a bill. In future, should a hotel suspend operations or become bankrupt, the waiters are to be given priority of claim for their wages. We also request you to ask the Bureau of Social Affairs to start a registration of the local hotels with a view to enabling the authorities to secure proper information regarding their capital; this will safeguard the cash securities furnished by the waiters."

D.5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729
Date 1 9 36

September 1, 1936.

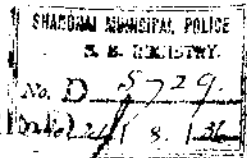
Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

THE ABOLITION OF THE PRACTICE OF TIPPING

In connection with the proposed abolition of the practice of tipping, the local New Life Movement Acceleration Committee held a meeting at 10 a.m. yesterday which was attended by representatives of the Shanghai City Government, the Public Safety Bureau, the Social Affairs Bureau, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Restaurant Owners' Association and the Motor Car Drivers' Union.

After Chiang Hao (姜豪) of the New Life Movement Acceleration Committee had made a report of the measures governing the abolition of tipping, the representatives present expressed their views on the abolition of tipping.



August 24, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Sin wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE ABOLITION OF THE PRACTICE OF TIPPING

At 3 p.m. yesterday, the Hotel Owners Association held a general meeting of representatives at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, to discuss the abolition of tipping. Wang Loong Chang (王龍章), representing the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang Headquarters, Yuan Hung Chun (袁鴻鈞), representing the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and more than 200 persons, representing the Central (中央), the Nanking (南京), the Grand (東方), the Cha Loh (茶祿), the Chang Chow (常州) Hotels (all located in the International Settlement) were present. Chen Yung Ta (陳國達) and two others presided.

The opinion was unanimous that the section of the regulations governing the abolition of tipping which stipulates that no cash deposits are to be collected or demanded from employees and that tips voluntarily given by customers are to be handed over to the National Aviation Association as aviation contributions cannot be supported as it would affect the hotel trade and the livelihood of the employees.

The following resolutions were then passed:-

(1) That the Executive Committee of the Hotel Owners Association submit to the Tangpu, the Shanghai City Government, and the Bureau of Social Affairs a petition containing the general view of this meeting and the hardships of hotel owners.

(2) That Chang Tse Zung (張志誠) and several others be elected as representatives to the New Life Movement Acceleration Committee to make a detailed statement on the hardships of hotel owners.

Ta Mei Wan Pao published the following article on August 23 :-

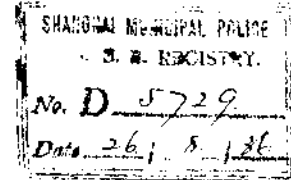
THE REGISTRATION OF CITIZENS - HUT DWELLERS TO TAKE PART

Considering it the duty of all hut dwellers to register themselves as citizens of the Republic, the Hut Dwellers Federation has delegated representatives to the Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation to apply for the registration of hut dwellers.

As a result, Chen Chun Yung (陳椿榮) was appointed by the 39th and 47th branches of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation to distribute, with the assistance of Wang Chi Tai (王其泰) and other executive members of the Hut Dwellers Federation, registration forms among the hut dwellers.

It is learned that most of the hut dwellers have filled in and returned the forms to the two branches of the Citizens Federation.

D.5729



August 26, 1936.

Afternoon translation.

THE ABOLITION OF THE PRACTICE OF TIPPING

The Shanghai New Life Movement Acceleration Committee recently instructed local hotels, restaurants etc. to suppress the collection of tips from customers.

Interviewed by our reporter at the Shing Hwa Lou (杏花楼), Foochow Road, yesterday, Li Mow Zung, a member of the Standing Committee of the Restaurant Owners' Association, made the following statement:- "We should push forward the New Life Movement according to instructions, but the restaurant trade finds it difficult to do so, because the character of our trade is different from that of any other trade. The wages of workers are very small and their living depends upon tips from customers. If the suppression of tips is enforced, the workers will submit demands to the managements for an increase of wages, thereby increasing the burdens of the employers."

July 21, 1936. 7/21/36

- 2 -

of seven provinces and twelve municipalities were present. The conference will continue for four days, and various problems relating to commercial law, and business transactions will be discussed.

#### Labour

##### Dah Chung Yang Rubber Factory - reopens

The Dah Chung Yang Rubber Factory, 241 Ningkuo Road, which closed on April 25, 1936, owing to business depression, reopened this morning, July 21. At present only 23 of the 250 workers are operating.

##### Dah Tah and Dah Tung Steamship Companies - training of cabin boys completed

The 200 cabin boys in the employ of the Dah Tah and Dah Tung Steamship Companies, Nantao Bund, have completed their courses of training in their duties aboard ship and in the principles of the New Life Movement. These courses commenced in December, 1935 (Vide I.R. 11/12/35).

#### Miscellaneous

##### Price of Rice

The wholesale price of Chinese Rice ranges from \$10.10 to \$11.60 per picul this morning and the retail prices quoted by local rice shops are as follows :-

	<u>Best Quality</u>	<u>Good Quality</u>	<u>Ordinary Quality</u>
Chinese Rice :	\$11.70	\$11.00	\$10.20
Saigon Rice :	\$10.80	\$ 9.80	\$ 8.00

##### China National Goods Society - new body formed

A new body called the China National Goods Society (中國國貨救濟社) has recently come into existence with a preparatory office at No.15 Dao Tuh Li, Rue Amiral Bayle. The object of the Society is to promote the sale of native goods. The organizers of the society include the following:

Wong Han-jang (王漢強), member of the Executive Committee of the Chung Hwa National Goods Factory Owners' Federation, Lane 587, 4 Thibet Road.

D.5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. A. REGISTER.
No. D 5729.
Date 6. 7. 36.

July 6, 1936.

Shanghai Women's New Life Movement Acceleration Association  
Meeting

Twenty members of the Shanghai Women's New Life Movement Acceleration Association held a meeting at 4.30 P.M. July 3, in the McTyeire School, 11 Edinburgh Road, C.O.L. Mrs. New Wei-Sung ( 牛惠生夫人 ) presided. The following resolutions were passed:-

1. That a Western District Service Corps consisting of three groups of ten persons each be organized.
2. That 1,000 packets containing towels, tooth-brushes, soap, etc. be distributed by the association among poor residents in the Western District.

D.5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. A. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729.
Date 20/6/36

June 20, 1936.

New Life Movement - local Tangpu forms labour service group

In furtherance of the New Life Movement, the personnel of the local Kuomintang Headquarters, on June 19, formed a New Life Movement Labour Service Group (新生活運動服務團), with Wu Kai Sien (吳開先) and Loh Ching-dz (陸正士), committee members of the Tangpu, as the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY  
S. E. CHAIRMAN  
No. D 5729  
June 13, 1936.

-2-

requesting that a protest be lodged with the C.M.F. against the collection of a \$5 licence fee from the Dah Sing Chong White Wine Factory (大新昌), 41 Yien Chen Fang (鹽成坊), Rue de Pere Froc, on the ground that the factory manufactures white wine on behalf of wine dealers and does no retail business.

Shanghai Municipality Foreign Dye Stuff Dealers' Association  
- meeting

The Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Shanghai Municipality Foreign Dye Stuff Dealers' Association held a meeting at 4 p.m. June 12 in their office, 3 Yi Tuh Li, Rue Porte du Nord, and passed the following resolutions :-

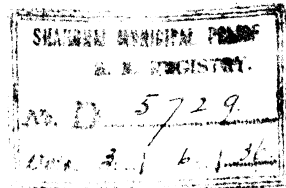
- 1) That a committee to investigate smuggled dye stuffs be appointed and that Lo Zeng-chieh (馬中傑) be invited to draft regulations governing the formation of the committee.
- 2) That an election of new committees of the association be held on June 25 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road.

Formation of Women's New Life Movement Acceleration Association

In furtherance of the New Life Movement, an organization known as the "Women's New Life Movement Acceleration Association" (婦女新生活運動促進會) was inaugurated on June 11, 1936, at a meeting held in the residence of Mayor Wu Teh-chen at 464 Avenue Haig. Some 20 persons attended.

During the proceedings, a committee of 15 members was appointed, with Madame Wu Teh-chen as the Chairman.





June 3, 1936.

- 2 -

150 persons including Mayor Wu Teh-chen, Wong Shiao-lai and Pan Kung-chen, Commissioner of the Bureau of Education, attended.

Wong Shiao-lai made a speech urging those present to support General Chiang Kai-shek and the movement to raise funds for the purchase of aeroplanes.

During the proceedings it was announced that \$11,000 had been contributed by the local Bureau of Public Safety, \$10,000 by the Chinese Bankers' Association and \$100,000 by the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association.

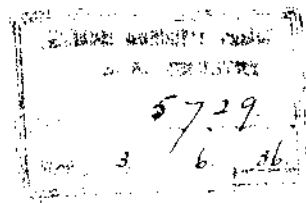
Chinese Newspaper Vendors' Union - members to make contributions to the Aviation Fund

On June 2, the Chinese Newspaper Vendors' Union, 118 Mei Ka Loong, City, circularized its members to the effect that one cent on each newspaper, and a half cent on each mosquito newspaper sold on June 3 and 4 would be collected by the Union, and contributed to the fund for the purchase of aeroplanes to be presented to General Chiang Kai-shek on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

Local Kuomintang orders the formation of New Life Movement Service Groups

On June 2, the local Kuomintang Headquarters issued a circular order to various public organizations in Chinese controlled territory instructing them to organize New Life Movement Service Groups within a period of one month.

D.5729



June 3, 1936.

Local Kuomintang Orders the formation of New Life  
Movement Service Groups

On June 2, the local Kuomintang Headquarters issued a circular order to various public organizations in Chinese controlled territory instructing them to organize New Life Movement Service Groups within a period of one month.

SECRET  
No. 11. 5729  
Date 18. 4. 1946

April 28, 1946.

-2-

New Life Movement Inspection Group - entertains local news reporters

The New Life Movement Inspection Group of the Head Office of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, which arrived in Shanghai on April 18, entertained local news reporters in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny, at 4 p.m. April 27. A total of 40 persons attended. During the function, speeches soliciting the assistance of the reporters to further the New Life Movement were made.

Labour

Kiousin Dock - strike situation

The strike of the 150 workers of the Kiousin Dock, Chi Chang Ka, Nantao, continues this morning, April 28.

At 6.45 a.m. April 27, about seventy strikers in Pootung attempted to prevent strike breakers from boarding launches when proceeding to work, but they were dispersed by members of the Bureau of Public Safety.

At 8 a.m. the same day, another <sup>group</sup> of strikers attempted to picket the dock. The Tungkadoc Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety was informed and a party of police succeeded in dispersing the strikers.

On April 25, Sun Wen-ping (56 x 86), a new foreman received an instruction from the local Tangpu warning him against recruiting new hands to replace the strikers. The foreman handed this order to the manager of the dock, who instructed him to ignore it.

D.5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
RECORDS SECTION
No. D. 5729
Date 20/4/36

April 20, 1936.

New Life Movement Inspection Group - members arrive in Shanghai

Some 50 members of the New Life Movement Inspection Group, attached to the Head Office of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association in Nanchang, arrived in Shanghai from Soochow by rail on the forenoon of April 18. They subsequently proceeded in motor trucks to the Civic Centre, where they are residing. The group is under the leadership of Liu Ziang Ih (劉朝一), the Vice-Chairman.

D.5729

SWITZERLAND
REGISTRY
No. D. 5729
Date (16) 4/16

April 16, 1936.

Afternoon translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers (15-4):-

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

The local New Life Movement Acceleration Committee yesterday received the following letter from its Central Committee:-

"Since the inauguration of our Committee, we have not collected any subscriptions. The different reviews edited by our committee are distributed free of charge. Recently a certain foreign newspaper published a report stating that certain persons were collecting subscriptions in the name of our Committee. We have also learnt that certain persons have been selling reviews of the New Life Movement in the name of our Committee but also the progress of the New Life Movement.

"Whenever a case of this nature occurs you are requested to arrest the persons concerned and hand them over to the local Bureau of Public Safety."

The local New Life Movement Acceleration Committee has transmitted the letter to the Bureau of Public Safety with a request that its subordinates be instructed to be on the alert against the activities of these persons.

D.5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. A. K. 10776

A. 33 5729

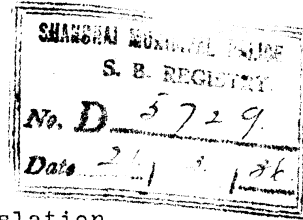
Date 4. 8.

April 7, 1936.

New Life Movement.

Some twenty members of the New Life Movement Service Groups organized by the Police Training Depot of the Bureau of Public Safety functioned on April 6 on Chung Hwa, Wen Miao and Boon Lai Roads, Nantao, advising pedestrians to observe the tenets of the New Life Movement.

D.5729



March 21, 1936.

Morning translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

The New Life Movement persuading groups formed by the various branches of the Public Safety Bureau were yesterday morning ordered to hold a wall-cleaning and sweeping movement.

Yesterday our reporter made an inspection in Nantao and Chapei and noticed members of the groups being busily engaged in sweeping away fruit skins and other refuse matters on the streets and removing posters from walls and poles.

SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & B. MARINE CO.  
No. D 5729  
Date 21/2/36

February 21, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao publishes the following telegram from Nanking :-

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT IS ALSO A NATIONAL SALVATION MOVEMENT.

At 3 p.m. February 20, the Central Propaganda Department of the Kuomintang Headquarters entertained 60 newspapermen.

Faung Dzu (方治), who presided, made the following report:- "A section of the public has attempted to utilize the enthusiastic patriotism of the people to further their intrigues. Lest these people should fall into their trap, this Department on February 11 issued an open letter addressed to the public exposing the plots of the wicked elements. This Department deeply appreciates the co-operation rendered by the newspapers in this respect.

"At present, the national crisis has become aggravated. The task of saving the nation cannot be accomplished in one day and depends mainly on the united efforts of all grades of people. We must pay attention to two points :- (1) the suppression of the remnants of the Red bandits, and (2) an effective struggle against anything that is liable to lower our spirit of national salvation.

"The open letter issued by this Department is to warn the people to work under the direction of the Party and the government. According to investigations made by this Department, a number of patriotic public bodies are supporting the points mentioned in the open letter and have carried out a strict examination of the members within their own ranks. Some of these public bodies have even dissolved themselves after they had found out that certain reactionary elements had joined their ranks. Nevertheless, there are still a few organizations which are continuing their subversive activities and it is hoped that it will not end in their own destruction. This Department sincerely counts on the press for propaganda and to publish this advice.

"At the commencement of the third year of the New Life Movement, General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the Executive Yuan, outlined the future aims and tasks of this movement. His instructions should be fully and strictly observed by those engaged in national salvation work. The aim of the New Life Movement is to revive the nation, in other words, it is a national salvation movement."

Shun Pao publishes the following brief comment :-

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN SOVIET RUSSIA AND JAPAN

According to recent telegraphic reports, the relations between Soviet Russia and Japan have become increasingly tense and a war between the two countries seems imminent. According to the French press, all these reports are fabrications. The French press also says that since February 12 no fresh conflicts have occurred on the borders of Mongolia and the puppet state of "Manchukuo".



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL CHINA	
B. RECORDS	
No. E	5729
Date	19, 2, 36

February 19, 1936.

Morning translation.

China Evening News and other local newspapers:

ANNIVERSARY OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

February 19 being the Second Anniversary of the inauguration of the New Life Movement, the SHanghai Municipality New Life Movement Acceleration Association will hold a meeting at 10 a.m. on that day in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, to Celebrate the occasion. Mayor Wu Te Chen will preside over the proceedings. Local official organizations, public bodies and schools have been notified to send representatives to attend the meeting.

On the afternoon of February 19, General Yang Fu, Chief of the Peace Preservation Corps, General Tsai Ching Chun, Commissioner of the Public Safety Bureau, and Loh Ching Sz, Judge of the Military Court of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, who are all members of the Shanghai Municipality New Life Movement Acceleration Association, will inspect local organizations in relation to the New Life Movement.

Between 3 and 5 p.m. to-day, Wu Sin Ya, Commissioner of the Social Affairs Bureau, and Pan Kung Chan, Commissioner of the Education Bureau, will broadcast addresses on the New Life Movement through the City Government Broadcasting Station.

D.5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. <b>D</b> 5729
Date 10 / 2 / 36

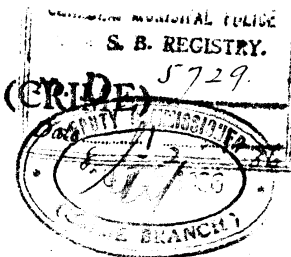
February 10, 1936.

People's Livelihood Improvement Society - new body formed

A new organization known as the "People's Livelihood Improvement Society" (國民生活改進社) was formed recently with an office at 373 Hai Tung Road (海通路), Civic Centre. The object of the Society is to improve the livelihood of the members by means of the principles of the new Life Movement. A drive for members is being launched by the society among the employees of various bureau of the Shanghai City Government.

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

D.C. (CRIDE)



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....  
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

February 8, 1936.

Political

Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 10.50 a.m. February 7 :-

Chen Kung-poh, former Minister of Industry.

Liu Vee-ts, Vice Minister of Industry.

Tseng Zoong-ming, former Vice Minister of Railways.

Arrived at Chenju Station at 7.20 a.m. February 8 :-

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance.

Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan.

Arrived at 7.30 a.m. February 8 :-

Chang Kung-chuan, Minister of Railways.

Tseng Yang-fu, Vice Minister of Railways.

Liu Zeu-heng, Chief of the Health Department of the  
Administrative Yuan.

Chang Tao-fan, Vice Minister of Interior.

Hsu Kai, Vice Minister of Finance.

Fu Jui-ling, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Fu Ping-zang, -do-

Shanghai Municipality New Life Movement Acceleration  
Association - second anniversary of inauguration to  
be commemorated on February 19

257-9  
The committee of the Shanghai Municipality New Life  
Movement Association held a meeting in the office of the  
association at Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi, between  
10 a.m. and 11 a.m. on February 7. Mayor Ju Tich-chen  
presided. A decision was reached that a meeting of

February 8, 1936.

- 2 -

representatives of local bodies be convened at 9 a.m. February 19 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, to commemorate the 2nd Anniversary of the launching of the New Life Movement in Shanghai, and that four groups of members be formed to inspect various Chinese official organs, schools and public places in Chinese controlled territory at 2 p.m. the same day.

Chinese Bar Association - meeting

At 7 p.m. February 6, twenty-three committee members of the Chinese Bar Association held a meeting in their office, 572 Rue Amiral Bayle, and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That representatives be appointed to participate in the welcome to be extended by local public bodies to Mr. Hu Han-min upon his arrival in Shanghai.
2. That five members be appointed to attend the 7th annual meeting of the Federation of Bar Associations to be held on February 18.
3. That the members of the association be notified not to use the name of the association in connection with the national salvation movement.

China Manufacturers' Union of Shanghai - annual meeting

The annual general meeting of the China Manufacturers' Union of Shanghai, 383 Ningpo Road, was held in the New Asia Hotel, 430 Tiendong Road, at 5 p.m. February 7. Approximately two hundred persons attended.

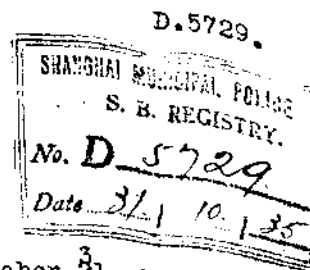
D.5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 5729</u>
Date <u>Dec 1 12.1.35</u>

December 6, 1935.

New Life Movement

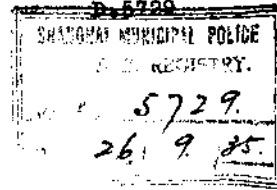
Commencing on December 5, members of the Bureau of Public Safety visited restaurants, teashops and amusement resorts in Nantao and advised the proprietors of these establishments to observe the tenets of the New Life Movement. This procedure will continue for three days.



October <sup>3</sup>1, 1935.

New Life Movement

The New Life Movement Acceleration Association, whose office is in the headquarters of the local Tangpu, Feng Ling Jao, Nantao, has selected the residential area between Wen Hiao Road and Peng Lai Road, City, as a district where the tenets of the New Life Movement will be strictly enforced. It is reported that on October 30 the Chinese Police visited all houses in this locality and informed the residents that they must keep their houses and belongings clean and in good order.



September 26, 1935.

New Life Movement - Mayor Wu Te-chen to issue medals to those who have excelled in propaganda work

On September 25, the Youth's Service Group of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi, issued a notification to its branches in Shanghai stating that the director of the New Life Movement in Shanghai, Mayor Wu Te-chen, would issue medals to diligent and able members.

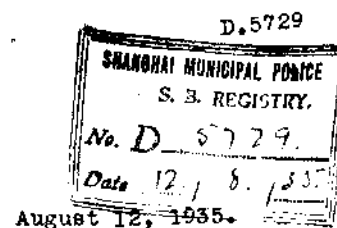
5729.  
23. 9. 35

September 23, 1935.

New Life Movement

The members of the New Life Movement Youth's Service Group are continuing to function on streets in Chinese controlled territory in Shanghai every Sunday. About 200 of them operated in Chapei and Chenju between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. September 22, advising pedestrians and residents to obey the rules of the New Life Movement.





China Merchants Steam Navigation Company - promotion of  
New Life Movement among cabin boys

Between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. August 10, about 30 journalists were entertained to dinner in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny, by the Managing Director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company. During the function, Mr. O.S. Liu, who presided, reported that in compliance with instructions from the New Life Movement Acceleration association, arrangements have been made to promote the movement among the cabin boys of the vessels of the Company and that a "New Life Movement Training Class" of the cabin boys will commence in the near future.

D. 5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. D. REGISTRY  
No. S. B. D. 5729  
Date 19 7 18

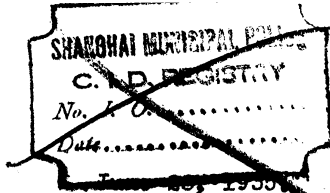
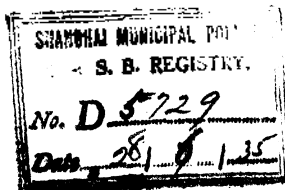
July 19, 1935.

New Life Movement - Activities of Chinese Police members

New Life Movement Persuasion Groups formed by constables of the Bureau of Public Safety Commenced to function in amusement resorts in Nantao on July 18.

They advised visitors to observe the rules of the New Life movement.

There are about 200 members in all attached to these persuasion groups.



Political (3)

Chinese Chamber of Commerce - meeting

Seven members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce held a meeting in their office, North Soochow Road, at 4.15 p.m. June 27, and passed the following resolutions :-

- 1) That in connection with the organization of the Labour and Industry Rehabilitation Committee, four sections be established.
- 2) That fifteen members be appointed to serve on the board of directors of the Commercial Middle School.
- 3) That arrangements be made to establish three evening schools in different parts of Shanghai.

New Life Movement - new regulations for service in hot season

The Youths' Service Group of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association has issued a circular order to its members. The order states that members who remain in Shanghai during the hot season will continue to function on thoroughfares for two hours on Sundays, while those leaving Shanghai are to join the new life movement associations in the places to which they are proceeding, and report their activities to the local association on their return.

Chinese Bar Association - meeting

Fourteen committee members of the Chinese Bar Association convened a meeting in their office, 572 Rue Amiral Bayle, between 7 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. June 27, and passed the following resolutions:-

- 1) That the newly elected committee members of the Association assume office on July 7.

**D.C. (CRIME)**

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

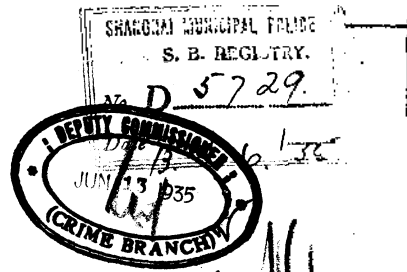
SPECIAL BRANCH

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Intelligence Report

Political

June 13, 1935.



Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 1 p.m. June 12 :-

C.T. Wang, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Departed at 4 p.m. June 12 :-

Wang Kuh-ming, Mayor of Tientsin.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.15 a.m. June 13 :-

H.H. Kung, Minister of Finance.

Hsu Shin-tseh, Vice Minister of Interior

Chu Ming-nyi, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Yang Teh-chao, -do-

New Life Movement - meeting of Youth's Service Group

Twelve members of the 6th Division of the Youth's Service Group of the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association held a meeting in their office at 34 Nan Sing Road, Chapei, between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. June 12. Resolutions relating to the style of uniforms and hours of duty during the summer season were discussed and passed.

Bureau of Public Safety - coolies undergo military training

In addition to the 300 staff employees of the Bureau of Public Safety, who commenced a course of military training on May 14 (Vide I.R. 15/5/35), the coolies of the Bureau, numbering about 50, are also undergoing a similar course. A parade of the coolies will be held between 8 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. every Sunday.

D 5729  
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D 6205  
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CHINA MUNICIPAL BUREAU  
S. H. REC  
No. S. B. D. 5229  
Date 10 6 35  
June 10/11, 1935.

Miscellaneous (6)

Tram service on Boulevard des Deux Republiques  
interrupted following arrest of a driver by New Life  
Movement service men

At 5.10 p.m. on June 9, Driver No.84 of a tram of the Nantao Tramway Company was arrested and taken to the City Temple Branch Bureau of Public Safety by eight members of the Nantao Merchant Volunteer Corps for failing to follow their advice to observe the tenets of the New Life Movement, on Boulevard des Deux Republiques near Le Chateau d'Eau (French Concession side). They also attempted to take into custody the conductor of the same tram but were prevented by C.P.C.57 of the French Police.

This action caused a dislocation of the tram service on this thoroughfare. The driver was later released. Fellow workers, however, were dissatisfied with the action of the members of the Volunteer Corps and refused to start work. The full service was only resumed at 5.45 p.m. June 9, when an inspector of the Nantao Tramway Company promised to take up the matter with the Authorities.

It is also learned that the Chief of the City Temple Branch Bureau of Public Safety expressed dissatisfaction with the illegal functioning on the part of the Volunteer Corps in the French Concession.

Rent Reduction Movement

A reduction of 10% in the rents from June 1 for houses in the Haiphong LI, Haiphong Road, has been granted by the owners, Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient.

CHINA-AMERICAN PRESS
No. G. B. D. 5729
Date 6. 6. 35

June 6, 1935.

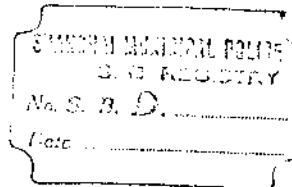
Political (2)

Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road. Some forty-five persons representing official and Party organs as well as various local public bodies were present. Sung Chun-sz (沈均儒), committee member of the Bar Association, presided, and stated that the movement was promoted with a view to protecting the rights of people who sustain losses as a result of unjust prosecutions. Speeches in favour of the movement were delivered by several representatives. The meeting terminated at 5.30 p.m.

D5729  
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New Life Movement - activities of members of the Sinc Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety

Ten parties, each comprised of two Chinese policemen, members of "The New Life Movement Propaganda Corps of the Sinc Branch Bureau of Public Safety" visited Tatung Road, Hong Foong Road, Sing Ming Road, Sinkiang Road and the vicinity between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on June 5. In addition to advising pedestrians not to smoke cigarettes, they removed all hawkers and stalls from thoroughfares.



June 6, 1935.

Labour

Ex-cabin boys of China Navigation Company  
- demand employment

Some thirty ex-cabin boys of the s.s. "Anking" and "Woosung" of the China Navigation Company have appealed to the Chung Hwa Seamen's General Labour Union for assistance in securing employment on the s.s. "Fuling", a new vessel which will be put into commission in the near future. It is learned that negotiations have been conducted by the Union with the Company and that the latter has so far agreed to employ a few of these unemployed hands. The unemployed, however, demand that all of their number be reinstated.

173266. Silk Filatures - reopen

Three silk filatures in Chapei, employing some 1,780 workers, reopened this morning, June 6, thus bringing the total number of concerns operating in Chinese controlled territory up to twenty.

Labour Unions in Nantao oppose dismissal of workers

The Shanghai Dried Goods Shop Workers' Union, 59 Foh Zoen Dz Loong, City, and the Soy Shop Workers' Union, 117 Foh You Road, City, detailed representatives on June 5 to ascertain the number of workers dismissed by shop owners on the occasion of the Dragon Boat Festival (June 5). This action was taken in order to enable the unions to carry out negotiations with the employers for the reinstatement of dismissed workers or the issue of retiring gratuities.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PUBLIC  
No. 1. 2. 3. 5729  
Date 30 5 36  
May 30, 1936.

Political (2)

Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association - meeting

15729  
Nine committee members of the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association held a meeting in their office at Feng Ling Chiao, off Route Ghisi, at a p.m. May 29 and passed the following resolutions :-

- 1) That commendation certificates be issued to those members of service groups who have been working energetically for the Association.
- 2) That the Bureau of Public Utility be urged to attend to the question of unsightly advertisement boards.
- 3) That the Bureau of Public Works be urged to establish more public lavatories in public thoroughfares, in order to prevent nuisances in alleyways and streets.
- 4) That the Shanghai City Government be urged to formulate a set of new rules for the control of stall-keepers.
- 5) That the Bureau of Public Safety be requested to dissuade women from appearing in public bare-footed.
- 6) That the application of the Dah Ming Clockmaker for permission to use the term "New Life Movement" as a trade mark for a new kind of pocket watch be approved.

15728  
China Aviation Society - local Kuomintang endeavours to contribute one machine

With a view to encouraging its members to contribute generously to the aviation fund, the local Kuomintang Headquarters, on May 29, wrote a letter to the office of the Commander of the Membership Canvassing Drive of the China Aviation Society, requesting that an account be kept of contributions made by Kuomintang members, so that one machine may be purchased with these contributions and named the "Shanghai Kuomintang."



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5729
Date	29/4/35

April 29, 1935.

Political (4)

New Life Movement - cadets of Police Training Depot form Service Group

The 300 cadets in the Police Training Depot of the Bureau of Public Safety at the Chien Chwang Guild, Lung-hwa Road, Nantao, have formed a "New Life Movement Service Group". This group, which consists of 27 parties, functioned in the vicinity of the Depot on the afternoon of April 28, and will operate every Sunday. The members of the group advise pedestrians to obey the tenets of the New Life Movement.

Members of the Youths' Service Group of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association also operated in Chinese controlled territory in Shanghai on the afternoon of April 28.

4th Branch Association of 2nd Special District Citizens' Federation - Protest submitted to French Police

The 4th Branch Association of the 2nd Special District Citizens' Federation ~~of the 2nd Special District~~ Citizens' Federation has received a report from the Kao Mier Sung Medicine Shop, 154/6 Rue Lafayette, complaining of the imposition of a fine of \$2 by the French Police for a breach of regulations. The Association sent a letter on April 28 to the French Police protesting against this fine which the Association declared was unreasonable.

# D.C. (-RIME)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political



April 26, 1935  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D-5729  
Date 26, 4, 1935

## Movement of Notables

Chu Ming-nyi, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang, arrived at Shanghai from Nanking at 7.15 a.m. April 26.

Mayor Wu Teh-chen left Shanghai North Station for Soochow at 8 a.m. April 26.

## Communist Propaganda - Prosecutions

Six communist suspects believed to be members of the Trotsky Clique were arrested by the Municipal Police on April 24, on the authority of warrants issued at the instance of the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety.

The arrested persons appeared before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on April 25 when the case was adjourned until April 26.

## New Life Movement - Formation of Youth's Service Group

The Youth's Service Group of the Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Feng Ling Chiao, off Route Ghisi, has formed the following divisions :-

Division	Office	No. of men & parties	Area
1st	1st District Kuomintang Branch, parties. 124 Jao Ka Pang Road, City.	300 in 86	Nantao and Chinese City.
2nd	not yet formed.		
3rd	3rd District Kuomintang Branch, parties. Temple of the Queen of Heaven, N/Honan Road.	120 in 10	Extra-Settlement roads and Jessefield Village.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D

April 26, 1935

Date      /      /     

Political (2)

Division	Office	No. of men & parties	Area
4th	4th District Kuomintang Branch, 43 Tien Doong Li, Tien Doong Road, Chapei.	50 in 5 parties.	Eastern Chapei.
5th	5th District Kuomintang Branch, 215 Police Station Road, Footung.	30 in 10 parties.	Footung.
6th	6th District Kuomintang Branch, 167 Tatung Road, Chapei.	1280 in 128 parties.	Chapei.
7th	7th District Kuomintang Branch, Kiangwan.	30 in 5 parties.	Kiangwan.
8th	8th District Kuomintang Branch, Woosung.	50 in 10 parties.	Woosung.
9th	9th District Kuomintang Branch, Lunghwa Road, next to the Lunghwa Temple.	50 in 10 parties.	Lunghwa.
10th	10th District Kuomintang Branch, 1105 Boo Soong Village.	80 in 7 parties.	Boo Soong Village and vicinity.
11th	11th District Kuomintang Branch, Chinan University, Chenju.	126 in 10 parties.	Chenju.
Total:		2,116 men in 281 parties.	

These parties have been functioning in rotation  
in their respective areas between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. every  
Sunday. Their work is to advise pedestrians to obey the  
rules of the New Life Movement.

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(Continued)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D</u>
Date <u>April 26, 1955</u>

April 26, 1955

Political (3)

Should anyone refuse to listen to their advice, they summon a policeman and request assistance.

The members of the Service Group are either students or Kuomintang members.

Loh Ching-dzu (陸榮廷), committee member of the local Kuomintang, is the Chief and Tsai Ching-chun, the Commissioner of the local Bureau of Public Safety, is Deputy Chief of the Youth's Service Group.

Between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. April 25, thirty members of the 5th Division, assisted by some thirty students of the Chen Dz School (陳氏學校), Pootung, functioned in various streets at Lan Nyl Doo, Pootung. They advised inhabitants in that locality to keep their quarters clean, and posted slogans advocating hygiene.

D5729  
Curtis

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5729
Date	23 / 4 / 35

April 19-23, 1935.

Political (3)

Preparatory Committee for Erection of a Statue in honour of General Chiang Kai-shek.

The Preparatory Committee for the Erection of a Statue in honour of General Chiang Kai-shek, with an office at No. 173 Chuin Ka Shih Road, Chapei, has announced that 82 public bodies and 64 individuals, including Dr. H.H. Kung, Minister of Finance, General Cheng Feh Kwei, ex-commander of the "Ironsides", Dr. John C. Wu, a member of the Legislative Yuan, Dr. Chu Ming-nyi, Chief Secretary to the Executive Yuan, and Yang Teh Chao, representative of General Chen Chi-tang, Commander of the Kwangtung Army, have expressed willingness to contribute towards the erection of the statue.

New Life Movement

Members of "The Youth's Service Group of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association" functioned in Chinese controlled territory in Shanghai between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. on April 21. They advised pedestrians to obey the rules of the New Life Movement.

Under the auspices of the Wu Taeng Road (五塘路) Station of the Sinze Branch Bureau of Public Safety, a meeting of some 280 Chapei residents was held in the An Loh (安樂) Theatre, Wu Taeng Road, Chapei, between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. on April 21, when lectures were given in favour of the New Life Movement.

D5729

April 20, 1935.

2.

Morning Translation

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL CENSORSHIP S. M. REGISTRY. No. <b>D 5729</b> Date <b>20 / 4 / 35</b>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Eastern Times and other local newspapers :-

*Films* CHINESE OFFICIALS ARREST PLAYERS OF BAH HUNG FILM CO.

Upon receipt of a confidential report to the effect that the Bah Hung (白虹) Film Company on Avenue Haig was producing a picture entitled "Si Yu Kee" (四喜臨) which deals with mythology, the Bureau of Education detailed, at about 11 a.m. yesterday, officials to the company to make enquiries with officers of the Special Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety. At 3 p.m. they discovered several naked girls talking and laughing in the Yeh Sz (野葛) Private Cemetery west of the Chaotung University. Upon noticing the officials, the girls attempted to escape, but were stopped by the officials. A camera, costumes and other articles were seized and eight male and female persons were arrested and were later sent to the Bureau of Public Safety pending instructions from the Central Film Censorship Committee.

Sin Wan Pao publishes the following article :-

ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN PUBLIC LAVATORY

There is a public lavatory for men located on Tseng Foong Ka (正風街), end of Si Yu Ching Li (四喜街), East Seward Road off Chaufucong Road. It is larger than the lavatories in other districts. There are over 20 places but there is not a single electric lamp in the lavatory and only a small kerosene lamp is used at night. The lamp is placed on a bench near the door way. When a person goes into the lavatory at night, he cannot see even his own fingers. If you ask the person who sells toilet paper the reason why no electric lamps are installed he will say that as most of the people who use the lavatory do not pay, (that is, they do not buy toilet paper) there is no money to defray the installation of electric lamps.

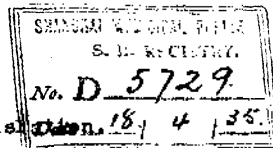
In the lavatory there is a notice which reads "One copper for one sheet of toilet paper. No compulsory sale is permitted". From this, it would appear that it is not the person who looks after the lavatory who has to provide electric lamps. We do not know why the person who looks after this lavatory has not asked the S.M.C. to instal electric lamps.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT

At a conference held at 2 p.m. yesterday by the Section Chiefs of the New Life Movement Service Corps, the following resolutions were passed :-

- 1) That measures be drawn up to suppress Buddhist processions.
- 2) That the Bureau of Public Works be requested to prevent citizens from constructing lofts on drying stages so as to prevent clothes being hung over streets for drying.
- 3) That the Bureau of Public Safety be requested to suppress street stalls for they obstruct traffic.
- 4) That the cinemas be ordered to screen cartoons bearing on the New Life Movement in order to draw the attention of the public to the movement.



April 18, 1935.

Afternoon Trans.

Min Pao (official organ of the Kuomintang) and other local newspapers.

TRANSFER OF CHIEF OF THE JUDICIAL POLICE  
OF THE SHANGHAI DISTRICT COURT

Chen Chung Fong (陳鍾芳), Chief of the Judicial Police of the Procuratorate of the Shanghai District Court at Santao, has been transferred by the Court to another post in the same Court. His present post will be taken over by Chang Shih Ping (張樹平), formerly Chief of the Nyi Zung Branch of the Nanwei Public Safety Bureau and Sectional Chief of the S.H.N. Railway Police.

China Evening News published the following article on 17/4/35.

THE DEPORTATION OF CHINESE FROM JAPAN

Since May, 1934, Japan has been continually deporting Chinese despite protests lodged with the Japanese Government by the Chinese Government. Up to the present about 1,347 Chinese in more than 40 batches have been deported from Japan to Shanghai. To this number must be added 3,000 Chinese expelled from Korea and Formosa last year.

According to these deportees, Japan is, on the one hand, expressing friendship toward China, and, on the other, she is treating Chinese in Japan worse than slaves.

China Evening News published the following article on 17/4/35.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION OVER KIN LEE YUEN WHARF

The Kin Lee Yuen Wharf is the property of the C.M.S.N. Co.. Recently it was found that a certain part of the wharf needed repairs. Not knowing that the French Council has no jurisdiction over the wharf, the Company sent a letter to the Council requesting it to send men to make the necessary repairs. Later when workers were sent by the Company to undertake the repairs, they were stopped by the Council. At present two constables have been posted at the wharf by the French Police. The dispute has been referred by the wharf officers to the C.M.S.N. Company.

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of Gen. Chiang Kai Shek) and other local newspapers:

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT - TRAINING OF POLICEMEN

General Chiang Kai Shek, Chairman of the New Life Movement Acceleration General Association at Nanchang, has issued the following circular telegram to the various New Life Movement Acceleration Associations in the country:-

"The relation between a policeman and the people is very close, consequently the policeman must undergo strict training and have proper education so that he may

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. M. REGISTRY.
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3

April 18, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

15729  
(Confidential)

be able to give proper directions to civilians in his district regarding sanitation etc. in addition to his duty to maintain peace and order. A policeman should pay attention to the following points:-

- 1) Police schools and police training institutes in all provinces or municipalities must observe the Regulations of the New Life Movement so that policemen may act in accordance with rules of the movement. A policeman will then be in a position to advise the public in matters relating to the movement.
- 2) Direction of the public in the observance of the New Life Movement should not be made to depend on written matter only but on actual work as well. For instance, the branches of the Bureau of Public Safety or the sub-stations must, at the beginning of each month, investigate the condition of the residents in their districts in order to ascertain whether the officers and men have been carrying out their duties properly or whether their reports are true.
- 3) Every Sunday morning or evening, sergeants should give instructions to the residents and request them to make improvements in directions where the movement has not been properly observed.
- 4) Branches of the Bureau of Public Safety shall, at the end of each season, submit to the Hsien or the Bureau a report with particulars surrounding the commending or punishment of officers, policemen or residents and the result of their work. At the year end, the Hsien or the Bureau of Public Safety shall submit a report on the above to the superior provincial government or the city government. The provincial government or the city government, upon receipt of this report, will send deputies to conduct an investigation and will decide whether the senior officers, members and policemen are to be commended or punished.
- 5) When carrying out a sanitary inspection every month, the Branches of the Bureau of Public Safety should first look at places where lavatories are located; the drains in front of houses must be put in order.
- 6) Landowners must be instructed to keep huts or old houses in proper order. An inspection must be carried out in December every year.
- 7) The style of huts and the bed rooms, kitchens and lavatories in these huts must be fixed in a proper manner according to circumstances. Public lavatories must be constructed in villages.

"Senior officers of provincial governments, city governments and hsien governments should draw up rules for the enforcement of such matters."

The Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association and the New Life Movement Acceleration Association of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways Administration have instructed their subordinates to comply with the telegram.



D.5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 5729
Date 16. 4. 35

April 16, 1935.

New Life Movement - slogans displayed in Chai Buses

Enamelled plates bearing slogans in favour of the New Life Movement were displayed in buses in Chapei on April 15.

**D.C. (CRIME)**

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

April 15, 1935.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 5729</u>
Date <u>15/ 4/ 35</u>

Political

Movement of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.15 a.m. April 14 :-

Yih Chu-chong, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Yu Fei-pang, Vice Minister of Communications.

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. April 14 :-

Chu Kia-hwa, Minister of Communications.

Yu Yu-jen, President of the Control Yuan.

Chen Tiao-yuan, Chief of the Military Advisory Council.

Tang Yu-jen, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Maeng Zoong-ming, Vice Minister of Railways.

Yih Chu-chong, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Yang Tsh-tsao,

-do-



Feng Ping-men re-elected Land Commissioner for 1935.

Some forty five members of the Chinese Real Estate Owners' Association held a meeting in their office at No. 270 Peking Road, at 6.30 p.m. April 14, and decided to re-elect Feng Ping-men as representative of the Association to serve as Land Commissioner of the S.M.C. of the year 1935.

New Life Movement

Twenty four parties, comprising 360 members of the Youth's Service Group of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association functioned in Chapel and on extra-Settlement roads in the Western District between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. April 14. They advised pedestrians to obey the rules of the New Life Movement.

D5729  
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Morning Translation.

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On April 11, General Chiang Kai Shek, Chairman of the Military Commission, sent a circular order to all the Provincial Governments urging them to encourage the acceleration of the public culture movement in accordance with the principles of the New Life Movement in order to increase the general knowledge of the people for the betterment of their living conditions. The provincials should also be taught to render more assistance to the public services so as to change from their original methods which were lazy, selfish and bad generally.

SUPPRESSION OF SHOPS OFFERING UNRELIABLE CLOTH  
SALES BY BUREAU OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Many local shops have frequently used false and groundless propaganda to deceive their customers under the pretext of holding a cheap sale. As such a deceitful and illegal practice, employed by certain unscrupulous merchants to attract clients not only violates the principles of business transactions but also affects the business of other establishments, the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Shanghai City Government will adopt drastic measures to suppress all such shops so as to prevent them from continuing such evil practices.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Information from the Ministry of Finance of the National Government reveals that Chen Ching Yah (王錦霞) has been elected as representative from the employees to attend the International Labour Conference which is to be held in June this year in Geneva, but the appointment of the representative from the employers has so far not been decided.

### EXTRA SETTLEMENT ROADS QUESTION

It was previously reported that a great improvement had been made regarding negotiations over the question of the Extra Settlement Roads by the Shanghai City Govt. with the Settlement Authorities, but Mr. O.K. Yui, Chief Secretary of the Shanghai City Govt., when interviewed by a reporter of the Central News Agency, stated that no progress had so far been made regarding this question which is still pending.

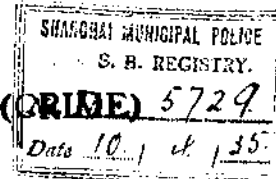
D.5729.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. P. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729
Date 12. 4. 35.

April 12, 1935.

New Life Movement - slogans displayed in Nantao trams  
and buses

Under the auspices of the Shanghai Municipality New Life Movement Acceleration Association, enamelled plates bearing slogans in favour of the New Life Movement were placed in trams and buses in Nantao on April 11.



D.C. (CRIME) 5729

Date 10/1/35

April 10, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao publishes the following article :-

THE ASSAULTING OF CHINESE BY FOREIGNERS.

Recently another case in which a Chinese has been assaulted to death took place in this locality. In this case, an American marine was concerned.

Cases of assault on Chinese by foreigners in China have been of frequent occurrence. It is only quite natural that the Chinese people should exhibit some indignation over the recent case and their action should not be regarded by others as anti-foreign.

Being a Chinese citizen, my sentiments were naturally aroused by the fate of one of my fellow countrymen in meeting such a sad end at the hands of an American marine for no reason whatever. It is one of the aggressive acts perpetrated by foreign imperialists towards the Chinese people. One is not satisfied with the conduct of those persons who style themselves civilized and yet are always cursing others and calling them barbarous. If others are barbarous, then they must be civilized. Is an unreasonable assault the act of a civilized or a barbarous person? If it is the act of a civilized person, then the word "civilization" can have no meaning; if it is the act of a barbarous person, then how is one to explain the fact that such acts have often been perpetrated by civilized people?

This goes to show that certain civilized people who are in the habit of branding others as barbarous are themselves barbarous.

Shun Pao publishes the following telegram from Nanking :-

JAPANESE LEASED LAND IN HANGCHOW.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that the Japanese leased territory at Kung Zung Jao (租界), Hangchow, is not a concession; it is ordinary leased land. The 30 year lease has now expired. At the request of the Japanese Government, a lease of the territory for a further period of 30 years has been granted. The Chekiang Provincial Government and the Hangchow City Government have been notified to this effect.

Min Pao (official organ of the Kuomintang) and other local newspapers :-

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT - GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW LIFE PUBLIC SERVICE CORPS.

The New Life Movement Acceleration General Association at Nanchang has drawn up a set of general principles for the organization of the New Life Public Service Corps and notified the New Life Movement Acceleration Associations in various provinces to carry out these principles.

The following are the general principles for the organization of the New Life Public Service Corps :-

April 10, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

Article 1. In order to increase the effectiveness of the New Life Movement, the New Life Movement Acceleration General Association at Nanchang has ordered people of various walks of life to form Public Service Corps.

Article 2. Military units, gendarmeries, police, teachers, students, officers of the Tangpu, other political and military organs, women and all public bodies in the country may draw up rules and form independent Public Service Corps in accordance with these principles.

Article 3. The organization of a Public Service Corps will take a district or organ or a public body as a unit and the title of the Corps will follow the title of the organ or the public body forming the Corps, such as, the Nanchang Women's New Life Public Service Corps or the Peiping-Hankow Railway Employees & Workers New Life Public Service Corps.

Article 4. All the Public Service Corps are subordinate to the district New Life Movement Acceleration Associations concerned and are subject to the direction of these associations.

Article 5. A Public Service Corps will have a Chief and a Deputy Chief. These posts are to be held by the superior members of the organ or the public body interested, or they may be appointed by the New Life Movement Association of the district or by members of the Corps. Groups and sections may be established under the Corps.

Article 6. The duty of the Public Service Corps should be carried out in connection with the following matters:-

1. Punctuality.
2. Promotion of cultural education among the people.
3. Encouragement of study among workers (such as newspaper vendors, book stall keepers, etc.).
4. Promotion of physical culture.
5. Promotion of mass education.
6. Public hygiene.
7. Promotion of co-operation.
8. Accelerating the adoption of the tipao system (?) in rural districts.
9. Utilization of Waste Matter.
10. Assistance to census taking.
11. Co-operation with Police.
12. Creek Dredging and Embankment Construction.
13. Bridge Building or Road Repairing.
14. Cultivation and Preservation of Forests.
15. Savings and Insurance Promotion Movement.
16. Promoting "Use Native Products" Movement.
17. Assisting the old, the weak, the invalid and the injured.
18. Famine Relief Work and General Assistance.
19. To abstain from Wine and Gambling.
20. Taking part in aviation and Air Defence.
21. Promotion of Science.

Article 7. The members of the corps may energetically carry out any of the movements mentioned above in which they are interested. They may fix a certain season to promote a certain movement suitable to the weather. (for example: Tree Planting and Forest Cultivation in Spring, Public Health in Summer, Co-operation in Autumn, Road Construction, etc. in Winter.)

175720

(Amber)

5

April 10, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

D5729  
Cantile

Article 8. Members of the different Public Service Corps should avail themselves of their leisure after office or school hours to put into practice the public service movement for at least one hour a day.

Article 9. Members of the Public Service Corps should undergo a training course and observe the training regulations and other measures of discipline drawn up by the General Association.

Article 10. Results of the work performed by the various Corps should be forwarded every month to the New Life Movement Acceleration Association of the district concerned.

Article 11. After the organization of Public Service Corps, the New Life Movement Acceleration Association of the district concerned should notify the General Association of the establishment for future reference.

Article 12. These general principles will come into force after they have been approved by the Chairman of this Association.

China Times and other local newspapers :-

MEASURES GOVERNING THE REGISTRATION OF HUT DWELLERS

The Central Government is considering a scheme for the construction of houses for poor people as submitted by the Shanghai City Government.

The Bureau of Public Safety and the Bureau of Social Affairs are now undertaking the registration of the hut dwellers in Gee Mei Road (其美路), in Chapoi and in the Western District of Shanghai, so that when the houses are ready, accommodation will be given to all registered hut dwellers. The two Bureaux have submitted to the Shanghai City Government for approval the following measures governing the registration of hut dwellers:-

- 1) The hut dwellers in the following districts are required to apply for registration :
  - a. In the vicinities of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway and the Shanghai-Nanking Railway lines which lie within the jurisdiction of the Shanghai City Government.
  - b. On Gee Mei Road (其美路).
  - c. In Chapoi.
  - d. In the Western District.
- 2) Procedure of Registration :
  - a. To prepare registration forms.
  - b. The Bureau of Public Safety and the Bureau of Social Affairs to issue a joint circular order instructing hut dwellers to apply for registration.
  - c. The Bureau of Public Safety to instruct its Branches to investigate the following particulars which the hut dwellers have inserted in their registration forms:
    1. Name of the hut dweller.
    2. Age.
    3. Nativity.
    4. Whether the hut had been erected by himself or leased from others.
    5. Number of persons in his family.
    6. What work is his family (male, female and child) doing?

RECEIVED  
S. S. S. S. S.  
No. 2  
Date 1 / 1

April 10, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

7. Monthly income of his family.
8. Monthly expenditure of his family:
  - a. Clothing.
  - b. Food.
  - c. The rent of the hut (if the hut had been erected by himself, what was the cost of the construction and the rate of land rent?)
  - d. Fuel and lamp oil.
  - e. Other expenses.
9. If he is in debt, what is the total amount and the reason for the loan.
10. Educational knowledge.
11. Habits.
12. Is he willing to remove from his hut?
13. Remarks.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. S. REGISTRY.  
No. D 5729  
Date 8-1-35

April 8, 1935.

Political (3)

New Life Movement

D5729  
Eighty-one parties, comprising 1,215 members of the Youths' Service Group of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, functioned in Chapei and on extra-Settlement roads in the Western District between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. on April 7. They advised pedestrians to observe the tenets of the New Life Movement.

Under the auspices of the Tan Ts Wan Section of the Sinza Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety, a meeting of some 150 Chapei residents was convened in the Dah Yang Jao (大陆桥) Theatre, Chapei, between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. April 7. Lectures exhorting the public to observe the principles of the New Life Movement were delivered by Yuan Kai-chi (阮开基), Chief of the Sinza Branch and several other police officers.

According to the Tan Ts Wan Section, similar propaganda meetings will be held in the same venue every Sunday morning.

D. 5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. E. REGISTRY. No. <u>D. 5729</u> Date <u>3. 14. 35</u>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

April 3, 1935.

New Life Movement - Tin Plates bearing Slogans to be used

With a view to extending its influence, the New Life Movement Acceleration Association has prepared a quantity of tin plates bearing slogans relating to the Movement. Official organs and Public bodies may apply for the plates at the office of the Association, Fenling Jao, off Route.

ATOLAI NATIONAL POLICE  
S. B. TREASURY  
D.C. (CHINESE)

2.1.4.185

April 2, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao publishes the following telegram from Kweiyang :-

CHIANG KAI SHEK TO START A NEW MOVEMENT.

In an interview with newspaper reporters on April 1 at Kweiyang, General Chiang Kai Shek made the following statement :-

"To avert the present national crisis and to alleviate the sufferings of the people, there must be a movement to succeed the New Life Movement. This movement is to be called the Movement for the Advancement of National Economics. Its objects will be to promote agriculture, to improve agricultural products, to protect the mining industry, to assist industrial and commercial enterprises, to effect a reconciliation between labour and capital, to construct highways, to develop communications, to stabilize the financial situation, to circulate specie and to promote industry. The first thing to be undertaken by this movement will be the abolition of all exorbitant taxes, reduction of the taxes on exports, enforcement of the new Mining Laws and prohibition of the reckless issuing of banknotes.

"To-day the Government has increased the capital of the Central Bank, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications with a view to ameliorating the economic situation and improving the agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises. This will also form part of the programme of the new movement."

It is learned that the measures for the enforcement of this movement are being studied by General Chiang Kai Shek and will be made public in the near future.

Eastern Times publishes the following telegram from Nanking:-

THE LIFE OF THE NOULENS COUPLE IN PRISON.

Mr. and Mrs. Noulens are at present properly observing the prison rules. They get up at 7 a.m. every day. They are being taught Chinese. They see each other once every few days. Their son is in Shanghai in the care of a guardian. Their expenses in prison are remitted to them from Shanghai.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE TELEPHONE RATE AND THE RENT REDUCTION MOVEMENT.

The 5th Branch of the Shanghai Citizens Federation held a meeting yesterday. Tsang Yien Faung (張翼芳) presided. The following resolutions were passed :-

- (1) That the rent reduction movement be continued.
- (2) That the increase in the telephone rate be opposed.

No. D 5729

Date Apr 1 4 35

**D.C. (CRIME)**

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
SPECIAL BRANCH  
.....  
Intelligence Report  
Political

April 2, 1935.

Movement of Notables

To Hangchow

Departed at 6.50 p.m. April 1 :-

Chen Lih-foo, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. April 1 :-

H.H. Kung, Minister of Finance.

Tan Tsang, Vice President of the Legislative Yuan.

Tang Yu-jen, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.

Hsu Shiu-tsuh, Vice Minister of Interior.

Liu Vee-ts, Vice Minister of Industry.

New Life Movement - Footung Health Movement Acceleration Association formed

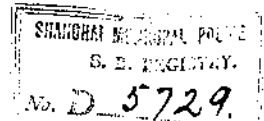
A new body entitled the "Health Movement Acceleration Association" has been formed by the 5th District Kuomintang, 215 Police Station Road, Footung, and other public organizations. The Association will carry out a health movement drive in Footung on April 25, 26 and 27, in accordance with the following programme :-

April 25      Inspection of dwelling houses.

April 26      Inspection of clothing and bedding,  
and instructions on hygiene to  
proprietors of hot water shops.

April 27      Youths' Service Group, Footung Merchant  
Volunteers, Policemen of the Bureau of  
Public Safety, will be mobilized and  
operate on the streets. Instructions  
will be given to bathhouse owners to  
reduce the bath charges on that day.





April 1, 1935. 4, 35.

Political (2)

- D5354  
Contin
4. That a special committee of representatives of five organizations be appointed to study the charges of local public utility concerns.

2nd Special District Citizens' Federation- meeting of 8th Branch

D 2258.

Between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. March 31, nine members of the 8th Branch Association of the 2nd Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in their office at 9 Zung Teh Li, Rue Pere Robert and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That further representations be made to the C.M.F. for the cancellation of the order instructing the Yung Mur Coal Shop, 94 Rue Admiral Courbet, to remove its coal yards from Rue Admiral Courbet and Rue Ratard.
2. That letters opposing the increase in telephone rate be addressed to the 2nd Special District Citizens' Federation and the French Concession Chinese Ratepayers' Association, together with a request that measures should be adopted to enforce the opposition.
3. That assistance be rendered to Tung Wen-li (董文禮) who was falsely accused of having established a gambling den at 206 Rue Bluntschli.

D5729

New Life Movement - Activities of Youths' Service Group in Chapel and Western District

S

Some 1,620 members of the Youths' Service Group sponsored by the Shanghai Municipality New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi, functioned on various streets in Chapel, between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. March 31. They were divided into 108 parties.

During the same period, some 30 members of the Western District Branch of the same Group, 1081 Jessfield Road, O.O.L., were mobilized and operated on various extra-Settlement roads in the Western District.

D.5729

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 5729

Date 1/1/35

April 1, 1935.

Afternoon translation.

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT - PROPAGANDA FILMS TO BE PRODUCED

The Central Propaganda Committee of the National Government publishes the following advertisement:-

"This Committee proposes to produce a number of educational films propagating the New Life Movement. Scenarios dealing with this subject are invited from the general public. The scenarios selected will be awarded a cash prize of from \$200 to \$400. Writers should send their scenarios to the Motion Picture Department of this Committee before the end of this month. After this period, no further scenarios will be accepted."

D.5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. P. REGISTRY.
No. D. 5729.
Date 1 / 4 / 36.

April 1, 1936.

New Life Movement - Activities of Youths' Service Group  
in Chapel and Western District

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During the same period, some 30 members of the Western District Branch of the same group, 1081 Jessfield Road, O.O.L. were mobilized and operated on various extra-Settlement roads in the Western District.

D.5729

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5729
Date 31, 3, 35

March 31, 1935.

Morning translation.

THE YOUTH SERVICE GROUP

The Youth Service Group organized by the Shanghai New Life Movement Acceleration has made good progress since its organization at the beginning of the current month. A tribute has been paid to it by the Inspection Group sent out by the New Life Movement Headquarters at Nanchang, Kiangsi.

The Youth Service Group may be seen to-day from 2 to 5 p.m. the members of the group will be distinguished by badges. Pedestrians will be advised to observe the principles of the New Life Movement.

As the Service Group works only on Sunday, it has sent a letter to the Bureau of Public Safety requesting that the New Life Persuasion corps organized by the Bureau be instructed to carry out the work as performed by the Youth service Group every day except Sunday.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. I. REGISTRY  
No. D 5729  
Date 29 3 35

March 29, 1935.

Political (4)

Shanghai Bar Association - meeting

Fifteen committee members of the Shanghai Bar Association met in their office, 572 Rue Amiral Baylo, at 7 p.m. March 28. In addition to discussing of the ordinary affairs of the Association, it was decided that a sum of \$50.00 be contributed to the China Aviation Society.

New Life Movement - Propaganda

The Shanghai Branch of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Feng Ling Chiao, off Route Ghisi, distributed on March 28, copies of two posters to various local bodies for exhibition in their respective premises.

The first of these posters urges the adoption of the principles of the movement by the public, while the second is entitled "Self Confession" and deals with the abandoning of bad habits.

.....

Military

Disbanded Soldiers - leave for Yunnan

The fifty-six disbanded soldiers of the 12th Division at Nanchang, who arrived here on March 26 (Vide I.R.28/3/35) left the French Bund for Amphong by the s.s. "Ching Yuan" at 9 a.m. this morning, March 29, en route to their native places in Yunnan.

D5729

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**FLASH**

**NO.**

**1**

D 5731

D 5734



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

121

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch Supervisor

Date March 16, 1934.

No. D. 3731

Subject (in full) Communist suspect named Lau Lee (老李)

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Ross

With reference to the attached report on the subject of a communist suspect named Lau Lee (老李), reported to be a member of the local Red Labour Union, I have to state that this individual was not observed by agents of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau on Nanking Road during the afternoon of March 11, 1934.

*D.I. Ross*

D. I.

File 272

Deputy Commissioner.

Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. S. M. REGISTRY.

Section 2, Special Branch  
REPORT

Date March 11, 1934

Subject (in full) Telephone message from Pang Kung Chih to D.I. Kuh Pao Hwa  
re communist suspect named Lau Lee (老李).  
Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Ross

At 11 a.m. March 11, 1934, D.I. Kuh Pao Hwa reported through  
Clerk Zung Zoong Oen having received the following telephone  
message from Mr. Pang Kung Chih, Nanking Political Agent at  
Shanghai, at 10.50 a.m. March 11:-

" Information has been received that one Lau Lee (老李),  
" a member of the local Red Labour Union, will visit Nanking  
" Road at about 2 p.m. to-day (11.3.34). Being unable to  
" obtain a warrant on Sunday, agents of the Shanghai Public  
" Safety Bureau will effect his arrest on Nanking Road with  
" the assistance of C.P.C.s on duty. "

*D.I.*  
D. I.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Special Branch.

Chief Insp. Walker (-) informed.  
D.S. Sanson reports that his  
services were not required.

S2  
Good. Mr Pang  
would seem to be taking  
a little more notice of our  
grumbling. Further report  
if & when arrest is made  
JR

Section 2, Special Branch. xxxxx

March 11, 34.

Telephone message from Pang Kung Chih to D.I. Kuh Pao Hwa  
re communist suspect named Lau Lee (老李).

// and

D.I. Ross

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" a member of the local Red Labour Union, will visit Nanking  
" Road at about 2 p.m. to-day (11.3.34). Being unable to  
" obtain a warrant on Sunday, agents of the Shanghai Public  
" Safety Bureau will effect his arrest on Nanking Road with  
" the assistance of C.P.C.s on duty. "

D. I.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Special Branch.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2903 .

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5734
Date	17 9 34

SHANGHAI, 15 September 1934 .

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, No. D. 5734, concerning Lim Khe-dok and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*W. van der Meer*  
for Consul-General.

*File 717*

T. Robertson, Esquire,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
Special Branch,  
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	57341
Date	11.1.34

September 14 34.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to Mr. Van den Berg's letter No. 2450 of August 7, 1934, and to state that information received from the Bureau of Public Safety elicits the fact that Lim Khe-dok alias Lim Kek-dok was arrested by the Bureau of Public Safety near the West Gate, Nantao, on September 8, 1933, and escorted to the Gendarmerie Headquarters at Nanking on September 25, 1933. He was released in January 1934 following his submission to the Kuomintang Authorities.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*[Signature]*  
Officer i/c Special Branch.

H. Bos, Esquire,  
Netherlands Consulate-General,  
Shanghai.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch / *Sept 13, 1934*  
**REPORT** Date *September 13, 1934*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
File No. *D 5734*  
No. *D 5734*  
Date *Sept 13, 1934*

Subject (in full) Letters dated August 8 and 20, 1934, from the Netherlands  
Consulate-General re identity of Lim Khe-dok (林啟篤) alias  
Lim Kek-dok (林克篤).

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by *W. Duncan DSD*

Information received on September 13, 1934,  
from the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau authorities elicits  
the fact that Lim Khe-dok (林啟篤) alias Lim Kek-dok  
(林克篤) was arrested by the P.S.B. near the West Gate,  
Nantao, on September 6, 1933, and was later escorted to the  
Gendarmerie Headquarters at Nanking on 25.9.33. In January  
1934, he was released following his submission made to the  
Kuomintang Authorities.

*Kuh Pao-hwa*

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D-5734.

Section 2, Special Branch ~~xxxx~~

September 13, 34.

Letters dated August 8 and 20, 1934, from the Netherlands Consulate-General re identity of Lim Khe-dok (林啟篤) alias Lim Kek-dok (林克篤).

Information received on September 13, 1934, from the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau Authorities elicits the fact that Lim Khe-dok (林啟篤) alias Lim Kek-dok (林克篤) was arrested by the P.S.B. near the West Gate, Nantao, on September 8, 1933, and was later escorted to the Gendarmerie Headquarters at Nanking on 25.9.33. In January 1934, he was released following his submission made to the Kuomintang Authorities.

*for Mr. de Bess.*  
CONSULAAT - GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

SHANGHAI, 29/1/31.

My dear Robertson,  
May I bother you with two  
questions?

1. Do you think that we have  
to let the question of Lin Khe-dok  
(your letter D. 5734) drop? We  
will write to Hatania that we have  
not been able to establish whether  
he was arrested in May or September  
1933 and that we don't know whether  
he is in Hankow or Shanghai.

2. Mr. Ross telephoned to me  
that Miss Karaschenko, who is  
leaving with the <sup>other</sup> Russian dancers  
(your letter D. 6036) has no record.  
There is ~~an~~ other change in the  
constitution of the troupe, a certain  
Shura Koniareva is joining. Is  
there anything against her? It

D. 1. K. 5734

D. 1. K. 6036

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2450.

SHANGHAI, 7 August 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. S. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5734
Date	8 / 8 / 34

My Dear Robertson,

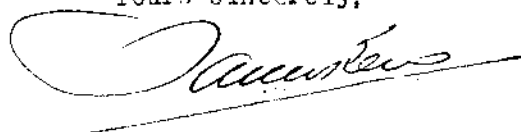
Excuse me for reverting once more to the question of Lim Khe-dok's (林啟鴻) identity.

There are two points which are not yet clear to me:

- a. Was he arrested in May or in September 1933?
- b. Is he now in Nanking, serving a sentence of life imprisonment or has he made his submission to the Kuomintang and is he, in spite of that, or perhaps for his own protection, being detained here by the local Garrison Commander?

If a reply to these questions would cause too much work or inconvenience, I am content to let the matter drop.

Yours sincerely,



132  
72

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2267.

SHANGHAI.

25 Juli

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 5734
Date 27 7 1934

Sir,

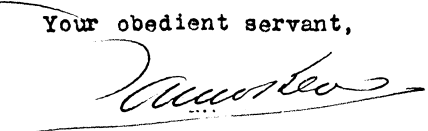
I have the honour to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of your letter of 21 July 1934, D. 5734, and of the report annexed thereto, from which I learned that Lim Khe-dok (林啟高) alias Lim Kek-dok (林克高), a returned student from Moscow, at one time attached to the Fukien Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and editor of the Red Flag, was arrested in September last year by the Public Safety Bureau and subsequently escorted to Nanking, where he was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Military Court.

I have informed the authorities at Batavia that this person was identical with the original of the photograph received from Java, where Lim was involved in communist activities.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Chinese Secretary.

FILE

1/2

T. Robertson, Esquire,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
Special Branch,

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. R. REGISTRY.  
No. D 57311  
Date 21 7 34

July 21 34.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter  
No.2062 of July 5, 1934 on the subject of one  
Lim Khe-dok(林啟烏) and to forward herewith copy  
of a report regarding this individual.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



f Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D-5734.

S.2, Special Branch. *STANLEY*

REPORT

Date *July 20,* 1934.

Subject (in full) Letter dated July 5, 1934, from the Netherlands Consulate-General re identity of Lim Khe-dok (林啟德) alias Lim Kek-dok (林啟德).

Made by D.I. Kuh Bao-hwa

Forwarded by *SSK. S.*

Discreet enquiries regarding the identity of Lim Khe-dok (林啟德) alias Lim Kek-dok (林啟德) elicited the information that this individual was arrested by the Public Safety Bureau near the West Gate, Mantao, in September 1933. He is said to be a returned student from Moscow and was at one time attached to the Hokien Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. He has also served as an editor of the Red Flag, the official organ ~~paper~~ of the C.C.P.

According to the Chinese Authorities, Lim, following his apprehension, gave his name as Lim Kek-dok.

Lim was escorted to Nanking on 25.9.33 and was later sentenced to life imprisonment by the Military Court at Nanking. This man is identical with the original of the photograph received from the Netherlands Consulate-General on June 19, 1934.

*Kuh Bao-hwa*  
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*SSB. Lim, who forms the  
subject of this report is identical  
with M.V.D. Berg's inquiry of 7.9.34.*

*SSK. S.*

D-5734

S.2, Special Branch XXXXX

July 19, 34.

Letter dated July 5, 1934, from the Netherlands Consulate-General re identity of Lim Khe-dok (林克篤) alias Lim Kek-dok (林克篤).

Discreet enquiries regarding the identity of Lim Khe-dok (林克篤) alias Lim Kek-dok (林克篤) elicit the information that this individual was arrested by the Public Safety Bureau near the West Gate, Mantao, in September 1933. He is said to be a returned student from Moscow and was at one time attached to the Fokien Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. He has also served as an editor of the Red Flag, the official organ paper of the C.C.P.

According to the Chinese Authorities, Lim, following his apprehension, gave his name as Lim Kek-dok.

Lim was escorted to Nanking on 25.9.33 and was later sentenced to life imprisonment by the Military Court at Nanking. This man is identical with the original of the photograph received from the Netherlands Consulate-General on June 19, 1934.



CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

CONFIDENTIËEL

No. 2062.

SHANGHAI.

5 July 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. & SECRETARY.
No. D 5734
Date 21 7 34

Sir,

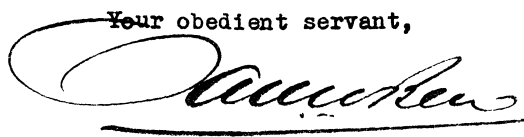
Referring to your letter of 14 March 1934 No.D.5734 I have the honour to inform you that I have been given to understand that a person, having exactly the same name as Lim Khe-dok (林啟篤) was arrested in Nantao in May 1933 by the Chinese Police. This person is supposed to have been connected with the wharf coolies syndicate in the Western district, but is reported now to have made his submission to the Kuo Min Tang. He is stated to be detained at present at the Headquarters of the local Garrison Commander.

I am not certain that this Lim is a different person from the one sought, and I wonder whether it would be possible to have the man, at present detained, identified from the photograph I sent you by my letter of 19 June 1934, No.1871.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Chinese Secretary.

*Sa*  
*JR*  
T. Robertson, Esquire,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
Special Branch,

SHANGHAI.

*D. I. Khe.*

*Ask Sup. Tan to advise.*

*Noted*  
*Ruh*  
*7/7*

*DAK*  
*6/7*

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. NO. HOLLANDIA.

No.1871.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D.	5734
Date	21 6 34

SHANGHAI, 19 June 1934.

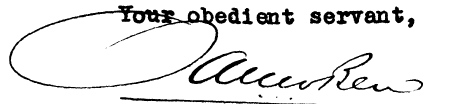
Sir,

Referring to your letter of 14 March 1934,  
D.5734, I have the honour to send you herewith a  
photograph of Lim Khe dok (林啓萬).

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Chinese Secretary.

*S2*  
*JK*  
T. Robertson, Esquire,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
Special Branch,  
SHANGHAI.

*S.B. Reg.*  
*Photo attached to record card.*  
*SBR 2076.*

*File 21*  
*6-34*

*Reg*  
*21*  
*up*  
*File collected*

CONSULAAT - GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 321.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PD
C. & S. B. REG. 171.
No. D 5734
Date 20 3 34
SHANGHAI 15 March 1934.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of  
your letter of the 14th inst. No. D. 5734,  
regarding Lim Khe-dok, and to thank you  
for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Chinese Secretary.

T. Robertson, Esquire,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

Special Branch,

SHANGHAI.

Reg  
Attchd file  
JB

Li  
Attchd  
203.

Yule  
JR

STANDARD NO.
C. & S. B. F. C.
No. <b>D</b> 5734
Date 14 / 3 / 34

March 14 34.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 678 of March 6 on the subject of one Lim Khe-dok(林啓篤) and in reply to state that enquiries to trace any person bearing this name have been without success. In view of the possibility of this man operating under an alias however, investigation has been extended to cover likely individuals who have arrived from Southern ports during the past six months and I forward herewith<sup>x</sup> copy of a report on the results obtained.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY.
No. <u>D. 5734</u>
Date <u>14 1 3 1934</u>

Subject (in full) Letter dated March 6, 1934, from the Netherlands Consulate-General re Lim Khe-dok (林居篤), a communist suspect.

Made by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Forwarded by D. I. Ross

With reference to the letter of March 6, 1934, from the Netherlands Consulate-General containing information disclosed by Thien Sung Yit Pao (Batavia) on January 20, 1934, that a certain Lim Khe-dok (林居篤), who was connected with communist activities in Malang (Java), returned to Shanghai in January 1934 and was arrested by the local Authorities on a charge of propagating communism, I have to state that according to the French Police and the Chinese Authorities, no Javanese or any individual answering the name of Lim Khe-dok has been arrested by them since January 1934.

However, the fact must not be overlooked that Lim Khe-dok in event of his arrest, would undoubtedly give a fictitious name.

Particulars of two individuals who arrived in Shanghai from the South Seas during the past six months and who subsequently came to the notice of the Municipal Police in connection with communist activities are as follows :-

(1) (File H.1119) (1) Lim Chin Hok or Lin Yeck Moon, reported to be a member of the Malayan Communist Party, in company with a Tamil named Saminathan Amalu, member of the same party, secretly arrived in Shanghai from Singapore on the s.s. "Conte Rosso" on October 2, 1933. They proceeded to the Sun Sun (新新) Hotel, No.570 Nanking Road, where Lim Chin Hok rented in the name of Lin Yeck Hoon, room No.639, on behalf of Saminathan Amalu. Here the latter named individual resided until October 9, 1933, when in company with Lim Chin Hok left for an unknown destination. When engaging the room Lim Chin Hok wrote his name in English, and during Saminathan Amalu's sojourn there, he was a regular

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....  
Date ..... 19

-2-

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

visitor.

It was subsequently reported that they had rented the upper portion of a house somewhere on Nanking Road but enquiries made at the various Chinese hotels, apartment houses and other likely places of residence along Nanking Road and the vicinity thereof were without result.

It has, however, been verified that Saminathan Amalu left Shanghai for Hongkong on November 18, 1933, travelling on the s.s. "Yuensang" as a second class passenger. It was also learned from the same source that a Chinese who travelled with Saminathan Amalu answered to the description of Lim Chin Hok alias Lin Yeck Hoon.

Saminathan Amalu was arrested on arrival in Singapore from Shanghai via Hongkong on November 29, 1933 by the s.s. "Ho Seng" and committed to gaol for 6 months.

The description of Lim Chin Hok or Lin Yeck Hoon is as follows :-

Age about 20, native of Swatow or Amoy, speaks English, Pekinese, Fokienese and Cantonese.

(2) (File D-5626) (2) Bah Tung (巴東) alias Voong Yoeh Tsing (馮育青), age 18, native of Bangkok, Siam, was arrested together with three Chinese, including a female, at 7.30 p.m. January 12, 1934, in a room above the kitchen of house, No. 1338 Ziang Ling Li (祥麟里), Haining Road, on the authority of a search warrant issued at the instance of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau. A considerable quantity of communist literature bearing on the activities of the local branch of the Military Committee of the Chinese Communist Party was seized. Bah Tung declared that he had left Bangkok for Shanghai on January 2,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date.....19

-2-

Subject (in full).....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

1934, in a S. & S. steamer. He arrived here on January 9, 1934, in company with a friend of his father named Bah Ngao (何教) who, after staying with him until January 11 in a certain hotel, the name and address of which he cannot recall to memory, returned to Bangkok on January 11.

Bah Tung was extradited to the Chinese Authorities by order of the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on January 20, 1934.

A photograph of this individual is attached herewith for transmission to the Netherlands Consulate-General.

The name of Lim Kho-dok does not appear among the documents seized in the P.P.T.U.S. Case, nor is he known to this office of having any dealings with Houlens. Particulars of this suspect have, however, been recorded for future reference.

*S.B. Kh*

D. I.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Special Branch.

\* forwarded  
to Netherlands  
Cons. together with  
copy of report

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 678.

SHANGHAI.

6th March, 1934. 3/31

Shanghai	E
C. & S. ROBERTSON	
N. D. 5734	

Sir,

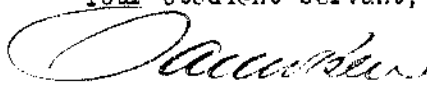
I have the honour to inform you that according to the Thien Sung Yit Po (Batavia) of 20 January 1934 a certain Lim Khe-dok (林啓萬), who was connected with communist activities in Malang (Java), returned to Shanghai in January of this year, but was arrested here for conducting communist propaganda. He is supposed to have relations with Moulens.

I would be much obliged if you <sup>could</sup> have investigations made as to whether this report can be confirmed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Chinese Secretary.

T.P. Givens, Esquire,  
Officer i/c Special Branch,  
Shanghai Municipal Police.

SHANGHAI.

Supt. Robertson  
(52)

For attention please

S. P. Kueh

8/3/34

MAR 7 1934



D 5741

D 5744

16510  
REGS  
D. 5741  
17 9 36

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1936

**DR. JULIUS TANDLER  
DIES IN MOSCOW**

**Formerly Associated  
With Shanghai In  
Medical College**

The news was received in Shanghai yesterday of the death in Moscow, at the age of 63, of Dr. Julius Tandler, a former visiting professor at the National Medical College of Shanghai. Dr. Tandler, who was professor of anatomy of the University of Vienna and formerly Minister of

Public Health in the Austrian Government, had gone to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government to organize a hospital scheme. Death was due to heart failure. Dr. Tandler was associated with the National Medical College of Shanghai for two separate terms—in 1933 and 1935. Recently he was asked by the Chinese Government to visit Nanking to organize a military medical academy there, but his mission to Moscow prevented him accepting the invitation. He was Health Minister in the first Australian Republican Government after the war.

*File 5741*

1

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5741

11 2 26

THE CHINA PRESS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1936

**Professor J. Tandler  
Returning To Employ  
Of China Health Service**

Professor Julius Tandler, one-time Minister of Public Health in the days of the Austrian Republic and Commissioner of Public Health and Welfare of the City of Vienna during the Social-Democratic administration, is now coming to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government to help organize the new state medical school in Nanking.

The forthcoming visit of Dr. Tandler has aroused considerable interest among his many Chinese and foreign friends. The veteran Austrian medical expert having visited China twice during the last two years on official invitations to help organize medical colleges and hospitals.

Dr. Tandler is coming to China from New York. While there, he gave an interview to pressmen in the course of which he emphasized that doctors should be servants of the state, paid by the state like judges and teachers, whose sole purpose it should be to provide the majority of the people with the best medical care.

File  
JH  
11 FEB 1936

Handwritten signature or initials.

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REC'D. REC'DRY  
5741  
10 236

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

Dr. Julius Tandler, formerly  
Minister of Public Health, Austria,  
and Director of the Anatomical  
Institute, who has been invited by  
the Chinese Government to come  
to Nanking, will arrive in Shanghai  
on Monday by the President Hoover.

File  
ms

717/3066  
S. D. REC.  
B. D. 5741  
13 1 36

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1936

## PROFESSOR TANDLER IS RETURNING

### Interesting Interview Given When Passing Through America

Professor Julius Tandler, one-time Minister of Public Health of the former Austrian Republic and Commissioner of Public Health and Welfare of the City of Vienna during the Social-Democratic administration there, was recently in New York en route to China, where the government has invited him to help organize the new State Medical School at Nanking.

This will be Dr. Tandler's third visit to China. He has been there twice during the last two years on official invitations to help organize medical colleges and hospitals.

While in the United States Dr. Tandler, who is a former Professor of Anatomy at the University of Vienna, was delivering a few lectures at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Centre on the subject of anatomy.

#### State And Doctors

Dr. Tandler said in an interview yesterday that he believed doctors should be servants of the State, paid by the State like judges and teachers, whose sole purpose it should be to provide the majority of the people with the best medical care.

"Is the judge paid for each case he tries? Is the teacher paid for by each student he teaches? Is the priest paid for individually by those who come for him for help?" asked Dr. Tandler. "If these are the servants of the State or the church, why could not the doctor do likewise?"

"The heads of our clinics should not be physicians for the rich but doctors for the poor. If a doctor wants to make money for himself let him do so; but the State could see to it that he does not obtain his riches in the hospitals. The State hospitals should be for the benefit of the majority."

"The greatest doctors are not those who make the most money, any more than lawyers who make the most money make the best judges."

File  
72

7

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28,

10138  
S. B. REC  
1935  
No. D 5741  
Date 1 3 135

Professor J. Tandler will finish his lecture on "General Topography of Abdomen" to-morrow (Friday) at 6.30 p.m. in the National Medical College Auditorium, 373 Avenue Haig. Beginning next Friday, March 8, the time for the medical lectures, given under the auspices of the National Medical College of Shanghai and the Shanghai Branch of the Chinese Medical Association, will be changed from 6.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

File  
JH

JP

1

10/14

## VIENNA'S HOMES FOR WORKERS

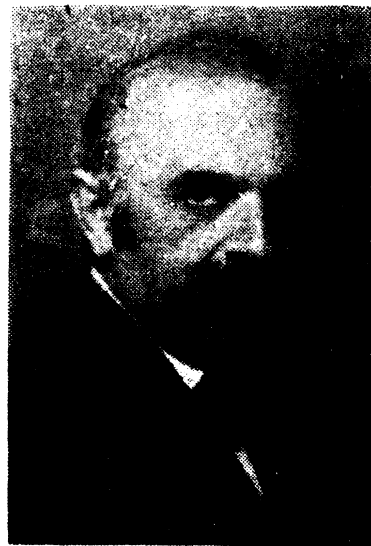
Flats Rented at Eight Schillings Monthly, Described by Prof. Tandler

Modern working-class flats for the equivalent of Shanghai \$4 a month: It would sound like a fairy tale in almost any country, but in the capital of Austria it is actually a dream come true. And although the term "workmen's flats" usually implies dreary buildings situated in slum districts, the former Government of Vienna who began the work of building apartment houses to accommodate about 100,000 families in 1922, had something vastly different in mind.

Mention was made in these columns on Friday of the Prince of Wales' visit to the model flats on his last morning in Vienna. It happens that Professor Tandler, who was Commissioner in Charge of Public Welfare and Social Work in Vienna during the years that the buildings were being erected, is now in Shanghai as Visiting Professor of Anatomy to the National Medical College of Shanghai. Interviewed by a "North-China Daily News" representative, the Professor confessed himself delighted to give a detailed description of the flats. For years he said, plans for their gradual erection were his greatest pre-occupation, and their success his dearest wish.

## Children's Paradise

"Those were the days," the Professor remarked with a sigh, "when the old Government was in power and the welfare of the working people—particularly the children, came first. There was no city on earth where such care was taken of the children. Playgrounds in abundance, resting quarters for after



Professor Tandler

school, no less than 22 open-air swimming baths—all these things were provided before the revolution. But it is the flats we are here to talk of, and not Austrian politics," he added with a smile.

Before entering into details concerning the building, the Professor pointed out that in most "bourgeois cities" as he calls them, the building plans are arranged that 70 per cent. of the ground space is used for buildings and only 30 per cent. allowed for open air space. Not so in Vienna, he says, where land has no false value. In this city, only 20 per cent. of the ground is consumed for buildings and all the rest converted into parks, gardens for the model flats, and playgrounds and swimming pools for the children. So the model apartment buildings are all built around spacious gardens, beautifully cared for by the tenants, who value them as much as their neatly furnished rooms and the huge communal laundries, bathhouses, recreation rooms and children's nurseries that are incorporated in each building.

Most of the flats, Professor Tandler went on to explain, are two-roomed, and consist of a large kitchen with running water, gas, electricity, and a living room, the whole measuring about 40 square metres. The monthly rent of this would be eight Austrian schillings, approximately four Shanghai dollars. The rents are scaled according to the square meterage of the flats.

## Vienna's Housing Problem

Asked if the flats were always full, the Professor chuckled heartily. "With a quarter of a million people

looking for homes, and accommodation for 65,000 families only, what do you think?" he said. "Always there are far too many for whom we cannot find room. Originally you see our plan was to build homes for 100,000 families, most of whom work in the local factories. How did we raise the money? Well there is a tax paid by everyone who owns a home in Vienna. The rich man with a big house pays hundreds of schillings, the poor man with a tiny flat just a few groschen. And as this revenue came in year by year, so we built more flats. Then, with the capital thus written off, even with the small sums the tenants pay, the buildings are entirely self-supporting. In fact, a repair fund is put by and added to each year out of the rentals—though of course as yet the buildings are new and no repairs are necessary.

Well, we had 65,000 families happily settled in their new homes and work was proceeding apace, when the revolution came and the bourgeois Government took over the reins. Since then not one new flat has been built."

## Tenants' Qualifications

It is not the easiest thing in the world to become a tenant of one of Vienna's model flats, the Professor remarked. In the first place, preference is always given to families without homes, who have had perforce to take shelter with relations, or how they may. The next to be considered are families with many children, whose present living quarters are inadequate or unsuitable for small people. And then of course those who have had their names on the waiting list for many years are considered before other applicants.

The Professor lays no stress at all on the large part he played in bettering the conditions of industrial workers in his city during the 40 years he was attached to the University of Vienna. An ardent social worker, he held the office of Minister of Health from 1919 to 1920. This is his second visit to Shanghai. He smiles when he talks of his previous trip, also at the invitation of the National Medical College. He arrived in September of 1933, and in February of last year, when revolution broke out again, as leader of the Social Democratic Party he voluntarily returned to Vienna to be sent to prison.

## Visit to Gaol

"Yes," he smiled, the guards met me at the station and conveyed me straight to gaol. But I could not complain. The warders were kindness itself and I only stayed behind the bars 12 days. They permitted me to leave for America where I had received an invitation to go to the University of New York as Visiting Professor of Anatomy. Why did I go back to Vienna? I am a leader you see, and it is in the bad time that a leader's presence is necessary. Of what use only to head a party when things are going as they should?"

Dr. Frederick Reiss, who was present at the interview remarked that it was a sad blow for the National Medical College of Shanghai when the Professor deserted them temporarily for the attractions of a Vienna prison. Now that he is back with them again and giving invaluable advice in the construction of the new Shanghai Medical Centre and the compilation of the curriculum for medical education in China, it is hoped that there will be no further revolutions for awhile.

MUNICIPAL P...  
S. B. REGIS...

No. D

Date

FEB 25 1935

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 654.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D. 5741

Date 21 February 1933

SHANGHAI

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt  
of your letter No. D. 5741 dated the 20th  
instant regarding Professor Tandler and  
Dr. Bergmann and to thank you for the in-  
formation contained therein.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

*Wang Jee*  
— Chinese Secretary.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,  
Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch),  
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

*File*  
*MS*

FEB 22 1933



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5741
Date	20 / 2 / 35

February 20 35.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 481 of February 8, 1935, and to forward herewith for your information a copy of a report regarding Professor Tandler and Dr. Bergmann.

x Enclosed 20/2  
HBB

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Deputy Commissioner (Sp. Br.)

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General.

PH 2  
48 400-1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
File No. 5741  
No. D

S. 2, Special Branch, ~~Index~~

REPORT

Date February 19, 1935.

Subject..... Communication dated 8.2.35 from the Netherlands Consulate-

General re: Professor Tandler and Dr. Bergmann.

Made by ..... D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by.....

*OB Ross D.*

Enquiries show that Julius Tandler, former professor of anatomy at the University of Vienna and ex-chief of the Health Department in that city, arrived in China some time during the earlier part of 1933 on invitation of the Nanking Government as an expert.

Upon his return to Vienna in March, 1934, Tandler, who is member of the Social Democratic Party, was arrested by the Austrian authorities on suspicion of having participated in the socialist movement in that country, but was released a few days later. It is reported, however, that he was relieved of his post and that his request for reinstatement was rejected by the Supreme Court of Vienna.

Towards the end of 1934 Tandler returned to Shanghai and has since been working as professor at the National Medical College, 363 Avenue Haig.

Both Professor Tandler and his assistant Dr. Bergmann are well known to the local Austrian Consulate as respectable persons.

While in Shanghai they did not come to notice of the Municipal Police in connection with political or any other undesirable activities.

*A. Prokofiev*

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

*Mr. Yoo,*

*Please draft reply.*

*File JH*

*JH*

FEB. 19 1935

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 481.

SHANGHAI.

8 February

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 5741

Date 11 / 2 / 35.

Sir,

*No mention  
S.A. to go to*

I have the honour to inform you that the Austrian citizens Dr. Bergmann and Prof. Tandler, at present connected with the National Medical College, Ave. Haig, intend to return to Europe via the Netherlands Indies at the beginning of next month.

They will stay there not longer than one month to visit their compatriots Dr. Heuberger at Semarang and Dr. Kärchner at Bandoeng.

I should be greatly obliged if you could inform me whether anything is known against these persons from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Wang*  
Chinese Secretary.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch),

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

*\$2, For attention  
please. JHG*

*S.S. Brock Jiv.*

*JHR 12/2.*

FEB 11 1935

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 481.

SHANGHAI,

8 February

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 5741

Date 11 / 2 / 35

Sir,

*He arrived in  
S. B. Registry  
2.1.35*

I have the honour to inform you that the Austrian citizens Dr. Bergmann and Prof. Tandler, at present connected with the National Medical College, Ave. Haig, intend to return to Europe via the Netherlands Indies at the beginning of next month.

They will stay there not longer than one month to visit their compatriots Dr. Neuberger at Semarang and Dr. Kirchner at Bandoeng.

I should be greatly obliged if you could inform me whether anything is known against these persons from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*W. K. F. J. W.*  
Chinese Secretary.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch),

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

*\$2, For attention  
please. JH*

*Sgt. Hooker*

*Jan 12/2*

FEB 11 1935

THE CHINA PRESS, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1934

8/20  
C. S. B. R/C  
No. D 5741  
Date 19 3 13

### Shanghai 'U' Man Arrested By Fascists

VIENNA, Mar. 18.—(Reuters Special).—Professor Julius Tandler, who returned here from Shanghai where he was associated with the Shanghai University, was arrested today by the Austrian authorities on account of his membership in the Social Democratic Party.

Professor Tandler has a world-wide reputation as an anatomist and was formerly the chief of the Vienna health department.

File  
72

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 23 1937

Subject Re-organization of the Chung Nyl Association.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Information has been received that the Fascist Section of the Central Tangpu of Nanking has become dissatisfied with Mr. Poo Fung Ming (胡鳳鳴), Mr. Yao Kwang Nai (姚光乃) (Police Officers) and other persons who have made blunders in running the Chung Nyl Association in Shanghai. It is reported that a re-organization is taking place as a result of which Messrs Poo and Yao will be removed and deputies appointed from Nanking to replacethem. Rumours are current that Mr. Liu Hwa (劉華), Chief Detective of the Police Bureau, has been named one of the successors but Mr. Liu denies having received news of the appointment.

*Tan Shao Liang*  
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).

*DBR*

23/7

DC (P.M.)

DC (C)

23 JULY 1937

SHANGHAI

*NOTE: Mr. Poo & Yao*

*DBR*

23/7

C. J. J. L.

*G. 26*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.I. Special Branch *11111*

Date *June 21* 1937.

Subject (in full) *Shanghai Municipality Chung Nyi Association - office*  
*of newly established club removed.*

Made by *C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang*

Forwarded by *by Lamer*

The offices of the new club, recently established  
at 1264 Brenan Road, O.O.L. by the Shanghai Western Branch  
of the Chung Nyi Association, 21 Kung Yih Fang, Robison Road,  
O.O.L., were removed to House No. 8 Lane 1451 (South Yi An Li  
(*義安南里*)), Brenan Road, O.O.L., on June 20.

*Sih Tse-liang*  
C. D. I.

*Copy sent to D. C. B.*

*3/32*

D. C. (Special Branch)

*nb*  
*the West*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. REGISTRY

S. B. D. 574

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date. June 17, 1937

Subject. Chung Nyl Association - establishes new Club in

the Western District

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

*Wohance*

*t. 51*

The Shanghai Western Branch of the Chung Nyl Association, 21 Kung Yih Fang, Robison Road, C.O.L., has established a club at 1264 Brenan Road, C.O.L. The inaugural meeting of this club was held at 3 p.m. June 13 when some eighty persons including Mr. Yao Kwong-nai (姚克毅), Chief of the West Gate Branch of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau, who is one of the leaders of the Chung Nyl Association, were present.

The Chairman of this Club is one named Chang Wen-ziang (張文祥) who is an overseer in the Yung Mou Saw Mill, 400 Brenan Road, C.O.L. He was formerly the Chairman of the Shanghai Western Branch of the Chung Nyl Association.

This Club claims to have at present 280 members who are all workers of various saw mills in the Western District.

It is learned that the Chairmanship of the Shanghai Western Branch of the Chung Nyl Association, recently vacated by Mr. Chang Wen-ziang, will be taken over by Mr. Yao Kwong-nai himself, and that a meeting in his honour will be held by members of this Branch in its office, Robison Road, C.O.L. at 2 p.m. June 20.



*Sih Tse Liang*

C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

*copy sent to Do. B. FILE*  
*2 BR*  
*7/6*



5744  
62 3 37

L

Extract from D.I. Kuh's report dated 6.3.37.  
on Friction over Labour Control in the  
Western District (Original on D.6449).

The Shanghai Municipality Chung Nyi Association  
(上海市中義會)

*See D. 765* This association which was originally sponsored by the  
\*Thamboa cadets with the object of promoting physical culture,  
was formally inaugurated on January 14, 1934 during a meeting  
held in the Kao Chi (肇基) Middle School, 135 Brennan Piece,  
with a preparatory office at the same address. The then  
promoters were Li Tsung Sung (李宗生), an unemployed mill  
worker, Woo Sao Ching (伍少卿), a school teacher, and Yang Han  
Woo (楊漢武), a member of the Detective Office of the local  
Police Bureau. Ostensibly this association which claimed to  
have a membership of some 80 persons, aimed at promoting  
loyalty and faithfulness among the people.

Nothing of any significance transpired until November  
1936 when its membership totalled approximately 300 persons  
and included members and ex-members of the Chinese Police,  
either attached to Police Headquarters or to the Jessfield  
Village Branch Bureau, factory workers in the Western District,  
as well as a number of loafers who had become affiliated with  
the organization. At this time the offices were located at  
21 Kung Yih Faung (公益坊), off Robison Road, C.O.L.

Boo Vung Ming (蒲鳳鳴), the present Chairman of the  
Association, who is an Inspector of the Narcotic Section (the 4th  
Section) of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau, has been  
appointed liaison officer between the mill workers and the  
Shanghai Municipality Textile Workers Mutual Aid Society. He is  
assisted in Chung Nyi affairs by Yao Kwang Nai (姚克銳),  
Superintendent-in-Charge, West Gate Branch of the Chinese Police  
Bureau, and Chen Yush (陳越), ex-Inspector attached to the

- 2 -

Jessfield Village Branch Police Bureau. The trio are former  
Whampoa cadets.

FM.  
G 40M

SHANGHAI

**SECRET**

POLICE

No. S. B. D.

5744

S. B. Special Branch

**REPORT**

Date March 1, 1937.

Subject Endeavours being made by Tangpu to close the Chung Nyi Soe which is displaying unusual interest in labour strikes.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

\* See also  
2. 7599/31  
2. 7693 +  
2. 7803

2 6449

2. 322

1/3

From what I can gather from Mr. Lee Vee Hsiung (李維熊), a member of the local Tangpu, the party members are endeavouring to collect evidence of the unusual interest displayed by the Chung Nyi Soe in labour disputes, especially its part in obstructing workers from resuming work contrary to the orders from Nanking. These reports will be placed before a committee meeting to decide whether or not to cancel the registration of the Chung Nyi Soe and to petition Nanking for its suppression altogether.

This will mean a open battle for labour control between the Tangpu and the Whampoa Clique. Each side is being backed up by powerful influence.

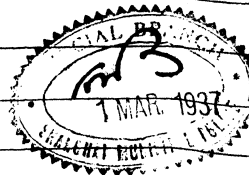
Tan Shao-liang  
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).

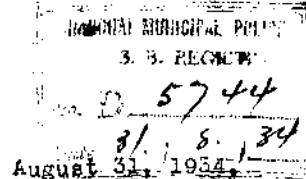
C.P. 1/3  
D.C. (D.M.)  
D.C. (C.M.)

Confidential copy for D.O. : a 200.  
S.I. - 1/3  
S.I. - 1/3  
S.I. - 1/3

FILE  
2. 322  
1/3



2. 322  
1/3



Miscellaneous (2)

Chung Nyi Association - Meeting

Some 10 committee members of the Chung Nyi Association, 135 Brenan Road, which was formed on January 14, 1934 (Vide I.R. 15/1/34) held a meeting in their office between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. August 30 and decided to present a silver shield to Tan Pao Zeu (譚保壽), the Chief of the 6th District Police Station, who, as the result of being promoted, will be transferred to the Headquarters of the Bureau of Public Safety, as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the residents whilst in charge of the 6th District (Jessfield). At the same time it was also resolved to arrange a meeting to welcome the new Chief of the 6th District Police Station when he assumes office.

*Thos Robertson*  
Supt.  
for Officer i/c Special Branch.

Form No. 3  
G. 10000-9-23

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Sl., Special

REPORT

Date.

File No.  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. REGISTRY.  
Branch SIXTH  
No. D 5744  
Date March 21, 1954.  
Date 21 3 34

Subject (in full) Shanghai Municipality Chung Nyi Association  
- receives threatening letter from communists.

Made by D.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

Whounca, DSS

It is learned that the Shanghai Municipality Chung Nyi Association, 153 Jessfield Road, O.O.L. has recently received a threatening letter purporting to have emanated from a certain communistic body. The document apart from warning the Association against the alleged anti-communist activities of Yang Dah Ziang (楊大祥) and Sung Chien-ming (舒劍明), two committee members, urges the latter to quit the Association at once.

It is reported that following the receipt of the letter, Yang Dah-ziang who is an inspector of the Bureau of Public Safety, departed for Nanking on Saturday, March 17.

The majority of the members of the Association are Tangpu members while a number of detectives of the Bureau of Public Safety and their seconds as well as loafers are also affiliated to the organization. There is a strong suspicion that the Association is a "Blue Shirt" organ.

R. W. Mac Adie.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

RECEIVED  
S. S. REG. 127.  
D-5744  
21-3-34

Extract from Intelligence Report 26.2.34.

Shanghai Municipality Chung Nyi Association - committee  
Members assume office.

The oath-taking ceremony of the committee members of the Shanghai Municipality Chung Nyi Association, who were appointed on January 14 took place at 2 p.m. February 25 in their office in the Zao Chi (兆基) Middle School, 135 Jessfield Road.

Extract from Intelligence Report 15.1.34.

Shanghai Municipality Chung Nyi Association -  
formally inaugurated

The Shanghai Municipality Chung Nyi Association, which came into existence recently with offices in the Zao Chi Middle School, 135 Brennan Piece was formally inaugurated at a meeting held in the school between 11 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. January 14. During the proceedings an executive committee of 15 persons and a supervisory committee of seven members were appointed. Following the inauguration theatrical performances were staged which lasted till 10p.m. Some 300 persons attended.

Extract from Intelligence Report 11.1.34.

-:-

Shanghai Municipality Chung Nyi Association - new  
body formed.

A new organization entitled "Shanghai Municipality Chung (Loyalty) Nyi (faithfulness) Association" has recently come into existence with a preparatory office in the Zao Chi (肇基) Middle School, 135 Brenan Piece. The promoters are Li Tsung Sung (李春生), unemployed mill worker, Woo Sao Ching (伍少卿), School teacher, Yang Han Foo (楊漢夫), a member of the Detective Office of the Bureau of Public Safety. The Association which aims at promoting loyalty and faithfulness among people claims to have a membership of about 80 persons.

At a meeting held by some 12 members of the Association in their office, between 12 noon and 1 p.m. January 10, it was decided to hold an augural meeting on the afternoon of January 14 in the Zao Chi School, Brenan Piece, when theatricals will be staged.



D 5746

D 5748

CHINA DAILY HERALD, October 9, 1937



ЯПОНИЯ: Мы ничего не хотим от Китая. Мы только стремимся к  
к свободному сотрудничеству

JAPAN: We do not want anything from China, we  
only wish a free cooperation.

CHINA DAILY HERALD, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21 1937



Cartoon appeared in the July 26 issue of the New York World Telegram.

*File*  
*DBR*  
*24/9*

*25 C. & S. B.*  
*DBR*  
*24/9*

5746  
12 7 37

CHINA DAILY HERALD, July 10, 1937

### NOTICE

BEGINNING FROM THE 11TH OF JULY THE CHINA DAILY HERALD WILL ISSUE A MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT.

THIS NEW PUBLICATION WILL SUPPLY OUR READERS WITH MOST INTERESTING PICTURES REFLECTING ALL IMPORTANT WORLD EVENTS.

SUBSCRIBERS OF THE CHINA DAILY HERALD WILL OBTAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FREE OF CHARGE.

THE PRICE OF A SEPARATE COPY OF THE ISSUE WILL BE 10 CENTS

THE SUPPLEMENT WILL BE PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH AND CHINESE.

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15 6 37

## LOCAL WRITER GOING TO HOLLYWOOD

Mr. I. I. Kuonin Hopes To Produce Picture On New China

With Hollywood as his destination and the production of a motion picture on China as his objective, Mr. I. I. Kuonin, local Russian journalist, is leaving Shanghai in the near future for the United States.

Mr. Kuonin has recently completed a scenario entitled "Cavalcade of China" and hopes to find backing for it in the American film capital. This depicts the regenera-



MR. I. I. KUONIN  
[Photo A. A. Yaron]

tion of modern China and the conflict between the new and the old. The writer states that the manuscript is the result of 12 years of research in Chinese history and customs.

It is stated that the scenario has met with the approval of the National Government and the Kuomintang Party.

Mr. Kuonin is said to have been one of the first in China to envision the creation of a national motion picture studio in Nanking, and it is stated, on the strength of a report which he submitted, the present studio in Nanking was founded.

Aside from working on his manuscript and engaging in other interests, Mr. Kuonin started a movement for the publication of a deluxe volume on "China's silver jubilee, for the creation of which the Silver Jubilee Publishing Company, Ltd., was founded.

An interesting proposal for the filming of "Cavalcade of China" is that the Chinese Army and Navy should participate in the action. It is understood that the Government has indicated that permission for such co-operation would be forthcoming.

In the last few years the author has written three scenarios, including "Ghenghis Khan," "Sex Catastrophe" and his most recent effort.

D.S.I. Propaganda  
H. I. 3/5

8.7.  
Mr. Kuonin to Rep.  
D.B.R.  
3/5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5746
Date	31 6 1937

June 13, 1937.

Morning Translation.

NIPPO

ANTI-JAPANESE NOVEL APPEARING IN "CHINA DAILY HERALD":  
JAPANESE AUTHORITIES TAKE A SERIOUS VIEW

The novel entitled "The Setting of the Sun" has been appearing since May 3, 1937 in the "China Daily Herald", a Soviet Government's organ published in Shanghai. It was written in Russian by a man under the pseudonym of Shol Du Gulto (?).

Up to the present it has been running in 40 numbers and the progress of the narrative shows that its objective is the instigation of anti-Manchoukuo and anti-Japanese sentiment amongst the readers. The local Japanese Authorities are regarding it as serious.

MAINICHI

JAPANESE FILM ENTITLED "8,000 KM OF NATIONAL  
DEFENCE LINE" BANNED FROM EXHIBITION

A Japanese film entitled "8,000 km of National Defence Line" written by Mr. Reikichi Kita, a member of the House of Parliament, and produced by the Nikkatsu is a picture propagating national defence.

The film was to have been exhibited at the Towa Theatre shortly but it was prohibited for public exhibition by order of the local Japanese Consular Authorities on the ground that the exhibition of such a film would unnecessarily stimulate ill-feeling amongst the Chinese.

NIPPO

In connection with the prohibition of the film entitled "8,000 km of National Defence Line", Mr. Watanabe, Chief of the Administrative Section of the local Japanese Consular Police, made the following statement:-

"I do not object to the picture but in view of the fact that the S.M.C. and the Chinese Authorities are doing their utmost in the censorship of films of an anti-Japanese nature and further taking into consideration the effect on the Chinese of the film, the management of the Theatre has been instructed not to stage the film for public exhibition."

Mr. Ikemura, Manager of the Towa Theatre, in the course of an interview, expressed his regret over the ban on the film and said that although he was not in a position to discuss the national policy he was of the opinion that every Japanese be prepared for emergency. For this reason, he desired the picture to be seen by as many persons as possible, but it was banned by the Authorities probably because they regarded this as the best measure to be adopted under the circumstances.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch  
REPORT

Date June 15, 1937

Subject: Article in the "China Daily Herald" of 12-6-37 attacking German and Italian diplomatic representatives in China.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

*T. Logue D.S.I.*

With reference to the endorsement of D.C. (Special Br.) on the attached translation from article entitled "Why Are You Silent, China?" which appeared in the "China Daily Herald" on June 12, 1937, I have to state that the article in question refers to the incident which took place at the Isis Theatre on June 11. On that date, shortly prior to the beginning of the first showing of the Soviet film "We Are From Kronstadt", a representative of the Chinese Police called at the theatre and informed the management that the film was banned by order of the local Chinese authorities.

It appears that the management was given to understand by the Police that the action of the Chinese authorities was due to a protest of the German Embassy at Nanking against the exhibition of the film. Hence the violent outbursts of the "China Daily Herald" against the German and Italian fascists in China.

On June 13 the ban on the film in question was removed by order from Nanking.



*A. Prokofiev*  
D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

*ABR.*  
*15/6*

Translation - excerpts of an article published in the local Anglo-Russian newspaper "China Daily Herald", dated 12.6.37.

Editor : L. Gordon Harrell.  
Address : 51 Canton Road.

WHY ARE YOU SILENT - CHINA ?

The conduct of the Italian and German Fascists in China has exceeded the bounds of all international social life of states.

These governments have let themselves loose so much that some non-diplomatic measures of restraint are necessary for them. Shanghai has become the witness of a cynical act on the part of German diplomats, namely, a bad, uncouth and unfounded interference on the part of the German Embassy in the internal affairs of China.

The question arises, who is the master in China, the Chinese Government or the Italian-German diplomats?

In analysing the unheard of derision, which is without precedence, directed against the Chinese people and their Government, one is permitted to ask in the words of the Chinese patriotic song, namely : - "Why are you silent, China?"

When will China resist the barefaced sallies of her uninvited masters?

*D. S. I. Prokofiev*  
*16 11/6*

*D. S. B.*  
*DBR 13/6*

*PA*

*to what does the refer?*

*8-1*  
*Imperial*  
*DBR 14/6*





# Почему ты безмолвен, Китай?

Беспрецедентное поведение германских дипломатических властей. Нарушение суверенитета. Нанкинские власти разрешили постановку «Мы из Кронштадта», германское посольство сорвало демонстрирование

Поведение итальянских и германских фашистов в Китае перешло все границы международного общежития государств. Эти господа настолько распоясались, что необходимы какие то уже вединдипломатические меры для их обуздания. Они совершенно забыли, что здесь в Китае они только гости, только дипломатические представители своих стран, что хозяином страны является китайское правительство и его народ. Между тем итальянские и германские фашистские дипломаты творят все, что они хотят, в частую добываясь осуществления своих желаний путем организованных побоев и угроз.

Всем памятно: дикое выступление итальянских фашистов, с благословения дипломатических властей, вторгнувшихся на китайскую территорию (Чапей) и разгромивших театр «Ай-

зис», где демонстрировался документальный фильм советской продукции «Абиссиния». Мало того, что эти господа сорвали коммерческую эксплуатацию картины, они разгромили театр, изувечили нескольких служащих театра, поджигали несколько картин советской и американской продукции. Разбой среди белого дня! И все потому, видите ли, что им не понравился фильм. Хотели скрыть свои зверства над беззащитным эфиопским народом, о которых известно всему миру из таких же документальных фильмов американской, английской и французской продукции. Могли бы позволить что либо подобное господа итальянские фашисты в других странах, например, в Америке или во Франции? Сейчас Шанхай является свидетелем ничтожного акта германских дипломатов.

Дикое, грубое, необосно-

ванное вмешательство германского посольства во внутренние дела Китая.

Театр «Айзис» представил нанкинским властям для цензуры несколько фильмов, предназначенных для демонстрирования. Среди этих фильмов был и фильм советской продукции «Мы из Кронштадта». Фильм, как нам сообщила администрация театра, внимательно был просмотрен главным цензурным Комитетом нанкинского правительства и представителями Центрального Комитета партии Гоминдана. Фильм был разрешен к демонстрированию, на что был выдан специальный ордер.

Демонстрирование фильма было назначено на вчера, в 9.15 в.

Но вчера утром, явился начальник 5-го участка китайской полиции и заявил, что по приказу мэра Вейского Шанхай фильм запре-

щен к демонстрированию.

Администрация объяснила, что фильм просмотрен в Нанкине и что имеется разрешение Главного цензурного комитета. Тем не менее начальник участка полиции настаивал на своем. Когда же администрация устроила для него и представителей муниципалитета и местного Гоминдана просмотр, начальник участка заявил: «Не понимаю, что здесь не понравилось германскому посольству. Вечером же перед началом демонстрирования снова явился начальник 5-го участка и заявил, что он сделал рапорт муниципальным китайским властям и, пока власти не получат инструкций из Нанкина, демонстрировать фильм нельзя.

Таким образом, администрация театра стала перед фактом вмешательства в ее коммерческую эксплуатацию фильмов германских дипломатических властей в Китае. Германскому посольству не понравился фильм советской продукции «Мы из Кронштадта», абсолютно никакого отношения не имеющий ни к жизни фашистской Германии, ни к фашистам вообще безотносительно стран, где они властвуют. Это фильм, рисующий героическую борьбу советского народа с его врагами.

Возникает вопрос: кто же хозяин в Китае, китайское правительство или итальянские, германские дипломаты? Нанкинские власти разрешили фильм к демо-

стрированию. Германское посольство вмешивается в распоряжение Нанкина, добивается его отмены. Своим вызывающим поведением оно бесцеремонно нарушает суверенитет китайского народа, наносит коммерческий ущерб иностранной фирме, работающей в Китае и только потому, что видите, так захотел германский посол. А как поступила фашистская Германия, когда китайская общественность заявила протест против демонстрирования анти-китайского фильма в Германии?

Недавно здесь демонстри-

ровался германо-японский фильм «Новая земля», грубо оскорбляющий национальные чувства китайского народа. Несмотря на массовые протесты китайской общественности, фильм продолжали демонстрировать в японском театре. Почему же германский посол, из уважения к Китаю, в дружественных отношениях с которым, как он полагает, находится его страна, не предпринял мер, чтобы добиться снятия этого фильма?

Адаптируя неслыханное, беспрецедентное издевательство над китайским народом и его правительством, здесь позволено спросить словами китайской патристической песни: «Почему ты безмолвен, Китай? Когда ты Китай дашь отпор наглým вылазкам непокоренных хозяев?

А. МАКАРОВ.

"China Daily Herald" May 25, 1937. Published and edited  
by Mr. Gordon J. Harrell, 153 Canton Road.

5746  
26 5 37

# FASCIST LOOP-HOLE.

## Фашистская лазейка



Control over Spanish  
Frontiers.

..Portugal

Контроль, который их вполне устроит...

A control which they will find quite  
satisfactory...

*to f 26/5*

*DC SB.*  
*DBR*

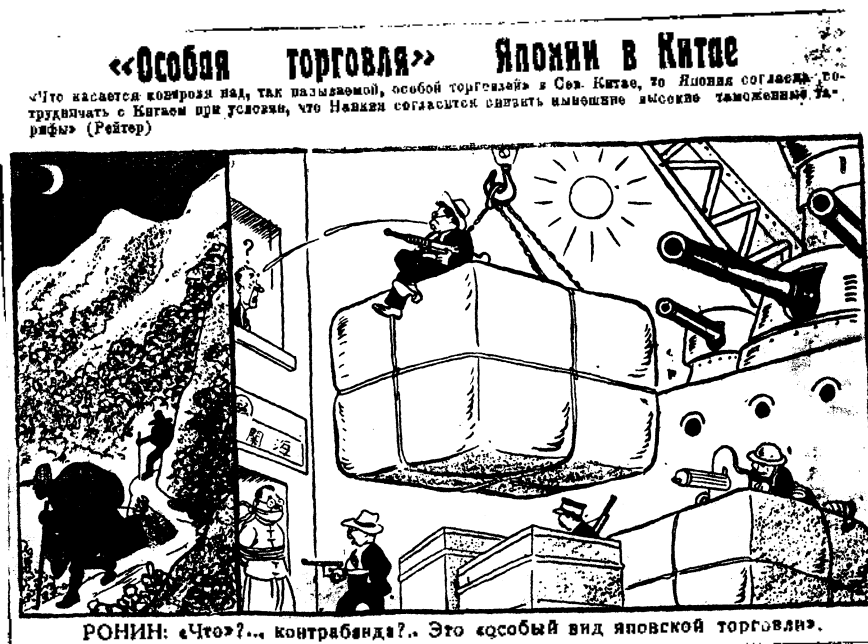


"China Daily Herald", May 20, 1937. Edited and published by  
Mr. Gordon J. Harrell, 153 Canton Road.

5746  
21 5 37

JAPAN'S "SPECIAL TRADE" IN CHINA.

"As regards control over the so called "special trade" in North China, Japan agrees to cooperate with China on the condition that Nanking agrees to lower the present high tariff rates" (Reuter).



РОНИН: "What's that?... Smuggling?... It's a "special class of Japanese trade".

h. l. 2/5



DC. S.B.  
2/5

5746  
Translation from Russian newspaper "CHINA DAILY HERALD",  
March 25, 1937. Published and edited by Mr. J.G. Harrell,  
153 Canton Road.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SOVIET CITIZENS' COOPERATIVE  
SOCIETY AT SHANGHAI.

It is reported from well informed circles that  
a meeting of founders of the "Soviet Citizens' Cooperative  
Society at Shanghai" took place on March 21. About 50 per-  
sons were present.

The meeting considered a draft of the statute of the  
Society compiled in accordance with Chinese Government's re-  
gulations governing the activities of cooperative societies.  
It provides for production, consumption, credit and insurance  
transactions and will be registered at Hankow.

The following persons were elected to serve on the  
Governing Board and the Control Committee of the Society:-

GOVERNING BOARD.

Mr. A.I. Teleshoff *D530* President  
partner of the "Centurion Press".  
Mr. E.A. Murukes *D7686* Secretary  
Messrs *D7686* M. Soolevitch, Patrusheff and Members  
Mr. S. Shpilberg *D7686*  
Candidates: Messrs *S. 7909* M. Brunner and Iokhvidoff.

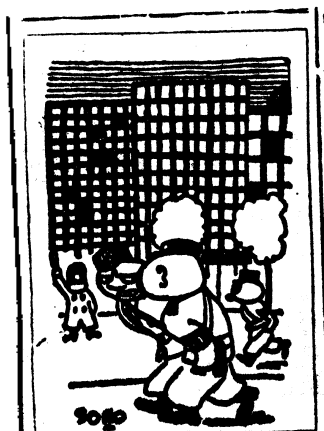
CONTROL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Gurfinkel Chairman.  
Legal practitioner  
Messrs *D7686* S.I. Danilevsky, engineer, Belayeff, Kononenko and  
Schneider-Nagorsky - members.  
Candidates: Messrs Furchin and Goldman.

During the course of the meeting shares to the total amount  
of \$ 2,000 were subscribed by the founders. Applications  
for membership are received by the secretary.

*204*  
*25/3*  
*Tb 25*  
*3*  
*A. Prokofiev*  
D.S.I.

18008  
D. 5746  
21 62 36



ФРИЦ: — Что ты предпо-  
читаешь: пару сосисок сей-  
час или Украину завтра?

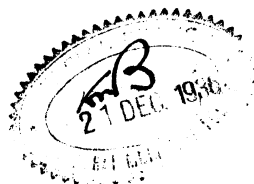


Вот где можно сытно поесть

*Fritz (Germany)*  
*What do you prefer:*  
*a pair of sausages*  
*just now or the*  
*Ukraine tomorrow?*

*(Germany depicted*  
*lying in a military*  
*go-down.*  
*"Here is where one—*  
*"may feast to one's"*  
*"satisfaction."*

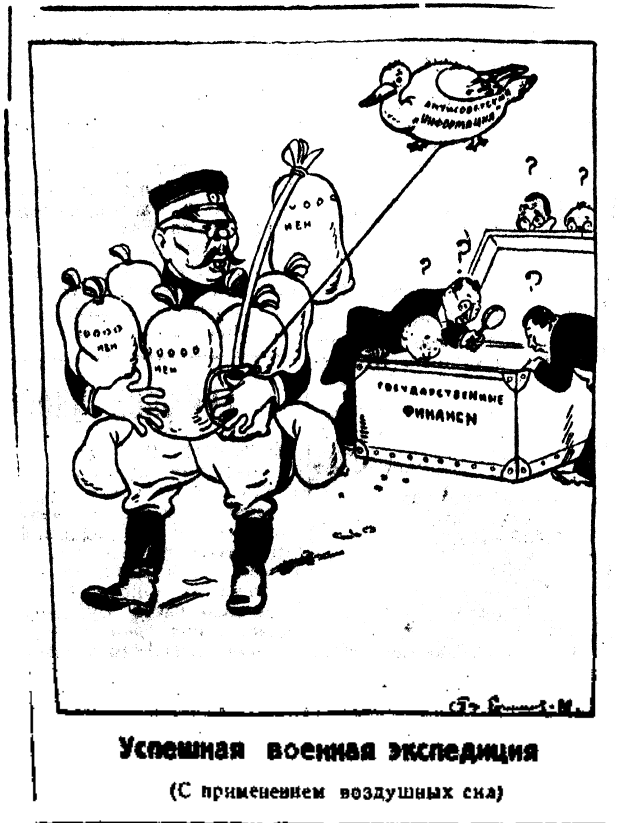
DDR.  
19/12



CHINA DAILY HERALD, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1936.

17430

5746  
10 11 36

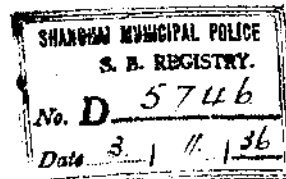


Successful Military Expedition  
(with the application of air forces)



P.S. The trunk into which a search is being made  
is marked: "State finances."  
The canard is marked: "Anti-Soviet information"  
The bags which are being carried by the  
militarist are marked: "YEN"

282.  
107



November 3, 1936.

Morning Translation.

According to a report given out by the Hunan Provincial Government, the doors of Mr. Yamakishi's home were found intact, this clearly indicates that the assailant or assailants had not come from outside. The attack, therefore, could not be regarded as being connected with an anti-Japanese movement.

Shun Pao (Tientsin telegram) :-

EMERGENCY MEASURES IN TIENTSIN.

Commencing from 8 p.m. November 2, emergency measures were proclaimed throughout Tientsin. The streets are being patrolled by armed members of the Peace Preservation Corps and armoured cars.

These measures are being taken because the authorities have received a report to the effect that a ronin named Edo and one Zing Sing Tseh (秦心慈) were planning to create trouble with a certain Concession as their base with the object of aggravating the situation in North China. So far nothing untoward has occurred.

中國時報 (Edition)  
China Daily Herald (Chinese) / published the following comment  
on October 31 :-

CRITICISM OF JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS

As the mouthpiece of the Japanese Imperialists, the Japanese newspapers well deserve being called the most disgraceful and the most untruthful newspapers in the world. The words "objective", "honesty" and "sincerity" customarily used in the reports published by Japanese newspapers have hidden meanings.

45746  
The duty of the Japanese newspapers is to fabricate rumours to mislead the public and to conceal behind a smoke screen the treacherous designs of their "masters", the Japanese Imperialists. They regard the Chinese Government and the people as the enemies of Japan and are constantly accusing China and the Chinese people of insincerity because the Chinese people are opposed to Japan's acts of aggression, while the Chinese Government is resisting Japan's demands. As a matter of fact, the Japanese newspapers are in the habit of regarding as Japan's enemies all who stand in the way of Japan's advance; they criticize all acts of friendliness towards China by other Powers, as witness their unreasonable attitude towards the United States and Great Britain, especially after the arrival in China of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, the Chief Economic Advisor of the British Government. As regards Soviet Russia, the Japanese newspapers have never ceased to publish reports unfavourable to her.

The Japanese Imperialists realize that Soviet Russia has been on friendly terms with China for nineteen years. Fearing that the two countries might become more friendly and united, the Japanese papers are doing all they can to create ill-feeling between the two countries

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D

Date    /    /   

November 3, 1936.

4 Morning Translation.

in the hope of bringing about a misunderstanding between them. Take, for instance, the sensational reports published by the local Japanese dailies on October 28 to the effect that Chinese communists were present at a conference held in the Soviet Consulate at Tientsin. The Shanghai "Nichi Nichi" went so far as to report that Mr. Bogomoloff, the Soviet Ambassador to China, had left for Tientsin to preside over the meeting. Mr. Bogomoloff is actually at Nanking and this fact is known to the Japanese officials. Then what is the motive of the Japanese newspapers in publishing such a sensational report? It is clear that their object is to mislead the Chinese people and to create ill-feeling against Soviet Russia in the minds of the Chinese people and the Government.

Is there any chance of these Japanese rumours having the desired effect? They never will, because the Chinese people and the Government know clearly who is their friend and who is their enemy. Soviet Russia is a true friend of China. She has never interfered with the domestic affairs of China nor has she menaced China's administrative rights or territorial integrity.

Lih Pao (Nanking Telegram) :-

PRESIDENT LIN SEN DUE IN SHANGHAI THIS MORNING

His Excellency President Lin Sen of the National Government left Nanking for Shanghai by the 11.20 p.m. train yesterday. He is coming to Shanghai to consult Dr. Loh Chung An (陸仲安) and to undergo a physical examination. His Excellency will remain in Shanghai for three or four days before returning to Nanking.

Mayor Wu Teh Chen Returns To Shanghai

Mayor Wu Teh Chen left Nanking for Shanghai on the same train as President Lin Sen.

Diamond (金鋼鑽), a mosquito paper, published the following article on November 2 :-

THE RICKSHA ENAMEL FARE PLATE

Each ricksha plying in the International Settlement carries an enamel fare plate. The fare is ten cents small money for half a mile or less. In our view the man who invented this enamel plate is a foolish person, one who has no knowledge of ricksha conditions in Shanghai.

The lengths of the roads in Shanghai are not determined by any standard. For instance, a ricksha coolie may have pulled a passenger for quite a long distance, but the passenger may argue that the distance was only one mile, while the coolie may say that it was



# ANOTHER PROVOCATION

The Japanese press, being a mouthpiece of the home imperialism, has quite deservedly acquired the epithet of the "most shameless and most false press in the world". The customary expression "objectivity" is being understood by Japanese press very peculiarly, the same peculiar interpretation being given to the words "truth" and "sincerity".

Provocations, deceptions, political tricks, applied in order to lead astray the public opinion and under this smoke-screen to carry out their patrons' plans—this is the principal task of the Japanese, pardon the expression, "press".

We have no desire to dwell here in detail on the thousand instances of insinuations, falsehoods and provocations directed against the Chinese Government and against the Chinese nation. They are too well known. These ambitious bellmen, inebriated by the successes in Manchuria and North China understand nothing but "onward movement". And all who stand on their way are considered their enemies, which ought to be dealt with most cruelly.

The Chinese people are resisting the Japanese aggression, are by all means trying to elude the Japanese yoke. The Chinese Government is resisting the Japanese demands directed at subjugation of the Chinese country. And for these reasons the Japanese Government and its back press are considering the Chinese people and the Chinese Government as Japan's enemies and are almost hourly accusing the Chinese Government and China's people of insincerity.

They are going even so far as to consider every manifestation of another power's friendly attitude towards China as an inimical act in regard to Japan.

Such savage attacks were directed against Great Britain at the time when Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, the chief economic adviser of the British Government, was visiting China; similar attacks have been made upon the United States and similar provocation attacks are being continuously made upon the Soviet Union as well.

The Soviet country, void of any aggressive aims against any other country, and leading a stubborn fight for general peace during already nineteen years,

Japanese press, that a conference of the Chinese Communist party took place at the Tientsin Consulate General of the USSR?

All, including Japan, are well aware that the Soviet country has not only declared but is also strictly carrying out as one of the main principles of the foreign policy—the non-intervention into internal affairs of other countries. This principle is being followed in regard to China as well.

The Japanese back-writers, not on their own initiative, of course, but on instructions of their bosses are "surprising" the Chinese Government with the following news:

Do you see what a neighbour you have. Look! The Chinese communists are conferring at the USSR consulate general.

The provocation is too transparent and its aim is clear even to politically inexperienced people.

The Japanese back-writers, however, do not feel embarrassed. Having off hand fabricated this "sensation", the "Shanghai Nichi-Nichi" did not even hesitate to slander a high Soviet diplomat, Mr. Bogomolov, esteemed by the Chinese and foreign public opinion. Choking itself with its own lies, this newspaper was reporting that Mr. Bogomolov, the USSR Ambassador in China, left for Tientsin in order to direct the congress of the Chinese communist party.

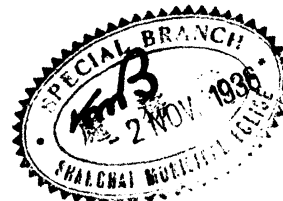
Infamous, impudent lie! The Chinese Government is well aware of the fact that the Soviet Ambassador is at Nanking. It is known to the Japanese authorities as well. One would ask, what are the aims of the Japanese press and of its directors, spreading such sensations? The answer is simple: to deceive the Chinese public opinion, to set the Chinese people and the Chinese Government against the Soviet Union.

We believe, that the tricks of the Japanese masters of provocations will hardly succeed: the Chinese people and the Chinese Government know quite well who is their enemy and who is their friend. The Chinese people and their Government know that the Soviet country is China's sincere friend, who was never interfering and will never interfere with China's interior affairs and has never violated the sovereign rights of the great Chinese country.

17295-

5746

2 11 36



DBR  
2/11

7

### CUSTOMARY PROVOCATIONAL FABRICATIONS OF THE JAPANESE PRESS IN SHANGHAI

Several of the local Japanese newspapers who were formerly detected in the spreading of provocational anti-Soviet fabrications, again take the liberty of publishing obvious provocational information.

On the 28th. of October, the 'Shanghai Nichi-Nichi' published

a communication alleging that a conference of the Chinese Communist Party was being convoked in the premises of the Soviet Consulate in Tientsin.

The 'Shanghai Nichi-Nichi' goes even further in its shameless lies, and publishes a communication that allegedly Mr. D. V. Bogomolov, the USSR Ambassador to China, had recently left for the North to participate in the conference of the Chinese Communist Party.

Tass is authorized categorically refute as without any foundations whatsoever the above mentioned provocational 'sensations' of the Japanese newspapers.

The USSR Ambassador to China, Mr. D. V. Bogomolov, as is known, is at present in Nanking.—Tass.



CHINA DAILY HERALD, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1936.

## ВНИМАНИЮ ЧИТАТЕЛЕЙ

В распоряжение редакции «Чайна дейли гералда» поступила рукопись «Исповедь эмигранта», принадлежащая перу известного эмигрантского публициста, принимавшего активное участие в белом движении в Сибири и на Дальнем Востоке, Всеволода Никиморовича Иванова.

В своих воспоминаниях Всеволод Н. Иванов, как активный участник борьбы с советской властью, занимавший ответственные посты в правительствах адм. Колчака и Меркулова, знакомит читателя с закулисной стороной этой борьбы.

«Исповедь эмигранта» начинается печатанием со вторника.

### TRANSLATION

#### TO THE READERS.

The "China Daily Herald" received the manuscript of the "CONFESSION OF AN EMIGRANT", the author of which is Mr. Vsevolod N. IVANOV, well known emigrant publicist who took an active part in the white movement in Siberia and the Far East.

In his reminiscences Mr. Ivanov who as an active participant in the struggle against the Soviet Government occupied responsible posts in the governments of both Admiral Kolchak and Merkuloft, presents to the readers the secret sides of this struggle.

The first installment of the "Confession of An Emigrant" will appear on Tuesday.

File 9-574  
JAB 289  
for 72

D.5748.

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 29 1934	
FBI - SHANGHAI	

March 29, 34.

Dear Mr. Sarly,

I forward herewith for your information tabulated statement relating to the arrest by the Municipal Police of a communist named Wong Wei (黄维) alias Wang Kie Bing (王建平) at 10.25 p.m. March 21, 1934 at the corner of North Szechuen Road and Haining Road.

The accused was charged on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on March 26, 1934 and was ordered to be handed over to the Chinese authorities.

A quantity of communist literature was seized.

Yours sincerely,

*[Signature]*

*Inclosed.  
L. 29/3*

Monsieur R. Sarly,  
Chief of the Political Section,  
French Police Headquarters.

*file  
7/14*

D 5748

Hongkew

Wong Wei (黄维) alias Wang  
Kie King (黄建平)

Canton

25

male

one year two months

one year two months

teacher

---

---

10.25 p.m. March 21, 1934  
at the corner of North Szechuen  
and Haining Road.

with being a communist

extradited to Chinese authorities.

Accused was arrested at the request of an agent of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau. He was at one time Chief of the Propaganda Department of the Chapei District of the Chinese Communist Youth League and was later promoted to the position of clerk to the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the League. Under the name of Wang Kie King (黄建平) he was charged with being a communist by the French Police on March 14, 1932 and was sentenced to two years six months imprisonment.

Accused appeared on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on March 26, 1934 and was ordered to be handed over to the Chinese authorities.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S 2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 28, 1934

Subject (in full) Case against Wong Wei (黄维) alias Wang Kie Bing (黄建平) charged with being a communist.

Made by P. Tizon, Clerical Asst. Forwarded by

J.B. Lu D.

Regarding the case against Wong Wei (黄维) alias Wang Kie Bing (黄建平) who was arrested at 10.25 p.m. March 21, 1934 at the corner of North Szechuen Road and Haining Road at the request of an officer of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau on a charge of being a communist, which was concluded on March 26, 1934 when the accused was ordered to be handed over to the Chinese authorities, I forward herewith tabulated statement relating to this individual, together with a draft of a covering letter to the French Police relating to this case.

Clerical Assistant.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Special Branch.

27. 3. 34

Communist Propaganda - Result of court proceedings

Wong Wei (王維) alias Wong Kai Ping (黃建平),  
a communist suspect, reported to be Chief of the  
Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Youth League,  
who was arrested by the Municipal Police on North Szechuan  
Road on March 21, 1934, at the instance of the Shanghai  
Public Safety Bureau, appeared on remand before the Second  
Branch Kiangsu High Court on March 26 when he was  
ordered to be extradited to the Chinese Authorities.

3 copies.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 20/3/4. 19 F. I. R. No. 148

Reg. No. 6/3.998

Sen. Hongkew.

Prosecutor

Tsoong

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PRISON
C. & S. REGENCY.
No. D 5748
Judge 1 Yoch 26th

Sheet No....6.

Application is hereby made by the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau for the handing over of the above named person on the authority of warrant No 1779 arrested at 10.15 p.m. on 21/3/4 on North Szechuen Road near Huaining Road on suspicion of being a communist.

Witness Sam Yung.

APPLICATION FOR DISPOSAL.

Application is hereby made for the disposal of the above mentioned articles, seized in a room in his room at No. 343 Weiwei Road at 11.45 a.m. on 20/3/4, same being the property of one [redacted] arrested on suspicion of being a communist at 10.15 p.m. on 21/3/4, on North Szechuen Road near Huaining Road.

Seized:- 1 iron bedstead, one overcoat, 2 round wooden stools, 1 counterpane, 1 pillow, 1 cushion, one chest (unlocked) 2 cover blankets, 1 rug on floor, 1 thermos flask, 1 cushion on floor, 1 rattan chair, and 1 hand mirror.

IN THE AND BRANCH OF THE Kiangsu HIGH COURT A.M.

Mr T.Y. Cheng appeared for the S.M. Council.

Proceedings.

Mr Cheng :- If Your Honour pleases, during the remand the Police have made enquiries at premises No 4 Lane No 429 Yu Yaon but find that the accused never lived there. The Police ascertained however that the accused lived at No 343 Weiwei Road. These premises have been visited by the Police, and this case containing communist literature was seized. (Handed to Judge). A list of the exhibits have been made out, but some has not yet been translated. On the 14.3.32, this accused was arrested by the French Authorities and charged with being a Communist. He was subsequently sentenced to Two Years and Six Months imprisonment, but the accused being dissatisfied with the Judgment, appealed whereupon the sentence was reduced to One Year and Eight Months imprisonment (Suspended for Three Years). This warrant No 507 (Handed to Judge), was issued for the arrest of the accused. If the court is going to hand the accused over today, then I ask that a ruling be made for the disposal of the accused's property which was found in his premises at No 343 Weiwei Road. The Characters which the accused was requested to write in court have not yet been examined by the Police.



Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Sta. No.

Reg. No.

Sta.

Procurator

Judge

Sheet No 6.

Accused :- I was released by the French Authorities in January of last year. A friend of mine who is a Cantonese, left the exhibits in my house. I am not a member of the Communist party. I was convicted for being a communist, but I appealed against the Judgment rendered. I was arrested when I was waiting for a tram car. Lee Choh is the name of my friend, I could not say whether he is a communist or not. I did not tell the Police my proper address, because I was afraid of family troubles. My property may be handed to my relative Wong Tse Hai.

Representative of the P.S. Bureau, Tsang Sien An :- I (pro) this Dispatch Warrant (Handed to Judge) for the handing over of the accused to the P.S.B.

Mr Chang :- The Shanghai Municipal Council have no objection to this accused being handed over to the Chinese Authorities.

**Decision.**

A

The accused, Wong Wei to be handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, through their representative-Tsang Sien An, together with the seized property.

( Handed over on 26.3.34.A.M.).

**Decision.**

Part (2)

The accused's property to be handed over to Wang Zeh Shue of Chee Tuck Lodging House for safekeeping.

*Reg. Please attach to file upon to Dr. Spl. Br.  
JBR 2873.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Section 2, Special

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 2. REGISTRY.
No. D. 57148
Date 26/1/34
March 26, 1934

Subject (in full) Arrest of Communist suspect by Uniform Branch Hongkew on  
March 21, at the request of the Public Safety Bureau.  
Made by D.S.I. Golder Forwarded by JBR D.I.

With reference to the literature seized at No. 343 Weihai-wei Road on March 23. The papers on Esperanto (Exhibit 23) Wong claimed belonged to a fellow provincial named Li (李) who returned to Kwangtung about two months ago. Li is alleged to have studied Esperanto in a Middle School in Nanking for about one year. It is more probable that Wong has studied Esperanto in his spare time and at classes which are held regularly in Shanghai.

The accused speaks, reads and writes Japanese with fluency and ease and in this connection was in <sup>all</sup> probability used as a link between the Chinese, Japanese and Korean Communist Parties.

Relative to Exhibit No. 19, the card bearing the name "Tseu Siu Vung" (周秀文) was mentioned to the accused Wong Wei, but he stated he did not know to whom it referred. As to the second visiting card bearing the name of Waung Jih Hsi (黃直熾), No. 727 North Szechuen Road, Tel. 46701, this address was investigated and found to be that of Wong Wei's cousin also a native of Kwangtung who operates a lodging house there.

In connection with the comparison of the two specimens of Wong's handwriting, Clerk Ma Yoh states that he is of the opinion that both were written by the same man. Report by Clerk Ma Yoh attached.

D.S.I. Golder

JBR 26/3

Kim Chordis  
D. S. I.

Copy of this report has been sent to Hongkew.

Deputy Commissioner,

Ch. Tiza

Special Branch.

The usual letter phase

Done 12 28/III.

Blum

Date March 24, 1934.

(Crime Branch) Office Notes

P.A. (C.I.),

I have examined the attached papers and formed my opinion as follows:-

The two documents enclosed in the envelope were written by the same person with two different pens. I think the first part of the first sheet was written by a fountain pen whilst the latter part of the sheet and the continued sheet was written by an ordinary pen.

In comparing the two documents with the specimen of the accused I find the following similarities 在年路別連被  
判向 which are all red cross marked thereon.

Your obedient servant,

Documents  
returned to

H'Kew.

SBR

24/3

Seen.

Rudolf  $\frac{24}{3}$

D.S. Golds. SBR 24/3

D.S. S/L. Br.

SBR 24/3

Drayton Clerk.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, March 24. 1934.  
To Officer i/c Special Branch.

Sir.

The attached document in Chinese  
( in envelope ) was obtained from the  
P.S.B. and constitutes their evidence  
against Wong Wei who was arrested on  
March 21. (File No D 5748 ) The sheet  
of paper also bearing writing in  
Chinese was written in this office.  
I would like to have the two documents  
compared, if possible.

Yours obediently

PA (CB)

Can you arrange  
for Mr. Yeh to be the  
translator. J.P.

3 copies.

Political Section

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 1944.19 F. I. R. No.

Reg. No. 6/4/333

Stn. No. 1000000

Prosecutor

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. SECRETARY
No. D. 5748
Judged 1/28/44

Accused

Tong Wei

(

Age 21. Unemployed.

Charge

Application for writ of detention under Arts. 42 and 66 of the  
Special Administrative Procedure.

Application for writ of detention of the above  
named person, who was arrested at 10.15 p.m. on the 12/1/44.  
on the 10th Whomen Road, on suspicion of being a Communist.  
Pending application for extradition being made by the  
Public Safety Bureau.

Compt:- Lung Ying

KIANGSU SECOND BRANCH HIGH COURT - AM.

Proceedings:- Mr. T. Y. Chang appeared for the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Accused:- I formerly lived at No. 4 Lung Tuh  
Tong, Avenue Road, but I removed to House 4 Lane 429 Yuyuen Road,  
yesterday. I am teacher in the Ching Foong School.

Mr. Chang:- At 10.25 p.m., 21.3.1934, P.C.  
116 arrested the accused at the corner of North Szechuen and Haining  
Roads, at the request of the complainant, Lung Ying, who is attached  
to the Special Branch of the Public Safety Bureau. When questioned  
in the Station the accused stated that he came to Shanghai in  
September, 1931, and that he knows nothing about the Communist  
activities, but his fingerprint record shows that on the 14.3.1934,  
he was arrested by the French authorities for being a Communist and  
received two years and six months imprisonment, so this proves that  
he came to Shanghai before 1931. The accused further stated that  
Lung Ying implicated him because that when he lived on Scott Road  
he had trouble with Lung Ying over two girls who lived in the  
vicinity of his house. The accused also stated that he lived in  
House 4 Lane 429 Yuyuen Road with his uncle, Song Baocong Yui, but  
when enquiries were made at this address the men could not be found.  
Lung Ying is a reformed Communist, and was introduced to the  
Communist Party by the accused who was then Chief of the Propaganda  
Department of the Chapel District Committee of the Communist Youth  
League. The accused denies all connection with the Communist and

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. J. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Prosecutor

Judge

Case No. 6/33998 SHEET 2

has made this statement (handed to the Judge). Zung Ying is in Court.

Compt. Zung Ying:- I am now employed in the Public Safety Bureau. In August, 1933, I was introduced to the Communist Party by the accused. We first met each at No. 3 Lung Kyih Li, Elgin Road. The accused formerly lived on Scott Road and he was then Chief of the Propaganda Department of the Chapel District Committee of the Communist Youth League, and I was one of the Communists in Chapel. The accused is an old Communist but he did not tell me everything about the Communists' activities. The accused was introduced to me by a man named Tseu Fong Kwei, who is also a Communist. Tseu Fong Kwei was arrested by the French authorities on three occasions and released. The accused has now been promoted Clerk of the "C.Y." of the Liangsu Province, and is also editor of the Communist Youth League. I met the accused yesterday and arrested him with the assistance of the Sikh Policeman. When I was in the Communist Party the accused sent me these papers (handed to the Judge) (Exhibit I) with the request that they be printed.

Mr. Chang:- These papers (handed to the Judge) (Exhibit II) were found on the accused at the time of his arrest. I ask the Court to examine them in order to find out whether the handwriting corresponds with that of the papers shown in Court by the complainant or not.

Compt. Zung Ying:- I have never had trouble with the accused over girls.

Accused:- Last night Zung Ying caught hold of me and then the Policeman arrested me. The papers (Exhibit II) were found in my possession, but I did not write the others papers (Exhibit I).

Judge:- Then why do the characters on the

*Noted  
24/5/34  
[Signature]*

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Sta. No.

Reg. No.

Sta.

Prosecutor

Judge

Case No. 6/33998 SHEN 3

papers appear to be similar?

Accused:- The writing is different, and the informer's statement is incorrect. In August, 1933, I lived at No. 45 Delah Sing Teung, off Scott Road, and at that time a man whose wife was a Cantonese girl, was the friend of Zung Ying. Zung Ying visited them often but eventually had trouble with the girl's husband. The thing said about me by Zung Ying is not true. The girl was named Zung Kwang Foo of the Chinese University. The Court can serve a summons on Zung Loo Shang, the chief tenant of the house on Scott Road, and prove my statement.

Judge:- Even if what you say is true, that does not prove that you are not a Communist.

Accused:- The writing on the papers produced by Zung Ying is not my handwriting, but it is possible that he copied my writing to injure my reputation.

Judge:- The contents of the papers found in your possession are indirectly connected with Communism.

Accused:- The contents have nothing to do with Communism, and the other paper is a prescription for my friend. The letter was to be delivered to a man named Koh at the request of my friend. I know Tsau Fong Kwei who comes from the same country as Zung Ying. I am not a Communist.

Witness Tsang Siau An:- I represent the Public Safety Bureau, and we apply for the handing over of the accused.

Mr. Chang:- I ask that the accused be detained for three or four days.

Accused:- I object to my handing over to the Chinese authorities.

Judge:- The question of the handing over will be considered later.

Accused:- I ask that I be allowed a lawyer

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Sta. No.

Reg. No.

Sta.

Prosecutor

Judge

Case No. 6/33998 SHEET 4

for my defence.

Judge:- You may engage a lawyer.

Accused:- I ask that the witness, Sung Loo  
hang, be summoned.

Judge:- It is not necessary to summon this  
witness.

Judge (to repres. of P.O.B.): - You must  
produce a despatch at the next hearing of this case.

Decision:- Accused to be detained.  
Remanded to 25.3.1934. a.m., for trial.

one (1) previous conviction.

C.H. Robson.

D.S. Spe. Br.  
2 former in farming return.  
JBR 24/3.

712  
Baker



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5748
REGISTRY.
Date 24/3/34
March 24, 1934

Subject (in full) Arrest of a Communist suspect by Uniform Branch Hongkew  
on March 21 at the request of the Public Safety Bureau.  
Made by D.S.I. Golder Forwarded by *ABRm S.I.*

With reference to the arrest of Wong Wei (魏維) communist suspect, who was taken into custody at 10.25 p.m. on March 21. Examination of this man's fingerprint record showed that he has a previous conviction for Communist activities. He was arrested by the French Police on March 14, 1932, on Avenue Dubail together with one Woo Piau Gni ( ) who was later released. Wong Wei under the name of Wong Kai Ping ( ) was sentenced to two and a half years imprisonment but appealed the case when the sentence was reduced to one year and eight months and suspended for three years. He was eventually released by the French Police in January 1933.

Zung Ying (鄭英), agent of the Bureau of Public Safety who caused the arrest of Wong Wei on March 21, 1934, when questioned regarding the evidence held in the case, by the Public Safety Bureau, made the following statements:-

I first became a Communist in August 1933 and at about the same time met Wong Wei. At that time I was living at No.3 Sung Nyi Li, Elgin Road. Wong was acting as the Chief of the Propaganda Department of the Chapei District Committee, of the Communist Party, and residing at No.48 Continental Terrace (Dah Loh Li), Scott Road. Later, however, from some unknown reason he moved away and, I believe, went to live at No.4 Lane 419 Yu Yuen Road. I have a draft of a handbill in my possession which was written by Wong during his term of office as the Chief of the Propaganda Department of the Chapei District Committee, and will produce it if necessary.

The document abovementioned was produced at 11 a.m. on March 23, 1934 and will be submitted to the handwriting-expert for examination and comparison with samples of Wong's handwriting

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date.....19

Subject (in full)..... ( 2 ) .....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

obtained in this office after his arrest. A full translation of the document in question has been made and is hereto attached. The original document will be returned to the Public Safety Bureau and a receipt obtained for same.

Subsequent to Wong's arrest on March 21 the Bureau of Public Safety applied for a warrant authorising his arrest. This document (No.1779) issued by Judge Feng was handed over to D.S. Sorrie of Hongkew Station on March 22. The accused was taken before the Court on the morning of March 23 when the judge ordered that he should be detained in custody until March 26.

At 10.45 a.m. March 23, Wong Wei was brought to Headquarters and photographed and later was brought to this office where he was questioned as to his address. He stated that on the night of his arrest he was going to sleep at No.343 Weihaiwei Road in a room over the kitchen which he had that day engaged and to which he had removed his belongings. Acting on this information a visit was paid to the address given and the tenant one Ling Kwai Fu (林貴富) asked if he had any objections to us visiting the room indicated by the accused. He stated that he had no objections and offered to remove the padlock from the door; and did so. The room was found to contain the usual meagre furnishing; whilst in a desk and two suitcases were found a number of Communist and pro-Communist documents; a complete list of which is appended to this report. An inventory of the contents of the room were taken, a copy of which is attached. The tenant was asked to have the room relocked as early as possible, this he promised to do.

The three photographs of Wong Wei, attached, were obtained from the French Police on March 23, 1934.

The following officers of the Special Branch and Hongkew

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full)..... ( 3 ) .....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Station made a search at No. 343 Weihaiwei Road at 11.45 a.m.  
on March 23 :-

Special Branch : D.S.I. Golder, D.P.S. Lingard.

Hongkew Station: D.S. Sorrie, C.D.S. 140.

*Wm Golder*

D. S. I.

Copy of reports etc. have been forwarded to  
Hongkew Stn. SBR. 24/3.

Deputy Commissioner.

Special Branch.

D.S. Golder

SBR. 24/3.

*52/*  
*712*

Inventory of belongings of Song Kai Bing( ) alias  
Song Wei( 黄维 ) found in room over kitchen at No. 343  
Weihaiwei Road at 11.45 a.m. March 23, 1934, and which  
have been left in the care of the No. 1 tenant.

One bedstead (iron).

One counterpane.

Two over blankets.

One woolen scarf.

One overcoat.

One pillow.

One wooden desk.

One rattan chair.

Two round wooden stools.

One campher wood chest (unlocked).

One thermos flask.

One hand mirror.

Translation of a draft of a communist handbill alleged to have been written by Wong Wei (黃偉) arrested on North Szechuan Road near Haining Road on 21.3.34, and obtained from the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety.

Manifesto in connection with the Anniversary of the October Revolution.

To the oppressed poor and labour masses,

The success of the Russian Revolution was achieved on the day of the anniversary of the October Revolution. This anniversary is really a dual one because on the same day two years ago the Provisional Government of Soviet China came into existence. What a great anniversary this is! Not only the poor and labouring masses of China but those throughout the world will celebrate this anniversary of important significance.

Under the leadership of Comrade Lenin, the U.S.S.R. effected the emancipation of 160,000,000 labourers, peasants and poor people in their country; and under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, they completed the Five Year Plan in four years, thus consolidating the economic foundation of the socialists. At this moment when large numbers of workers are out of employment in various capitalistic countries, the U.S.S.R. are not troubled by unemployment; on the contrary they enlist workers from Germany, France and the U.S.A. The U.S.S.R. is greatly different to a capitalistic country: the former is a government of liberated labourers and peasants or we may say it is a paradise of human beings whilst the latter often throw the majority of its people into poverty and starvation.

The true emancipation of the people in the U.S.S.R. was realized only after energetic struggles conducted by millions of labourers, peasants and party members. In celebrating the anniversary of October Revolution, we should follow their example so as to bring about the emancipation of the Chinese nation. We must support the U.S.S.R. and protect it by force of arms against the interference of imperialistic nations. As the Japanese robbers recently planned to ~~seize~~ seize the Chinese Eastern Railway with the ultimate object of attacking the U.S.S.R., we should rise up at once and help our labour and peasant brothers of the U.S.S.R. in the fight against the Japanese and other imperialists.

The U.S.S.R. is our mother country. It is the only good friend of the weak and minor races and is the base for operations against international capitalism.

The Provisional Government of Soviet China was inaugurated on November 7 last year in Juking, Kiangsi. Despite the Anti-Communist Campaign conducted by the Kuomintang on four different occasions, the Soviet Government is as safe as ever owing to the bravery of the Red Armies who defeated the Kuomintang troops during each campaign. Now the Kuomintang is planning to carry out the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign at the instigation of imperialists. We might say that the Kuomintang is the "pioneer" of the imperialists as it clears the way for imperialists by killing revolutionary warriors and oppressing the people to the point of death. It is further giving away one province after another to the imperialists and is practically transforming China into an imperialistic colony.

Dear oppressed youths! As the crisis of the Chinese national is drawing nearer and nearer, we cannot remain indifferent any longer. Let us effect our emancipation by overthrowing the Kuomintang and imperialists, supporting the U.S.S.R. by force of arms, and enforcing racial warfare.

Propaganda Dept., Chapei District Committee.  
C.Y. League.

Translation of a draft of a communist handbill alleged to have been written by Wong Wei (黃偉) arrested on North Szechuen Road near Haining Road on 21.3.34, and obtained from the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety.

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Dear oppressed youth! As the crisis of the Chinese nation is drawing nearer and nearer, we cannot remain indifferent any longer. Let us effect our emancipation by overthrowing the Kuomintang and imperialists, supporting the U.S.S.R. by force of arms, and enforcing racial warfare. Propaganda Dept., Chapei District Committee, C.Y. League.

Wong Wei(黄维)

Kwangtung

D.S.I. Golder

Section 2, S.B.

March 23, 1934.

Clerks Liao & Chow.

My name is Wong Wei, aged 25, native of Chun San Hsien (中山縣), Kwangtung. At the age of 6 or 7 I entered a primary school in my native place. I left this school at the age of 13 and entered the local middle school, where I studied for a further period of six years. Immediately after leaving the middle school which was when I was about 20 years, I went to Japan where I studied in the Meiji University, Tokio, where I remained until the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in September 1931, when I came to Shanghai. For several months after my arrival in Shanghai I was ill and remained in my lodging at No.25 (?) Boppe Faung, Rue August Boppe, French Concession. On regaining my health I took up a position as a teacher in the Ai Jung Primary School, Haining Road. Whilst I was employed by this establishment I was living in the Yuen Chang Li, Route Vallon, French Concession. I do not remember the number of the house. I resided at the last named address up until the time I was arrested by the French Police in February 1932, for communist activities. I was at first sentenced to two and a half years imprisonment but appealed the case when the sentence was reduced to one year and eight months and suspended for three years. My appeal took a long time going through the Courts; I was thus not released by the French Police until some time in January 1933. Upon my release I went to live in the Hung Yue Faung off Avenue Road where I paid \$12.00 per month for rent and food. Two months later I moved to Sing Yeu Tseng alleyway, Ferry Road.

After residing there for two months I obtained a job as

( 2 )

a teacher in the Tsing Foong Primary School, North Kiangse Road, and went to live at No.45 Continental Terrace (Dah Leh Li), Scott Road. Whilst living at the Scott Road address I became friendly with one named Zung Ying (鄭英) who claimed to be a friend of the No.1 tenant of the house and who caused my arrest on March 21, 1934. In September 1933 I left Scott Road and went to live in the Yoong Sing Li, North Kiangse Road, staying there until the end of November when I moved to No.15 ? Zoon Ching Faung, Chinhai Road. After staying here for a period of about two months I went to No.4 Zung Tuh Faung, Avenue Road, (the address at which my belongings were found) on the day of my arrest.

Since ~~March~~ January 1934 when I lost my position with the Tsing Foong Primary School I have lived on what money I saved, eked out with a small allowance from my father Wong Bei Ching (黃佩卿), a sundry-goods dealer in Chun San Hsien, Kwangtung.

I have not at any time been a member of the Communist Party nor have I made a habit of associating with members of that political organisation. My arrest by the French Police in 1932 was not because I was guilty of being an active Communist but owing to a miscarriage of justice. I was waiting for a tramcar on Avenue Dubail when a Chinese pasted a Communist poster on a nearby wall. He then ran away and I was arrested by the Police. The Communist books and pamphlets found in my belongings were left behind by a friend of mine named Li Tsau ( ) who left for Kwangtung at the end of January 1934.



( 3 )

I have not taken any notice of them and take no interest in what they teach.

(Signed) Wong Wei.

**LIST OF COMMUNISTIC BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS SEIZED AT NO. 343  
WEIHAIWEI ROAD AT 11.45 A.M. ON MARCH 23, 1934.**

- 1) Book: "Lesson on the drill of the Infantry of Labour-Peasant Red Army, Volume II". (Chinese translation). 1 copy
- 2) Book: "History of Russian Revolutionary Movement". 1 copy
- 3) Book: "New Legislature of the U.S.S.R.". 1 copy
- 4) Book: "Fighting Art and Tactics" (Chinese translation). 1 copy
- 5) Book: "Problems on Leninism". 1 copy
- 6) Book: "On the Opposition". 1 copy
- 7) Book: "General Principles of the Communist International". 1 copy
- 8) Book: "Capitalistic war between Great Britain and America". 1 copy
- 9) Book: "Renegade Kautsky". 1 copy
- 10) Book: "Economic struggles of World Crisis and the duties of the Revolutionary Trade Movement". 1 copy
- 11) Book: "Various problems on Capitalism". 1 copy
- 12) Book: "La Poemo, Vol. 1, 1933". 1 copy
- 13) Book: "What is Marx-Leninism?". 1 copy
- 14) Pamphlet entitled "New Woman - March 8 Special Issue", dated March 8, 1934, calling upon the oppressed women, female workers, etc. to observe the International Woman Day, March 8, by struggling for their emancipation. 1 copy
- 15) Handbill issued by the Unemployed Workers Struggle Committee of the Shanghai Central District and dated February 25, addressed to the unemployed workers urging them to unite and to demand of the City Government for food, clothing and relief. 1 copy
- 16) Blank form on the investigation of Cells prepared by the Organization Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of C.Y. on December 4, 1933. 1 copy
- 17) Piece of paper containing the following plan of propaganda on February 7 and March 8 :-
  - (a) To issue weekly the "Youth in Shanghai Eastern District" (special issues on 12th, 19th, 26th and 5th).
  - (b) To publish the "Anti-Imperialist Weekly" every Saturday.
  - (c) To publish a "Factory Mosquito Paper" (Tien In 天一).
  - (d) To organize a Propaganda Group of 3 members.
  - (e) To establish a main propaganda cell and to issue manifestoes on February 25 and March 8.

- 18) Piece of paper containing inscriptions in Chinese, a translation of which is as follows :-  
Shanghai Youth 120. 27 - 700. Cotton Mill 2000,  
Anti-Christianity. Unemployed 14. .... 3 men.  
  
Two, Sung Sing No.7, Sung Sing No.6, Shanghai No.1, Shanghai No.2, Shanghai No.3, Shanghai No.4, Shanghai No.5, Dong Shing, Dah Kong, Heng Foong, Kung Dah. Each mill has 3000 or 4000 male, female and juvenile workers. The majority are women. Child labour, 12 hours, about 40 cents. Yellow Labour Union.
- 19) Slip of paper containing inscriptions in Chinese, a translation of which is as follows :-  
..... Faung( — 坊 ), along the road to the right No.2 house clock and watch shop, room over kitchen, Zung Yih Shing( 陳偉新 ). Every night after 10 o'clock (introduced by Kyung 金).
- 20) S.M.C. Park Ticket No. 41489 in the name of Wong Keen Wen.
- 21) Chinese newspaper cuttings regarding labour matters in China and abroad.
- 22) Miscellaneous papers among which are :-  
Visiting card in the name of Tseu Siu Vung( 周秀英 ),  
" " " " " " Waung Jih Hsi( 黃自職 ),  
No.727 North Szecmen Road, Tel. 46701.
- 23) Papers relating to lessons on Esperanto.
- 24) Manuscripts of what seem to be translations from foreign books on capitalism, etc.
- 25) Photographs.
- 26) An exercise book entitled "Minute book, The Ai Chuen School, Shanghai", containing excerpts of meetings of that school.
- 27) Two blank subscription books of the Shanghai Tsing Foong Primary School( 上海清風小學 ), Keng Fu Li ( 更富里 ), North Kiangsue Road.

Literature in Japanese

- 28) The Imperialism, by John A. Hobson; translated by Ishizawa.
- 29) "What did Lenin say to female workers?", by Clara Zetkin, translated by Mizuno.
- 30) "The Social Reader" by Nagai.
- 31) "Criticism of Soviet China" by Tsure.
- 32) "Condition of Education in Korea under the Rule of Imperialism"
- 33) "Proletariat Education", Vol. 1, No. 2, issued in October, 1930, by the Institution of Proletariat Education.
- 34) "Prisons of the Soviet Union"

( 3 )

- 35) "The Art of Struggle of the Youth Movement", by Jovitch,  
translated by Kishi.
- 36) "The Origin and Organization of the Marxism" by Lenin,  
translated by Kitaura.

F. 22F  
G. 2233.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. S. REGISTRY.  
No. D 5748  
Date 1 / 1

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 148.

Hongkew Police Station.

22nd March, 1934.

Diary Number:— 2.

Nature of Offence:— Writ. of Det.

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

See below.

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

See below.

## RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The accused appeared before the S.S.D. Court (High) on the morning of 22/3/34, and was ordered to be detained in custody until 26/3/34. The finger print record of accused shows that he was sentenced to a term of two years and six months imprisonment for communism by the French Court on 14/3/25.

On the afternoon of 22/3/34, the attached warrant for the arrest of accused issued by the S.S.D. Court at the request of the P.S.B., was received from D.C.I. Golder. Accused will again be taken before the S.S.D. Court on 23/3/34, when the representative of the P.S.B. will be present to give evidence. After the proceedings, the accused will be taken to the Finger Print Bureau to be photographed, and later to the Special Branch for interrogation.

*[Signature]*  
Senior Detective i/c.

*[Signature]*  
D.S. 249.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*[Signature]*  
23/3.

Translation of Warrant No. 1779 issued by  
Judge Feng at the request of Shanghai P.S.B.

Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

V

Wong Wei.

Address: North Szechuen Road or Haining Road.

Wanted by the Public Safety Bureau  
for being a Communist.

22nd. March, 1934.

CHITSAK 444. 24. 1944  
C. B. B. R. Co.  
D. 5748  
Date 22/ 1

D-5748

\_\_\_\_\_

Wong, Wei (黃維)

21, 3, 34

Writ of detention (Communist)

Source: *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1974, 69, 1, 1-11.

..... Wang Kie Bing .....

2 years and 6 months  
imprisonment

32  
14.3.2014 French

52.

For Information.

20.22/3/4.

D. L. Kuh. any file ?

Dis. Spl. Br.

Information & favour of return

DBR22/3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE No. D 5748

ARREST REPORT.

Date 22 / 3 / 34

"C" Division

CRIME REGISTER No. Misc. 148.

Hongkew Police Station.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

21st. March, 1934.

Name, age, occupation and address of person arrested.

Wong Wei. (黃維) age 25, native of Canton, S/Unem. residing House No. 4, Lane 419, YuYuen Road.

Arrested by

S.P.C. 166.

Date and place where arrest took place.

10-15 p.m. on 21/3/34.  
North Szechuen Road near Haining Road.

Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested.)

Application for Writ of Detention.

At 10-25 p.m. on 21/3/34, S.P.C. 166 brought to the station the accused, together with one named Zung Ying, (鄭英) whom he found engaged in an argument on North Szechuen Road near Haining Road. At the station, the last named person stated that he was an agent attached to the Special Branch of the Public Safety Bureau, and that he had arrested the accused as an important communist, for whom there was a warrant at Nanking.

Inquiries were made by C.D.S. 140 and the undersigned, assistance being rendered by D.S. Pitts, of the Special Branch.

When questioned, accused stated that he was being falsely accused by Zung, the reason for same being a fight which he alleges took place between Zung and himself in August, 1933, over two Cantonese girls who resided on Scott Road opposite lodgings which the accused was then occupying.

*Specific Special Branch  
Two copies of statement  
forwarded to D.S. Pitts  
22/3/34*

*Only one arrested.  
SAR 22/3*

Name of investigating officer.

D.S. Sorrie and C.D.S. 140.

Initials of Senior Detective.

*Sorrie 22/3*

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest. It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed. In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:--

-2-

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:--

Nature of Offence:--

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Accused denied all connection with the Communist Party or other reactionary organisation. He gave his present address as House No. 4, Lane 419, Yuyuen Road, where he was staying with his uncle, Wong Dzoong Yui, (黃仲偉), but on this place being visited, his uncle was absent, and none of the inmates present could confirm his statement.

Zung Ying states that he is a reformed communist, having first been introduced to the Communist Party by accused in August, 1933. At that time, accused was Chief of the Propaganda Department of the Chapel District Committee of the Communist Youth League. In the latter part of 1933, Zung severed his connection with the Communist Party, and now devotes his time in the interest of the Kuomintang. Zung further stated that he has information to the effect that accused has been promoted to the post of Secretary (Clerk) of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League, but he was unable to furnish proof of any of his allegations.

A written statement ( attached) has been taken from the accused, and he will be brought before the S.S.D. Court on the morning of 22/3/34, when an application for his detention will be made to allow of the necessary formalities being complied with, pending the P.S.B. producing the required proof for his extradition.

Sen. Det.

Officer i/c.  
Special Branch.

D.S. 249.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Wong Wei (黃維)  
native of Canton taken by me. D.S. 716  
at Hong Kong on the 21/3/34 and interpreted by Clerk

My name is Wong Wei, 25, single, native of Canton, teacher by profession, at present residing at Lane 419, House No.4 Yu Yuen Road.

I studied for 10 years in a higher middle school in Canton and after studied in Shanghai under a Private Japanese teacher in order to learn Japanese, which I now speak fairly well.

I first arrived in Shanghai in August 1931 with the object of studying Japanese and English, of which latter language I now have no knowledge. I resided at a hotel on the corner of Foochow and Pokien Roads corner and then at Avenue Dubail where I remained until the outbreak of the local Sino-Japanese hostilities in February 1932 when I returned to Canton, where I stayed with my family until January 1933.

I then returned to Shanghai and put up in a house in the Ching Yue Fong (慶餘坊) Wankow Rd where I remained for 2 months. I did no work during this period, after which I removed to Sing Yue Li (永裕村) Ferry Road, staying there also 2 months. During this time I taught at the Ching Tsong Primary School (清風), No.9, Kung Fook Li, North Jiangse Road. From Ferry Road I removed to No.45 Dah Loh Li (大陸新村) off Scott Road, staying there until the end of September, when I removed to Yung Shing Li (榮陞里) North Jiangse Road, near the above School at which I was still teaching. I stayed there until the end of December, when I again shifted quarters - this time to Ching Yuen Li, Chin Lai Road, where I stayed for one month, after which I went to Nanking to see a fellow country man named Chu Tseu Vung (周九文). I stayed in Nanking for 5 days and

D 5752

D 5753

D 5755

D 5756

178712

SHAW-WALKER & CO. REAL ESTATE
C. & S. S. REGISTRY.
No. <b>D</b> 5752
Date 24 / 3 / 34

March 24 34.

Dear Mr. Steptoe,

I note the contents of your letter of  
March 23, 1934 on the subject of Kulchitsky and  
forward herewith for your information copy of a  
further report on the movements of this individual  
and his son.

Yours sincerely,

*TR*

*Enclosed*

H.N. Steptoe, Esq.,

H.B.M. Consulate-General.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,

P.O. BOX 289.

SHANGHAI.

23.3.34 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. **D** 5752

Date 23 1 3 134

Dear Robertson,

With reference to my letter to Givens  
of March 13th on the subject of MICHEL KULCHITSKY.

It now appears probable that on the  
"Andre Lebon" he was in touch with members of the  
French deputation of the "International Red Aid"  
on its way to Indo-China on a tour of investigation.

Yours sincerely,

*Hulley*

H. Robertson, Esq.,

Special Branch,

S.M.P.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

*Reg  
attical file  
23.3.34*

Form No. 3  
C. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET  
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. <b>B-REGISTRY.</b>
No. <b>D-5752</b>
Date <b>24 1 3 1934</b>

Subject (in full) M.P. Kulchitsky and Son.

Made by D.S. Jones

Forwarded by DBK. A.

It has been ascertained that on March 10, 1934 M.P. Kulchitsky, together with his son Vladimir, sailed from Shanghai for Hsinking, via Dairen, on the s.s. Tsingtao Maru, travelling 3rd class.

Kulchitsky senior obtained a Chinese passport - No. 3153 - issued at Shanghai on March 6, 1934. His son is travelling on the same passport, the latter's former Chinese passport, No. 2491, being retained by the Chinese Passport Authorities.

When making the application for the passport for himself and son, Kulchitsky described himself on this occasion as "Former Russian".

House No. 2, 925 Avenue Joffre, where Kulchitsky stayed from February 28 to March 10 is the place of abode of one Antarsky, reported to be in charge of G.P.U. activities in Shanghai.

*B.H. Jones*  
D.S.

Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch

*Spec copy prepared attached DBK 23/3.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
REGISTRY.

S.2y. D. 252

Date March 23 1934

Subject (in full) M. P. Kulchitsky and Son, Soviet Russians

Made by D.S. Jones

Forwarded by

SBR S.

Mihail Pavlovitch Kulchitsky, born 1886, and his son, Vladimir M. Kulchitsky, age 11 years, arrived at Shanghai on February 28, 1934 from Marseilles on board the s.s. "Andre Lebon". The father is travelling on U.S.S.R. passport No. 15771, issued at Harbin on March 17, 1926. His occupation is given as "Landlord of Harbin" and the object of trip "Returning home". On the Alien's Registration Form, from which the above particulars were taken, he describes himself as a resident of Shanghai and gives his address in Shanghai as No. 925 Avenue Joffre.

Whereas M.P. Kulchitsky gives his own nationality as Soviet Russian, he gives that of his son as "Former Russian". The most likely explanation for this is that during a previous visit to Shanghai (August 23, 1933) Kulchitsky, who at the time was en route to Berlin, where his son was to undergo an operation, probably found it necessary to get the latter a separate passport before he could proceed on the journey. On August 24, 1933 his son was issued by the local Chinese Authorities with Passport No. 2491, on which he recently travelled from Marseilles to Shanghai with his father. At that time the local U.S.S.R. Consulate-General had not reopened, consequently it could not have been possible for Kulchitsky senior to obtain for the son a U.S.S.R. passport at short notice, and so, it seems, he had recourse to the Chinese Authorities, describing his son as a "former Russian", in order to obtain the Chinese passport issued on August 24.

From February 28, 1934 to March 10 Kulchitsky resided at House No. 2, 925 Avenue Joffre; his present whereabouts are not known.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch

D.S.

Spare copy of report attached.  
SBR 23/3.

S2  
Please make  
further attempt  
to ascertain  
present  
whereabouts  
Copy sent  
to M.S.  
23/3/34

D.S. Jones  
SBR  
23/3

D.S. Jones

SPECIAL ENQUIRY FROM OFFICER I/C SPECIAL BRANCH

Two Soviet subjects named MICHEL KULCHITSKY  
and his son sailed for the Far East on board s.s.  
"Andre Lebon" from Marseilles on January 28th.

He passed through Hongkong on February 28th  
as third class passengers on that vessel, and  
probably landed here.

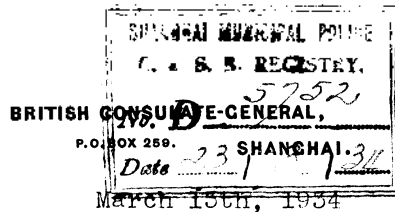
I should be obliged if you could inform  
me if this is so, and where this man is now living.

Any details which you may be able to  
obtain concerning him and his associates would be  
most valuable.

*Jones.*  
*S.S. Fekershteyn* *S.H.R.*  
*Please make discreet*  
*enquiries and report early.*

*W. J. R.*  
*P.S.*  
*15/3/34*





Dear Givens,

Two Soviet subjects named MICHEL KULCHITSKY  
and his son sailed for the Far East on board s.s.  
"Andre Lebon" from Marseilles on January 26th.

He passed through Hongkong on February  
25th as third class passengers on that vessel, and  
probably landed here.

I should be obliged if you could inform  
me if this is so, and where this man is now living.

Any details which you may be able to  
obtain concerning him and his associates would be most  
valuable.

Yours sincerely,

*Handwritten signature*

T. Givens Esq.,

*52  
T. Givens Esq.  
JH*

*JH 1/4/34*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. S. S. REGISTRY.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

Mar

23

34

1934

Subject (in full) Anonymous letter dated March 8, 1934, addressed to West Hongkew Station reporting alleged communist base.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

OBK. S.I.

With reference to the attached anonymous letter addressed to the Chinese Detective Inspector i/c West Hongkew Station which had been opened in error by D.I. Lok Kung Sung, Central Station, the following is the result of enquiries made into this matter by C.D.S.155 and C.D.S.107 of this office :-

The address in question comprises a double Chinese dwelling house situated at No.18, Lane 133 (Zung Tuh Li 永德里), Boundary Road, and has been occupied by a brick dealer named Czar Yeu Sung (蔡友生), native of Shaoxing, Chekiang Province, for the past ten years. The ground portion of the premises is used as an office by the Hsin Shing (信兴) Stone Grinding Co., and is in charge of an accountant named Sze (史) who, with the assistance of two other employees, attend to all business transactions.

Mr. Czar is about 60 years of age and his son named Z.K. Czar (蔡传贵) is the General Manager of the Thrift and Savings Bank Ltd, 16 North Honan Road.

A discreet watch was kept in the vicinity of the premises for a period of three days commencing from March 19, 1934 but nothing of a suspicious nature was observed. The front door of the house is usually locked at 7 p.m. and enquiries made in the neighbourhood show that the Czar family, in addition to being respectable citizens, are considered to be comparatively wealthy.

Liu Tsz Shang (刘子香), secretary of the Ningpo Fellow Provincials Association, 480 Thibet Road, upon being approached, emphatically denied any knowledge of the missive and stated that if it had emanated from this source, it would have been on the association paper and would have borne their official chop.

Form 2  
G. 31000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date.....19

-2-

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

He is unable to throw any light on the identity of the author.

The postal cancellation chop on the envelope shows that the letter was posted at 5 p.m. March 9, 1934, at the General Post Office, North Szechuen Road.

The motive of the writer of this letter may be attributable to spite but at this early stage it is very difficult to state definitely.

*Shih Tiao-hua*

D. I.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Special Branch.

*File*

Translation of an anonymous letter dated March 8, 1934,  
addressed to Chinese Detective Inspector, West Hongkew  
Station.

---

To Chinese Detective Inspector,

We beg to inform you that members of the undersigned association have heard that a communist organ has been established in the upstairs portion of the Hsin Shing(信兴) Stone Grinding Co., situated in the Zung Tuh Li(原德里), Boundary Road (opposite the North Railway Station), and that secret meetings are held at 7 p.m. daily. Several national traitors among whom is Za Zou Kwei(柴傳貴) who is chairman, Dzang Yien Sz(鄭言如), Sze(施), Woo(胡) and others form the Standing Committee. They issue manifestoes derogatory to the Central Government and instigate unruly elements in the North-West to be active. They also surreptitiously disseminate reactionary handbills in various industrial concerns inducing workers to start labour agitation and disturbing the public peace. Famen students who arrive in Shanghai from the North-West to carry on negotiations are well paid and are despatched to various large hotels to induce young men to participate in reactionary propaganda. As this might constitute a serious menace to peace and good order, we therefore request you to conduct a secret investigation and make necessary searches.

Signed:- Ningpo Fellow Provincials Association.

March 8.

FM. 5

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To *Supt. Robles* *Shanghai, 17* *3* *1934*

*Sir*

I beg to forward herewith a letter received and opened by D. I. Loh King Sing at Central Station on 17-3-34.

The sender is giving information regarding alleged criminals who are occupying certain premises at Brandy Road.

I am Sir

Your obediently

*J. King*

*DBR 17/3*

*12*  
*Attention*

*D. I. King*

1934	30	34
No.	5	5
M.R. 30/34.		

"A"

Chengtu Road.

March 29th. 1934.

3.

The accused was arraigned before the  
S.S.D. Court on the morning of 28-3-34 and was ordered  
to handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

He was photographed on the afternoon  
of 27-3-34.

*HW*  
30-3.  
Gen. Det.

*John L. Sherry*  
D.S. 26.

D.D.O. *HW*.

*Wm. J. Mohr*  
31/3/35.

attach to file x

- 5 -

who met the train. It was about 7 p.m. when my train  
got into Shanghai. I stayed at the boarding house  
for three days when I went looking for my cousin  
named Chung Young Sing ( ) who lived at Ahn  
An Li, Route Duploix, French Concession. It took  
me three days to find him and as soon as I found  
his home I moved to his address. After about 3 weeks  
my cousin found me work as a chauffeur for a lawyer  
named King Kong ( ) of 99 Fanchow Road.

I was dismissed from this job after three months  
on account of my ignorance of the streets in Shanghai.  
This was on October 25, 1933. In leaving the employ-  
ment of Mr. King Kong, I went to live at 118 Young  
Shing Li, The Watard with my wife, who had come to live  
with me in July. I remained at this address till  
February 13 or 14, 1934 when I moved to my present address.  
During the period of my unemployment I was sent certain funds  
by my father to whom I had appealed for financial assistance  
owing to my being out of work. In February as I found  
my funds were not sufficient to support both my wife  
and myself I sent my wife home to Sinyang where she  
is now living. I am not a Communist or have I ever  
had anything to do with any communist friends.

To-day, March 23, 1934, as I was walking along  
Mohawk Road at 3.15 p.m. I was arrested by a C.P.C.  
The man who says he knows me as a fellow communist is  
telling lies, as I have never seen him before. I do

- 3 -

not know why he makes these false statements about me.

The above statement is true.

*W. H. Young*

(Signed) Young Ching Yuh.



Political Section  
Extrac of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 1944, 19 F. I. R. No.

Reg. No. 100-10-111

Stn. Ch. Hd.

Prosecutor

Sheet No. 4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGENCY.
Ser. No. 12554
Diage 1/20

1.R.  
29-3-44

IN THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE COURT

Re: [Name] charged for the S. S. Council.

X Proceeding

Mr. Cheng :- The representative of the P.S.B., stated at the last hearing, that the accused lived on the top of a paint shop at Fong Yee Shing, Rue Admiral Courbet ( F.C.). The accused denied having lived at this place, the police however obtained from the proprietor of the premises, that the accused lived there between October and December last year. The accused stated that he resided at Route Duplex and Rue Bufard, but when the police took the accused to the premises situated on the roads mentioned, the tenants could not identify the accused.

Accused :- The chief tenants of the premises, have removed, consequently at the moment there is no one on the premises that know me. In reply to the Judge :- I do not know Tsou King Foo, and Tsou Ming.

Representative of the P.S.B. Tsou Young Ching :- We have another communist, who voluntarily surrendered to the Government, he is present in court and can identify this accused.

Witness, Tsou Young Ching :- I was formerly a communist. I voluntarily surrendered to the Government. I know the accused. He came to my house on several occasions. He was my communist teacher when I was a communist. I knew the accused last year. He went under the name of Bo. Siou Zien, alias Li Jong. He is the writer in the Mao Tse Wei Communist League. I was the secretary for this league.

Accused :- I do not know this witness.

Representative of the P.S.B. I apply for the hearing

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

Sheet No 5.

over of this accused on authority of this warrant (handed to Judge)

Mr Cheng :- This warrant No 1801 (handed to Judge), was  
issued by this court for the arrest of the accused. Since the  
P.S. Bureau have established a prima facie case against this accused  
then I have no objection to him being handed over.

Decision.

Accused to be handed over to the Shanghai  
Public Safety Bureau through their representative.  
(handed over on 28.3.34.a.m.).

DC Spl. B. Information & action  
DBK 29/3

ffh C.A. Tizon,  
Usual letter to French Police,  
DBK 30/3.  
Done for 31/3

*Daily Report 29. 3. 34.*

Communist Propaganda - Result of court proceedings

Tsing Ching Tuh 張敬廷 alias Lou Wong (老王), communist suspect, reported to be secretary of the local Mutual Aid Society, who was arrested by the Municipal Police on Avenue Edward VII on March 23, 1934, at the instance of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, appeared on remand before court on March 28 when he was ordered to be extradited to the Chinese authorities.

F. 22F  
G. 40000-9-33.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 5755
DATE 27/3/34 132

CRIME REGISTER No: -

Division.  
Chengtu Road Police Station.  
26th March 1934.

Diary Number: 2.

Nature of Offence: -

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

On the morning of 26-3-34, Warrant of arrest number 1801, issued by Judge Dzien at the request of the Public Safety Bureau, Nantao, for the accused in connection with this case was received at this station.

3p.m. to 4.20p.m.  
26-3-34.

D.S. Harvey and C.D.S. 208 escorted the accused to 118 Doong Ching Li (同大里) off Rue Ratard, French Concession, assistance being rendered by D.S. Gelin, Political Branch, French Police. The 1st tenant and sub-tenants at this address had only resided there for about one month and none of them knew the accused. Detectives then proceeded to 62 Tuh An Li (德安里) off Route Duplex, French Concession, the accused stating that he formerly resided at this address in a small room on the 2nd floor. The caretaker of the premises denied knowing the accused and the present occupant of the room concerned has resided there continuously for two years, consequently the accused could not have occupied the room since June 1933.

The representative of the P.S. Bureau stated in Court that the accused had formerly resided above the Fong Yu Shing (芳裕兴) Paint shop, 135 Route Admiral Courbet, French Concession. The accused was questioned on this point but strenuously denied having resided at this address. Detectives escorted the accused there and he was identified by the owner of the shop named Fong Tsang

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

-2-

CRIME REGISTER No: -

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:

Nature of Offence:

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

## RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Foh (  $\frac{7}{8}$  ) who stated that the accused resided there with his wife from the end of October to the 20th December 1933. Fong could not supply any information regarding the antecedents of the accused, but was told by him that he (the accused) was employed by the Chinese General Omnibus Company. The accused denied having made this statement.

The accused will again appear before the Court on the morning of 28-3-34.

*J. L. Harvey*  
D. S. 26.

$\frac{600}{24-3}$   
D. S. Spl. B.  
Information from Fong.  
JBR 27/3.

712

64 203

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_ F. I. R. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Reg. No. 6/34335      Stn. Zhongtu      Procurator

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE  
U.S. ST. NO.  
No. D 5755  
Judge [signature]  
Date 5/1/19

10-1988      TUESDAY, 3-21-88      (      )      27. CHICAGO, ILL.

DATE: 6

Application of [redacted] to the [redacted] of the  
[redacted] on behalf of the Public Works Bureau, dated 9,  
for the [redacted] of the [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]  
arranged at 10 p.m. on the 10-4. On 10-6 a [redacted] near  
Avenue [redacted] will file the request for an agent in the employ of the  
Public Works Bureau, dated 10-6. Bureau, Montreal, in relation  
of which [redacted] in the Government City.  
it's [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

SBC AND BOSTON: 11:40 P. HIGH COURT - A.M.

Proceedings:- Mr. T. Y. Chang appeared for the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Accused:- I reside at 10.119 China Town St,  
off Court Road, and I am a chauffeur but at present unemployed.

Mr. Chang:- At 2.10 p.m., Dec. 12/4, the accused was arrested on Chongk Road near Avenue Duval VII by P. M. 1542 at the request of an agent of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau named Tsou Hwang Foo, who stated that the accused was a suspected Communist. The accused was taken to the Station and questioned but he denied being a Communist or having any connections with Communists, and he made this statement (handed to the Judge). The accused's house is No. 19 Ching Yuen Li, off Carter Road, and it was searched but nothing incriminating was found; nothing, also, was found in his possession. A telephone message was sent to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau and D.I. No. 1 Kwang an came to the Settlement Police Station and stated that Tsou Kwang Foo was an agent of the Bureau. Tsou stated that he had seen the accused three days ago and followed him, <sup>when</sup> and that he saw him again yesterday he called the Policeman in order to have the accused arrested. There is no evidence other than that of the agent, Tsou Hwang Foo, so I ask that the case be remanded to enable the Police to make further enquiries, and I also ask the Court to order the Public Safety Bureau to produce prima-facie evidence at the next hearing.

Accused:- I am a chauffeur/~~was~~ formerly employ

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Sta. No.

Reg. No.

Sta.

Prosecutor

Judge

Case No. 4/34335 SHEET 2

ed by a buyer named Tung Kong, who lives at No. 99 Looshow Road. I was employed by him for three months but was dismissed because I was not familiar with the roads of Shanghai. I have never seen Tseu Kwung Too before.

Mr. Chang:-Tseu Kwung Too stated that he had seen the accused six months ago when the accused was giving assistance to arrested Communists.

Witness Dai Yoong Tsing:- I represent the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau. The alias of the accused is Lau ong. An arrested Communist named Lau Ling produced these papers (handed to the Judge) which had been passed to him indirectly by the accused. This is the old address (paper handed to the Judge) of the accused. (translation of the paper - "top of paint shop, named Tsang Yue Shing, Rue Colbert").

Accused:- I have never lived in the French concession, and I did not hand any papers to Lau Ling. (papers shown to the accused). I have never written such papers and I do not know any person named Lau Ling.

(accused ordered by the Judge to write certain characters on a sheet of paper)

Witness Tseu Kwung Too:- I am an agent of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau. I am an ex-Communist and was detailed from Hanking after voluntarily surrendering myself. I was formerly a Communist in the French Concession and I know the accused. The accused is a writer of the "Go Tai lei" of the Communist Party. I saw him during January, 1934. I had connections with the accused for six months and I saw him on numerous occasions when meetings took place. Tsang Ching Tuh is a false name because his proper name is Tong, although I do not know his other name. I met him recently and saw him again yesterday and had him arrested.

Mr. Chang:- The witness stated at the Station that he first saw the accused six months ago and that the accused was then a leader of a group of Communists who supplied legal aid, etc.

*Mutual  
Aid Society*

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Sta. No.

Reg. No.

Sta.

Procurator

Judge

Case No. 6/34335 SHEET 3

to Communists who had been arrested.

Witness Tsau Lung Lo:- I did not say that in the Station but this is the work of the "Too Tai Tai". They give legal aid to arrested Communists.

Accused:- I have never joined such a party.

Witness Lau Ling:- I am an ex-Communist, and now an agent for the Public Safety Bureau. I know the accused and he is a clerk at the "Too Tai Tai". I saw him once on the 17.2.34, at 10.3. Doong Lung Li, Coosung Road, and when I met him he explained to me that the lease of his house was about to expire and that he had no money on which to live. Tsau Shuh ung was the name of the man living at 10.3. Doong Lung Li but he has now absconded. The accused's alias is Lau Lung, but I do not know his proper name.

Accused:- I have never seen this witness. He states that he met me in such an alleyway but I do not even know where the alleyway is situated.

Judge:- The Police are to make enquiries re the address in the French concession. (paper shown to Pr. Chang).

Decision:- Remanded to 20.2.1934. 10.am., for trial.

D.S. Lingard  
In connection.

C.M.S.

Notes:

The places mentioned as having been resided in by the accused, have already been visited by D. S. Harvey.

D.S. Lingard  
27/2

MR says.



C O P Y

Warrant No.1801 issued by Judge Dzien at the  
request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

SHANGHAI Public Safety Bureau

-v-

Lou Wong (光) alias Tsang Kyung Tuh (張敬德)

Address:- Avenue Edward VII or Kowloon Road.

Wanted by the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau  
for being a communist.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special  
REPORT

Date March

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5 55
No. D. 555
Date 23 1 34

Subject (in full) Arrest of a communist suspect by C.P.C. 1642 of Chengtu Road  
Station at the instigation of the Public Safety Bureau.

Made by D.P.S. Lingard

Forwarded by

J.B. Lingard

At 4 p.m. on March 23, 1934, the undersigned together with  
C.D.C. 280 and Clerk Liao proceeded to Chengtu Road Station to  
investigate the case of a male Chinese who had been arrested on  
Mohawk Rd. at 3.15 p.m. on that day by C.P.C. 1642 of Chengtu Rd.  
Station at the instigation of a Public Safety Bureau Agent named  
Tseu Kwen Foo (周坤甫).

A thorough search of the prisoner Tsang Ching Tuh (曾清德)  
failed to reveal anything which might be deemed to indicate his  
being in any way connected with the Communist Party.

The prisoner claimed to be a bona fide resident of 119  
Ching Yuen Li (清遠), Carter Road. This address was visited by a  
party consisting of D.P.S. Lingard, C.D.C. 280 (Special Branch)  
and D.S. Harvey and C.D.S. 208 of Chengtu Rd. On reaching the  
said address, the No. 1 tenant recognized the accused and said he  
had occupied the room over the kitchen for more than a month, and  
allowed us to enter the premises. The accused led us to his room,  
where a search failed to reveal anything of communistic nature.

A full statement was taken concerning the activities and  
antecedents of the prisoner in custody.

The accused is being detained at Chengtu Road Station and  
will be brought before the Shanghai Special District Court  
to-morrow morning, March 24, when a Writ of Detention will be  
applied for.

Inspectors Jui Tsaung Wei (朱壯偉) and Tai Yoong Tsing (戴永清)  
of the Special Branch of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau,  
identified the agent Tseu Kwen Foo.

The case is being conducted by D.S. Harvey of Chengtu Rd.  
Station in conjunction with Section 2, Special Branch.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

D.P.S.

alias  
Lau Wong

See statement  
on station  
re: name.  
J.B.

S.2  
Warrant sent  
to you today  
accused does not  
appear to be  
long time resident  
checked statement  
made by D.S.  
Lingard on  
evening of 23/3/34  
H.R.

D.S. Lingard  
to note  
J.B. Lingard

SHANGHAI POLICE  
C. & S. S. R. CHINA  
No. D  
Date 21/3/34

CHENGDU ROAD STATION  
REF. NO. 30/34.  
DATE 23-3-34.

"A"

Chengtu Rd.

23rd March

34.

Tsang Ching Tuh (張敬德), age 27, M/chauffeur, Shantung,  
119 Ching Yuen Li (錦園里) off Carter Road.

C.P.C.1642.

23-3-34.

Mohawk Road near Ave. Edward VII.

-: Assistance to Chinese Authorities :-

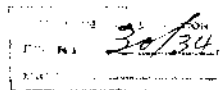
At 3.30 p.m. 23-3-34, C.P.C.1642 brought to the station a male Chinese named Tsang Ching Tuh (張敬德) 27, M/chauffeur, native of Shantung, residing 119 Ching Yuen Li, off Carter Road, whom he had arrested at 3.15 p.m. 23-3-34, on Mohawk Road near Avenue Edward VII, at the request of one, Tseu Kwang Pou (周光甫) an agent in the employ of the Political Branch, Public Safety Bureau, Nantao.

Inquiries by D.S. Harvey and C.D.S. 208.

Tseu Kwang Pou stated that he was a voluntary surrendered communist and had known the arrested man for about 6 months, first meeting him in Shanghai and recognising him as the leader of a group of the Communist Party formed for the purpose of assisting convicted communists (obtaining legal aid etc.). Tseu does not know where the accused resided at this time they always meeting at a prearranged rendezvous. Tseu first saw the accused in the Settlement about 3

D.S. Harvey and C.D.S. 208.

*26/3/34*



-2-

days ago and since that time has followed him in an effort to ascertain his place of abode. He again encountered him at 1 p.m. 23-8-34 on Yates Road, followed him to Avenue Joffre, Frenchtown, and back to Mohawk Road where he called C.P.C. 1642 who effected the arrest.

The accused was searched but nothing incriminating was found on his person.

A statement concerning the activities and antecedents of the accused was taken by D.P.3. Lingard (S.2). Copy of translation attached herewith.

5.45 to 6.20 p.m.

To 119 Ching Yuen Li, off Carter Road with D.P.3. Lingard, C.D.S. 280 (S.2) C.D.S. 208, and the accused, and with the consent of the 1st tenant named Tseu Tseu Sa (徐同达) searched the accused's room on the 1st floor. Nothing of an incriminating nature was found in the room. The 1st tenant stated that the accused had occupied the room for just over one month. She could not supply any information regarding the antecedents of this man.

D.I. Kyui Tsang dai (張世輝) Political Branch, Public Safety Bureau came to the station and identified the agent and stated that the accused was wanted for being a communist.

No warrant of arrest issued and D.I. Kyui stated that it was too late to obtain same.

Case No.	34/34
Date	24/3/34

-3-

According to accused he  
arrived in Shan. in  
June 1933. Went to  
live in French Concession.  
where he resided  
until Feb. 1934 when  
he removed to his  
present address in  
the Settlement.

J.B. Kays

It is notified for information that the accused  
is a bona-fide resident of the Settlement, and  
states that he has been unemployed since October 1933  
and has been supported by his father who has sent him  
funds from Jing Yang, Honan.

The accused is detained at this station and an  
application for a Writ of Detention will be applied  
for in accordance with Articles 42 and 66 of the  
C.C.R.C. on the morning of 24-3-34.

W  
24/3

*J. H. L. Shaw*  
D. S.  
C.D.S. 208.

Tsang Ching Tuh (380425)

Signature:

D. B. Lingard

Designated to

10/2/34

Clark Liao.

My name is Tsang Ching Tuh, native of Shantung;  
age 27, married. I am living at No. 113 Ching Yuen  
St, Carter Road. I am by profession a draftsman, & at  
present I am unemployed. I am able to read and write.  
Having received my education at the Pao Lung School  
(扶輪) in Singyang, Texas, where I started studying  
at the age of 8, and continued as a student ~~until~~ till  
I was 16, when I left school. On leaving school I  
obtained work as an assistant in the Shantung Arsenal,  
Singyang, Tsuchi, where I remained for three years when  
I left this place. I then went to a new office on the  
Beiping-Hankow Railway at Chenchow in Korea. I was  
employed on this railway for 4 years after which owing  
to sickness, I had to hand in my resignation. On the  
termination of my employment I returned to Singyang  
to my father's home. My father was an overseer in a  
FOREST PRESERVE ~~in the~~ of the Beiping-Hankow Railway in Singyang.  
I remained convalescing at my father's home for a year,  
and then started to help my father in his business,  
and remained as his assistant for about two years.  
I left Singyang and came to Shanghai in June, 1933.  
My reason for coming to Shanghai was to look for work.  
I reached Shanghai towards the end of June, but cannot  
remember the exact date. I travelled all the way by  
train. On arriving at the North Station, I went straight  
to a small boarding house on Paochow Road to which  
I was directed by one of the touts of that establishment.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.I., Special

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. & N.D. REGISTRY
No. <u>D 5156</u>
Branch <u>Station</u>
Date <u>21</u> / <u>3</u> / <u>34</u>
Month <u>March</u> - <u>24</u> - <u>1934</u>

Subject (in full) Dispute between a Chinese policeman and a French employee of the C.M.F. over the jurisdiction of extra-Settlement road.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by Whelan D.S.

At 10 a.m. March 23 when a plain clothes Frenchman of the C.M.F. attempted to inspect the hawker's licence of a vegetable hawker on the footpath in front of house No. 1245 Avenue Haig, a Chinese policeman of the 6th District Police Station intervened stating that no French Concession licence was necessary as Avenue Haig was an extra-Settlement thoroughfare and that the hawker was standing on the footpath. An altercation arose between the two parties and the Chinese policeman, it is reported, drew his pistol and attempted to take the Frenchman to the Station. Further trouble was prevented by the arrival of a party of French Police who succeeded in settling the dispute peacefully.

Sih Tse Liang  
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Comm.  
Sir

Information

Mr Robertson  
Inpt

Recd  
16/3

File  
10

THE SHANGHAI SUNDAY TIMES, MARCH 25, 1934

8224

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REC'D N.Y.
No. <b>D</b> 5256
Date 1 / 1

## FRENCH AND CHINESE POLICE DISPUTE

Alleged Interference At  
Siccawei To Be  
Discussed Soon

Negotiations between the Shanghai City Government and French Authorities regarding an alleged dispute between police of the two municipalities will be opened soon, according to the vernacular press. Complaints of merchants at Siccawei Village have been received by the Mayor's office and the merchants have been advised to await pending negotiations.

The "China Evening News" states that on March 19 French police objected to the presence of Bureau of Public Safety men who were on traffic duty at Siccawei. Again on the Friday morning French police were seen patrolling Siccawei streets and driving away stall-keepers, it is alleged. The Chinese are said to have objected strenuously to a French detective in plain clothes who entered Chinese-controlled territory on Friday.

Y. L.  
J. R.



D 5757

D 5758

D 5759

D 5761

Fm. 2  
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. 5257  
C. C. S. REGISTRY.  
March 26, 1934

Subject (in full) Arrest of Vendors of Indecent Postcards.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

Sir,

At 10.15 p.m. March 23 C.D.S. 96 arrested at the corner of Foochow and Shantung Roads two indecent picture hawkers named Wong King Yung (王金荣), a native of Ningpo, aged 35, and Wong Foh Ding (王福建), a Kompo man, aged 44 and seized 61 copies of indecent pictures.

The accused were arraigned at the Shanghai Special District Court on the morning of March 24 and were fined \$200 each or to serve 100 days imprisonment. All the indecent pictures were confiscated.

D. S. McKeown

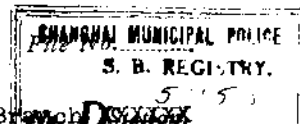
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File  
17

Form No. 3  
25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.



S.1, Special Branch ~~DO NOT~~

REPORT

Date ~~May~~ 7 1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Labourers' Club.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie Forwarded by Wh Duncan DSD

The Shanghai Labourers' Club, 545 Kiukiang Road, which was formed by the General Labour Union, is also supported by the local Kuomintang. It is reported that the club receives a regular monthly subsidy of \$300.00 from the local Tangpu from the monthly fund granted by the Central Kuomintang to facilitate activities of people's organizations in Shanghai.

R W Mac Adie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.C. (Crim)

Information

Thos Robertson  
Sub

hoted  
Officer in Charge  
Loyds Police District.  
11/5/34

DDO A.

Inf. & return

h/m  
11/5

DDA  
Passed. Suggest

reports to be passed to Dye  
L & to Det 4c to note

hmk  
11/5/34



11/5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
5758
Date 5-1-34

Subject (in full) Shanghai Labourers' Club - to be used as a base for  
fomenting labour unrest.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie Forwarded by

Whelan, D.

According to information collected among local labour circles, the Shanghai Labourers' Club organized by members of the General Labour Union ostensibly for amusement purposes is to serve as a secret meeting place of labourers of any trade during periods of unrest or strikes. The existence of the Dah Kung News Agency, an organ also promoted by the General Labour Union with offices in the same building, where the club is located, serves to eliminate the presence of other press men who might be interested in secret activities of the Club.

R. W. Mac Adie.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

~~D.C. (Crime)~~  
~~This information is~~  
~~more or less indicated~~  
~~in my report on~~  
~~application for club licence.~~  
~~J.H. Robertson~~

FILE

J.R.

Form No. 3  
G. 10800-9-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 26, 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D-5758</u>
Date <u>26</u> / <u>3</u> / <u>34</u>

Subject (in full) Shanghai Labourers' Club - Inaugurated.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

*Wh Duncan DSS*

*See file  
D. 2485*

The "Shanghai Labourers' Club" promoted by the General Labour Union was formally inaugurated in its premises at 545 Kiukiang Road, on March 25. This club occupies the second floor of the building and has been formed for the mutual entertainment and convenience of members of local labour unions registered with the local Kuomintang. Alcoholic liquors may be obtained on the premises. In the opinion of the undersigned, the organization comes within the category of a Chinese club and as such should have a Municipal licence which as yet has not been applied for.

*R. W. Mac Adie*

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*SI*

*Keep in touch  
with 545 Kiukiang Rd.  
Have passed copy  
to D. C. A. This  
report may be passed  
to Reg to FILE*

*FR*

*Noted  
26/3/34*

Form No. 3  
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Further REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
STATIONER, THE NO. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

Subject (in full).....Report on Strike at the Wua Tung Electric and General Engineering Works, 959 Point Road.

Made by.....D.S. Utkin,.....Forwarded by.....D.I. Wardrop.

Sir,

At 7 a.m. 26-3-34, the workmen of the above establishment returned to their work with the exception of 27 fitters, who, according to the manager, failed to resume work being unaware of the return of the others.

The work was carried out throughout 26-3-34 normally and nothing occurred to indicate that there might be any further trouble in the near future.

The work was resumed unconditionally.

I am, Sir,

Yours Obediently

D. S.

Son: Dot:

Officer 9/6. Special Branch.

D. D. O. "54.

J. R.  
26/3/34  
Who.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Strike File No. 1/34

Further REPORT

Wayside Station,

Date March 25th, 1934

Subject (in full) Report of Strike at the Wua Tung Electric and General  
Engineering Works, 959 Point Road.

Made by D.S. Utkin Forwarded by D.I. Wardrop.

Sir,

During 25-3-34, no further developments took place in the above  
factory which owing to holiday remained closed.

Representatives of the Strikers were expected to call on the  
management this A.M. to discuss the demands, submitted on 24-3-34,  
but none of them was seen in the factory.

The manager of the establishment named Yao Tuh Foo (姚德甫)  
was interviewed by detectives and stated that he had reason to  
believe that the strikers would resume work unconditionally on  
26-3-34.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

*[Signature]*

D. S.

*[Signature]*

Sent: Det:

*[Signature]* D. S. "D".

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S. R.  
24/3/34.  
Whe

S1  
*[Signature]*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. Strike. File No. 1-34.

Further Strike REPORT

Wayside Station,  
Date March, 24th, 19 34.

Subject (in full) Report on Strike at the Wha Tung Electric and General  
Engineering Works 959 Point Road.

Made by D.S. Fowler. Forwarded by D.I. Wardrop.

Sir,

About 150 workers out of a total of about 400 continued work during the day; all work ceasing at 6 p.m. The 25th inst being a Sunday no workers will be employed. No disturbances were experienced during the day, although a number of the strikers loitered in the vicinity of the factory.

At 12 noon 24.3.34 a letter containing seven demands was received by post by the manager of the Coy. who refused to allow the police to take possession of the letter.

The following is a translation of the seven demands signed by "The workers" :-

- (1) That ~~some~~ the dismissed workers be reinstated.
  - (2) That wages be increased owing to the hardships at present endured by the workers.
  - (3) That a working day consist of 9 hours (at present 9½ hours is considered a working day.)
  - (4) That half pay be paid when not working on Sunday and double pay when working on Sunday. *(Time & a half for work at present)*
  - (5) That the present system of checking in & out be revised in order that workers living far distant from the factory may be allowed to leave prior to the scheduled time. (The present system is that on entering the factory each worker places his check on a number on a board. Corresponding with his check and takes the check away on leaving the factory).
  - (6) That 1 hour on night duty count as 1½ hours (At present 1 hour counts as 1½ hours)
  - (7) That workers are not to be dismissed without reason.
- Workers who fail to attend duty for 3 days without

S1  
See & pass  
to FILE  
JH



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT  
(2)

..... Station,

Date ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

permission to be dismissed. (The present limit is 2 days).

The above above to be replied <sup>to</sup> by notice within 12 hours.

The manager refused to make any comment on the demands made  
and no notice in reply has been issued. He stated that after due  
consideration a reply will be posted.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

*Chen Kowu.*

D.S.

*RW*  
~~Ser. or Det. i/c~~

D.D.O. "D"

Special Branch.

①

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

### REPORT ON STRIKE

Wayside Station March 23rd, 1934

Time and date reported 7.30p.m. Time and date I.O. informed 1040 p.m.

By whom reported Wong Tung Yuen (王東源) Building Superintendent.

Trade or profession of strikers Workmen.

Number of strikers 140 Male - Female - Apprentices

Employer's name, address and business Wha Tung (華東) Electric & General Engineering Works, 959 Point Road.

Union to which strikers belong Nil.

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers Unknown. The informant is of the opinion that strike was caused by dismissal of 4 workmen on 18-3-34 after they had been arrested and charged with Street Fighting. These men were seen to-day outside the factory.

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence About 6p.m. 23-3-34.

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike Nil.

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers Nil.

Names and addresses of strike leaders Unknown.

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration Informant does not think so.

Meeting places of strikers Believed to be in Loh Kya Ts (洛嘉士), Pootung.

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike -

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike -

Name and address of printer of such circulars -

Precautions taken by Police Two policemen are posted on duty outside the factory. Further developments are watched.

g R  
26/3/34  
W.H.

SENIOR DET. I.C.	INSPECTOR I.C.	D. C. I.	I. O.
R. Wardrope	J. H.		

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. 5761  
C. & S. REGISTRY  
March 28, 1934

Subject (in full) Social Function held by Mr. D.V. Bogomoloff, U.S.S.R.  
Ambassador to China.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S. Sansom.

On March 27 Mr. D.V. Bogomoloff, the Soviet Ambassador to China, held a reception at the U.S.S.R. Consulate, Whangpoo Road, in honour of his appointment.

The function commenced at 10 p.m. and terminated at 12.45 a.m., about 200 guests attending. No untoward incident occurred.

The following members of the Special Branch were on observation duty in the vicinity of the Consulate:-

D.S. Sansom.

D.S. Makaroff.

S.D.H. 102 Basant Singh.

S.D.C. Surain Singh.

C.D.C. 281.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File

102

Fm. 2  
G. 35000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special  
REPORT

Date March 27, 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. D. 5261  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.  
Date 27 13 34

Subject (in full) Reception to be held in the U.S.S.R. Embassy.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. Forwarded by

*J. Tcheremshansky*

With reference to the attached translation from the Shun Pao of March 27, 1934, it has been ascertained that a reception will be held in the U.S.S.R. Embassy, No. 1 Whangpoo Road, at 10 p.m. March 27. Invitations have been sent to local officials of the Diplomatic and Consular Bodies and also prominent members of the foreign and Chinese community. In addition to members of the U.S.S.R. Embassy and Soviet Consulate-General being present, this reception will be attended by the heads of the Centrosojus, Far Eastern Bank (Dalbank) and United Petroleum Trust of the U.S.S.R.

*J. Tcheremshansky*  
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Special Branch.

*S2  
Give other report  
as to how function  
passed off*

*Rec. Please send to report submitted by D.S. Sonson as per to D.S. Sp. Br. - D.S. Yakov (S2) who was present on duty state that the function passed off without any untoward incident.*

*J. Tcheremshansky*  
28/3

TRANSLATION OF AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN  
THE SHUN PAO DATED MARCH 27, 1934.

Soviet Ambassador to entertain local notables  
this evening.

- - -

The Ambassador left Nanking for Shanghai last night.

- - -

Mr. Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador to China, will be the host of a tea dance to be held in the Soviet Consulate, Whangpoo Road, between 10 p.m. 27.3.34 and 12.30 a.m. 28.3.34. Some two hundred prominent persons of the various circles in Shanghai will be invited to the function, including General Wu Teh Chen, Mayor of Shanghai and concurrently Garrison Commander of Woosung-Shanghai Area, Mr. Yu Ming, Chief of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Tong Hai Gen, Superintendent of Shanghai Customs. The Soviet Ambassador left Nanking for Shanghai by night train on March 26.

D 5762

D 5763

D 5764

Form No. 3  
G. 25 (50-11) 32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

LOUZA  
Date March 26, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. S. REGISTRY.
Station No. D 763
Date 26/3/34

Subject (in full) Performance of Tien Zeu Theatre.

Made by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Forwarded by Chief Inspector Walker.

Sir,

I beg to report Mr. Y. S. Lee, Secretary of the Shanghai Nanking Railway, called at the Station concerning the performance at the Tien Zeu Theatre, Foochow Road, on March 26, 27 & 28th from 8 to 12 midnight. As many prominent Chinese officials are attending. He requested Traffic Police, outside the theatre and also several detectives inside. The entrance fees which are advertised at \$1.00, 60 cents & 30 cents will be donated to the Cantonese Hospital Fund. Arrangements made.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

*[Signature]*  
Officer i/c Louza.

D. O. "A".

*D. L. (Divisions)*

*Sir*

*For information*

*for Sinclair*  
*D.O.A.*

*CP Information*  
*at 7/3*

*O.C. S.B. Information*  
*at 7/3*

*4.11*

*24*

*11*

En. L.D.  
Revised, 1934  
G. 100 n. 8-31

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 30/4/34. 19 F. I. R. No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. S. REGISTRY.	
No. D	Stn. No. 1007.
Date	Judge Yoen, 3/5.
Chow.	

Reg. No 6/34737.

Stn. Y'Poo

Procurator Tsoong.

HIGH COURT, S.S.D.

SHEN, C. 7.

Proceedings. Mr. C. L. Chang appeared for the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Mr. Chang:- During the period of retard the police have received information from the P.S.B. that they wish to cancel the application for the handing over of the accused.

Chang Tsch Woo Rep, of the P.S.B.:- Several despatch letters have been sent to Nanking, but no reply has been received.

DECISION. It is not necessary for the accused to be handed over, his security to be cancelled.

C.L.

Reg.

attach to file.

MR 1/5.

Q/c S.B.

The accused was arrested on the authority of a warrant issued with instance of the P.S.B. on the instructions of Nanking. Nothing of a communicative nature was found in his home. Therefore, the decision of the court appears to be quite in order.

S.B.P.

2/5.

YR



F. 22F  
G. 7500-11-32

*copy for O/c S.B.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
Date 1 / 1 / 34

CRIME REGISTER No: Assistance to  
Outside Authorities.  
No. 18/34.

"D" Division.  
Yangtszepoo Police Station.  
April 30th, 19 34.

Diary Number:

Nature of Offence:

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

A.M. 30/4/34,

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

High Court

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The accused, Laiang Khe Zung, was re-arraigned  
before the High Court on the morning of 3 /4/34 when  
he was released at the request of representative of  
the Public Safety Bureau.

*102*  
D. I. Kuh

*attach to file.*

*Noted  
Kuh  
1/5*

*S.B. 1/5*

*Noted  
File 1/5/34*

*[Signature]*

*S.B. 1/5*  
*[Signature]*  
D.S. 203

See: Det: i/c

D.D.G. "E"

Copy forwarded to Officer i/c S.B.

Section 2, Special Branch

May 1, 1954.

Communist Propaganda - Prosecutions

Two communist suspects named Tsiang Khe-zung  
(蔣凱成) and Pau Ts-woo (保子木) who were arrested  
by the Municipal Police on March 27, 1954, on the  
authority of warrants issued at the instance of the  
Shanghai Public Safety Bureau at No.10 Lieu Tshung Li  
(留春里), Yangtszeroo Road, and 73 South Tiendong Road  
respectively (vide I.R. 29.5.54) appeared on remand  
before court on April 30 when they were acquitted.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 10.4.34 19 F. I. R. No. ...

Reg. No. 6/34757

Ser. Y-poo

Prosecutor Tsong

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COURT
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
Sta. No. A. 1087
M. D. 3/16/34
Date 7 Judge Yohh. Lau

Sheet No. 6

SECOND BRANCH Kiangsu High Court (A.M.)

Proceedings. Mr. T. Y. Cheng appeared for the S. S. Council.  
Mr. Tsang Yuh Long appeared for the accused.

Tsang Yuh Long, representative of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau:- The C. & S. Bureau received a reply from Nanking Authorities (handed to the Judge) to the effect that Wong Ching Van is detained at Nanking. He will be handed over to Shanghai Garrison Headquarters and then only to the C. & S. Bureau and this procedure will take about two weeks. Wong Ching Van was handed over to the Nanking Authorities on the 3rd of April 1934 as he was wanted in Nanking (the paper containing list of names was found in possession of this accused). I ask that a remand of three weeks be granted again and we will be ready to produce the necessary evidence at the next hearing.

Judge to him:- If you will prepare your evidence before the fixed date you may bring the case for hearing at any time.

DECISION:- Remand to 30.4.34 10a.m. for trial.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 3.4.34. 19 F. I. R. No.

Reg. No. 6.34737

Stn. Y'poo

Prosecutor Wong

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COURT  
C. & S. S. DISTRICT.  
Stn. No. 1087  
No. D. 34737  
Judge Zau  
Date Yoch. 1-34

Sheet No .4.

Accused Tsieng Khe Zang.

Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court.

Mr T Y Chang appeared for the S.M.Council.

Mr Tsiang Kuh Fong appeared for the accused.

Proceedings.

Judge.

I want this case to be dealt with in conjunction with the other case (Hongkew Stn No F 9404)

Mr Chang.

Nothing new has developed during the period of remand except two new statements by the accused. The Safety Bureau representatives are in court.

Safety Bureau Rep' (Tsang Ngh Woo)

The list of names kept by the Nanking Head Quarters has not yet been sent to the Safety Bureau in Shanghai. Wong Ching Van and two others were handed over to the Nanking Authorities yesterday therefore we can not produce him this morning. The Garrison Commander handed him over last night, but there was a file kept of the record of Wong Ching Van who did not make a statement.

1 st Accused.

I attended a party before where I met Wong Ching Van and at other times I talked of names and addresses as it is done at every party.

2 nd Accused.

I know Wong Ching Van I met him in the office where I was employed in May last year.

Judge

I want you (Safety Bureau Rep') to produce the list of names and I want you to find out the motive of writing this list. Can the representative of the safety bureau bring Wong Ching Van to Court next time?

Safety Bureau Rep'.

I am afraid that I can not as he has been handed over to the Nanking Authorities.

Judge.

I can not proceed until more evidence is forthcoming and the list of names is produced

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

*Galileo*  
*4/4/34*

Sheet 5.

DECISION.

Remanded for trial 10.4.34. 10 A.M.

*72*

F. 22F  
G. 40000-9-33.

Copy for Office of Special Branch.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. S. REGISTRY.
No. D 5762
Date 1 4 1934

Assistance to  
CRIME REGISTER No: Chinese Authority  
No. 10/34.

Division.  
Yaotszoo Police Station.  
Morse Station 1934.

Diary Number:--

Nature of Offence:--

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	See Below	Places visited in course of investigation each day	See Below
----------------------------------------------------------	-----------	----------------------------------------------------	-----------

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The accused appeared before the High Court on the 28/3/34. When the evidence was presented he was remanded to 3/4/34. He was released on the security of lawyer Wang Han and Mr. Sun Yuen Yang.

Accused was brought to station at 2.30 p.m. 28/3/34 when he was further interrogated.

It was found that Wang and he were arrested by the P.S.B., the latter being in (黄金范). The latter worked as a clerk in the office of a lawyer in China (黄金范) and is a well known person in the district. He had previously met Kwang when he was in the district. He had never had any correspondence with Kwang but he met him on two or three occasions. He was a well known person as is the usual custom for people who are in the district.

Noted  
3/4/34

L. B. Beck.  
D.S. 203

Sen. Det. i/c.

Inspector Officer i/c Sp. Br.

Ds. J. Gold.

MR 3/4.

Informant

SBP 1/4.

Further statement of Tsung Khe Sung (蔣凱時)  
C.S. Black 周誠

Y'p'o Stn.

31/3/34

Further of my first statement, I have been interrogated as to my knowledge of the late Hwang Ching Van (黃金範). The first thing I knew of his arrest was when I heard the detective from the Public Safety Bureau tell the Judge in court the morning on which he was arraigned before him.

I first became acquainted with Hwang in 1923 when I went to Nanking and secured a job in the Civil Governor's office, Yu Tien Yuen was the governor at that time and Hwang was working in the telegram department.

The next time I met Hwang was two years after I arrived in Shanghai (about 1925). On this occasion I attended a dinner party given by Mr. Hsiao Hsuan (蕭煥) secretary of the Shanghai Mint. At that time Hwang was working as a clerk in the Nantao city court.

A year later I met Hwang at a dinner given by Lawyer Wu Chien Sang (吳建生) who is a life-long friend of mine. At that time Hwang was working as a clerk in Lawyer Wu's office.

I have met Hwang on several occasions since then at the office of Lawyer Wu, whom I visit occasionally.

I cannot recollect ever having written a letter to Hwang Ching Van, and the only reason I can think of as to how my name came into his possession is that he may have a visiting card of mine which I gave to him during the exchange of courtesy at the time of the dinners where I met him.

This is my true statement.

Stated by Tsung Khe Sung.

Noted  
3/4/34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special  
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
No. D. 576	
Date March 29, 1934	

Subject (in full) Execution of Search Warrant No. 1848 and Warrant of Arrest  
No. 1846 issued by Judge Feng at the request of the Public Safety Bureau.  
Made by D.S.I. Golder. Forwarded by J. B. Kim D.

With reference to the arrest of Tsiang Khe Zung (叶凯成)  
on March 27, 1934 on the authority of the above warrants.  
At the hearing of the case before the Court on March 28,  
1934, the representative of the Bureau of Public Safety attending  
stated that the accused had been arrested as the result of instructions  
contained in a Despatch Warrant received from Nanking  
Military Police Authorities. This despatch was produced  
by the Bureau of Public Safety on March 29, 1934 at this office  
when it was translated. A copy of the translation is hereto  
attached.

D. S. I.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Special Branch.

1/2  
Further report  
in due course  
1/2

D.S.I. Golder

SBR 1/4



Extract from Daily Intelligence Report of 29-3-34.  
-----

Communist Propaganda -  
Two Arrests.

Acting on the authority of warrants issued at the instance of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, the Municipal Police on March 27, 1934, raided the following addresses, 10 Lien Tshung Li (留春里), Yangtszepoo Road, and 73 South Tiendong Road, and arrested two communist suspects named Tsiang Khe Zung (蒋凯成) and Pau Ts Woo (保子和) alias Pau Ts Wyoh (保子玉) respectively. Nothing of an incriminating nature was found at either address.

The two accused appeared before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on March 28 when the case was remanded until April 3 defendants being released on security.

Translation of confidential order No. Fah ( 15 )  
719, dated March 24, 1934, addressed to the Shanghai  
Bureau of Public Safety from the Headquarters of the  
Garrison Commander of Woosung-Shanghai Area.

---

Chief of the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety,

We have received confidential letter  
No. 17 from the Headquarters of the Military Police  
at Peking, at time as follows:-

"The following persons have been implicated by  
Red bandits in our custody and we request you to effect  
their arrests:-

Li Hui (李辉), Doo Chi Sen (杜德文), Van Tsing  
(樊进) and Sz Tsung Ling (施寿林), students of the  
Anhui Middle School in Shanghai.

Hsu Kong Hou (许公侯), student of the Chi Chi  
University, Shanghai.

"During the course of a raid conducted by us  
recently on a base of Red bandits, we seized a list  
of names and addresses of Chu Ying Sz (褚应时) and nine  
others hiding in Shanghai. Attached herewith  
is a list of the names and addresses. We request that  
necessary action be taken against them."

"Upon the receipt of the above letter from  
the Headquarters of the Military Police at Peking,  
we hereby instruct you to send your men to investigate  
and effect arrests.

(Sealed) Headquarters of Garrison  
Commander of Woosung-Shanghai  
Area.

(Sealed) Wu Teh Chen, Concurrent  
Commander.

Name	Age	Nativity	Address	Remarks
Li Kai (李楷)	19	Ying San(英山), Anhui.	Anhui Middle School (安徽中学), Shanghai.	
Do Chi Wen (杜纪文)	over 20	ditto.	ditto.	
Van Tsing (樊进)	*	ditto.	ditto.	
Sz Tshung Ling (施晋林)	*	Lih Yang(梁阳), Kiangsu.	ditto.	
Hsu Kaung Hou (许康侯)			Da Ts University (持志大学), S'hai.	According to statements of Red bandits in custody, the above 5 persons are actually communists.
Zu Ying Sz (储应时)			No.30 Dan Yuen Tahung(桃源轩), Rue Lafayette, Shanghai. Tel. 7529.	Communication address: Tsau Shing Ming(周新民), Dean of the Shanghai Law College, Shanghai, Telephone 73901.
Mr. Wong (Voong) 王先生 鳳			No.65 Northern Lane, Shing Shing Li 新新里, Rue Pere Robert, Shanghai.	
Waung Chien Van (黄剑凡)			No.5 Oan Loh Li 安樂里, Chung Hwa Road 中华路, Old West Gate, Shanghai.	
Tsiang Khs Zung (蒋凯成)			No.10 Lieu Tahung Li (留春里), Yangtszepoo Bridge, Shanghai.	
Pau Ts Woo (保子和)			No.73 South Tiendong Road, Shanghai.	Alias Pau Ts Hych(保子王), communication address: Yeong Tseng(纪中) Legal Practitioners, 304 Peking Road, Shanghai.
Yang Yoh So (杨月梭)			Hoo Shing Hong(义兴花行), No.18 Sz Shiang Kung Loong (施相公弄), Ma Qao Ka (南成山街), Shanghai.	
Zu Shiao Chuen (储晓全)			ditto.	
Yang Lee Sung (杨麗生)			ditto.	

Page 2.

Koo Ching Tsing  
(顧景清)

Dong Chong Ziang (同昌祥),  
No. 7 Tai Shing Li  
(泰興里), Hsin Kai Ho  
(新開河), Boulevard des  
Deux Républiques,  
Shanghai. Tel. 83707.

Leh Hec Sung  
(陸藝蓀)

Ditto.

The names of the  
above 10 persons  
are found in  
correspondence  
books seized from  
Red bandits.  
They are very  
suspicious.

5 copies.

*Political Section*

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 20/1/34. 19 F. I. R. No.

Reg. No. 6/24737

Stn. Y'poo.

Procurator

GENERAL PRIZE
C. & S. REGISTRY.
Sta. No. 7087
No. D 376
Dawdage 20/1/34

Accused Tsiang Kuo Tang ( ) Age 50. School teacher.

Charge Application for arrest by P. S. B.

Application is hereby made by the P. S. Bureau for the handing over of the above named accused, who was arrested on 2.15.34 at 7.11 a.m. at 7.11 a.m. Tsiang Li, Yangtze River, on suspicion of his being a communist under authority of warrant No. 1846.

Sent. Tsiang Kuo Tang.

IN THE SECOND BRANCH OF THE KINGSU HIGH COURT, S.M.

Mr T.Y. Chang appeared for the S.M. Council.  
Mr Tsiang Kuo Tang appeared for the accused.

Proceedings.

Mr Chang :- In this case at 9.15 p.m. on the 27th 1st, acting on authority of this search warrant, and this arrest warrant, (handed to Judge), the representative of the Public Safety Bureau, requested the Settlement Office to assist them in arresting the accused at No 7 Liu Tsiang Li, Y'poo Road. Assistance was accordingly rendered and the accused was arrested. A careful search was made of the accused's room, but nothing could be found of a Communist nature. At the Police Station, the accused was questioned but he denied that he was a communist, or that he was in any way connected with the Communist party. Moreover he states that he is a school teacher of the Kong Hui Yuen Missionary school, and has been employed there for the past six years. The School mistress was located, and her statement coincided with that of the accused. She made special mention, that the accused is a Christian and of excellent character. The Political Section (S.M.P.) together with detectives from the Y'poo Station, have made enquiries and find that the statement of the accused and the School mistress are correct. I understand that the P.S. Bureau have no evidence to offer, except that sometime ago a person was arrested by them, and on his possession was found a list of names one of which was that of the accused. The person arrested referred to, was found to be a communist therefore it would seem that the P.S.B. are of the opinion that this accused together with the others mentioned on the list mentioned were also communists.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Sta. No.

Reg. No.

Sta.

Prosecutor

Judge

Sheet No. 2.

The Municipal Council, do not wish to cause the accused to be detained should he be an innocent party, but on the other hand they want to give the Public Safety Bureau time to complete their enquiries, whereupon they may or may not produce prima facie evidence at the next hearing. In view of this, I ask that this case be remanded so that enquiries can be made. The accused so far as the Council is concerned, may be released upon furnishing security.

Representative of the P.S.B. Dan Young Ching :- A communist was arrested sometime ago. On his person a list of names was seized. The name of this accused was appended on this list. A copy of the list was sent to the Garrison Commander from Hanking, with an order that this accused had to be arrested. An arrest warrant and a search warrant was applied for from this court, and later with the assistance of the Settlement Police, the accused was arrested. I have no other evidence to offer. There are fifteen names appended on the list mentioned. I propose the accused being released upon furnishing security. Judge in reply :- I want to remind you that this court will decide the question of release whether you object or not, the question now before the court is the lack of evidence in the case of this accused.

Accused :- I am a School Teacher, employed at the Hong Yuen Missionary School No 3 Lane No 1541 Y'poo Road. I have been employed at the latter premises for the past six years. I live with my family at premises No 10, in the same alleyway as the school. I am a Christian, I was baptised twenty years ago. I am not a communist, and I am not concerned with any communist party. I know nothing about the communist teachings.

Judge to Accused :- The authorities at Hanking, seized a certain book from a certain house occupied by communists. Your name was found appended in this book. ( At this stage the Judge produces to the accused a list of names stating :- "Do you know any person whose name appears on this list ?". Accused :

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Sta. No.

Reg. No.

Sta.

Prosecutor

Judge

Sheet No 3.

I know the person named Wong Ching Wan, he was a clerk in the District Court before, and later a writer in the 1st year of 1930. The name of the lawyer is Wong Ching Wan.

Witness, Miss Lau - Yuen Ying:- I am a school mistress of the Kong Yuen Missionary School. I reside at 293 Yuli Road. I have been a mistress here for the past twelve years. The accused has been employed as a teacher for the past six years, during which time I found him to be of excellent character. I also know that he is a person of good character. He is a Christian, and was baptised about 20 years ago. I know that he is not a communist, and that he has never at any time taken part in communist teachings.

Representative of the P.S.B. :- I would like the court to return the book already exhibited. Judge in reply:- I want a copy of this book, produced at court on the next hearing.

Representative of the P.S.B. :- The accused knows the person named Wong Ching Wan, Judge in reply :- I also want this man brought to court at the next hearing.

Accused :- If I am released on security, my lawyer and the school mistress will act as guarantors for me.

Decision.

A

Lawyer Tsung Koh Fong and Mrs Lei Yeh Yuen Ying to be held responsible for the security of the accused's appearance whenever required.

Case to be remanded to 3.4.34. for further trial.

*DRK 1/3*

22 E

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## ARREST REPORT.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & G. B. REGISTRY.  
No. **D** 5762  
Date 28 / 3 / 34

CRIME REGISTER No. Assistance to Chinese  
Authorities No. 18/34.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

Division  
Yangtszepoo Police Station.  
March 28th, 1934.

Name, age, occupation and address of person arrested. Tsiang Khe lung (張明鴻), 5, Chinese, 1/son of teacher, 7 Lien Tshung Li, Yangtszepoo Road.

Arrested by D.S. Black and Special Branch.

Date and place where arrest took place. 27-3-34. 7 Lien Tshung Li, Yangtszepoo Road.

Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested.)

At 9.15 p.m. 27-3-34 acting on authority of U.S.D. Court search warrant No. 1348 and arrest warrant No. 1346, D.S.I. Golder, D.S. Black, D.P.S. Lingard, D.S.I. Liu and C.D.S. 65 raided house No. 7 Lien Tshung Li, Y'poo Road (The house number in the warrant was 1, but this is the owner's number).

Accused who was in the house at the time, readily admitted that the name on the warrant was his, but denied being a communist. His room was searched but nothing of a <sup>nature</sup> Communistic<sub>a</sub> was found.

Accused has been employed as a teacher at the Chinese Christian Day Nursery School, 3/1541 Yangtszepoo Road for the past six years and has been a resident of the Settlement for the same period.

Other occupants of the house when questioned gave the accused an excellent character stating that, he never gave any cause for them to suspect that he was engaged in reactionary activities.

The principal of the school Mei Zan Yung Ying (梅贊英) was unable to come to the station but sent

Name of investigating officer.

Initials of Senior Detective.

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest. It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed. In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number: 1 sheet 2.

Nature of Offence: --

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day:

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

her daughter Wei Shu Yiu (Wei Shu Yiu), said the latter corroborated the above adding that her mother would attend Court on the 20-3-34 to vouch for the bona-fides of the accused.

A statement has been taken from the accused.

Det. Det.

... "P".

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy sent to

DBR 2873

S2  
Further report  
in due course

Sgt. Gold

DBR 2873.

Shen Kai sun: (游南成).

~~Secret folder.~~

D.S. Lin, a.d.

Y. H. Lin.

7-2-4.

Translated by D.S. Lin.

My name is Shen Kai sun. I am 50 years of age and a native of Tai Hsien, Anhwei. I am married and have four children, two sons and two daughters. I am a Christian and belong to the Methodist religion. I was born in the town of Tai Hsien. My father and mother are both dead. Formerly, my father (Shen) (游锦付) was a shopkeeper in Tai Hsien. I started studying with a private tutor when I was 7 years old, and when I was 18 years old I went to the Provincial Government Normal School at Anking in Anhwei, where I studied for 3 years. The subjects I studied were those usually learnt by those who are studying to become school teachers, that is, geography, literature, history and Chinese. On leaving this school I went to the Tsung Jen Hsueh Yuan (同文书院), a Protestant missionary school, outside the south gate of Peking. The name of this school has now been changed to William Hsueh College. I remained at this school for two years, during which time I studied in the divinity class, as I wanted to become a Methodist missionary. On leaving the Tsung Jen Hsueh Yuan I returned to Tai Hsien where I entered the "Foe Ying Hsueh" as a school teacher and preacher. I remained at this place for one year and three months, after which I left to go to Tsinanfu, Shantung, to join a friend of mine Hong Shou Ts (洪守之) who cabled me to go to him at once, as he had a job for me, as a council official. My friend Mr. Hong was secretary to the Governor of Shantung. I assumed the post of council official immediately on arrival, and held this post for four months. I was then appointed Director of the Salt Gab Lie at Tai Cho

(附註), Honan, and took a position I held for a year and 9 months. After this I returned to my native town Tai Hu Hsien. I remained in Tai Hu Hsien for eight years, living on the farm which had been left to me by my father at his death. During these eight years I spent all my time engaged on my farm. In my time I had been a man of high social standing and had often acted as arbitrator in the social squabbles of the local peasant. I now found myself holding a similar position, and so was kept quite busy.

During the year 1926 I was taken prisoner by the army of the General Li Chang Jen (李宗仁) of the 7th Army, and held captive for five months in Hsueh Tai (橫街) Hsien, Kweichow. I was released on the defeat of Li Chang Jen by General Ma Fongling, when I went to live at Luin. I did not dare to go back to my home owing to the political situation there. After I had spent a year in making living on my income I came to Shanghai. I arrived in Shanghai about October 1927, when I went to live at No. 10 Lien Tseung 1, Yangtse Road, the house in which I was arrested today. From October 1927 to January 1st 1928 I was considering taking a post as teacher in the Chinese Christian Day Nursery, No. 3 Lien Tseung 1, Yangtse Road, which is run by Miss Wei Tzu Yuen Ying, a lady friend of mine whom I had met at Peking some years before. I started as a half day teacher on January 1st 1928. This meant my spending the morning teaching and the afternoon canvassing for pupils among the neighbours. After six months I became a full day teacher, and I have occupied this post

( 3 )

ever since.

I occupy the downstairs front room of No. 10 Lien Tshang  
A, Yangtze Road which is rented in the name of Miss Hui  
Yun Ying. I am a bonafide resident of the International  
Settlement, and Miss Hui Yun Ying can testify to this.  
I am not a Communist and have never had any dealings with  
the Communist Party.

This statement is true.

Witnessed by Hui Yun Ying.

District Court for the First Special Area in Shanghai.

March 27, 1934.

Search warrant No. 1848 issued by Judge Peng at  
the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

-v-

Tsiang Kuo Chung (江國中).

Address:- 10 Lien Tshung Li (聯中里), Yfpoo Bridge.

To search for and seize certain communistic  
literature on the above mentioned premises.  
If any seized, the above named accused to  
be arrested. The warrant may be executed  
at night in accordance with the article  
148 section 2 of the code of Criminal  
Procedure.

District Court for the First Special Area in Shanghai

March 27, 1934.

Warrant No. 1846 issued by Judge Feng at the  
request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

-v-

Tsiang Khe Sung (蒋郭).

Address:- 20 Lien Tehung Li (联德里), Y'Poo Bridge.

Wanted by the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau  
for being a communist.

Form 1. D. C.  
Revised, 5-11-34  
G. 10-10-8-1

*Political Section*

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 10.4.34 19 F. I. R. No. 185/34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. R. REGISTRY
Sin. No. 19204
N. D. 762
Yoon, Tzu
D. Judge Chou 1311

Reg. No. 6/34724

Sta. Hingkeu

Prosecutor Tsong.

Sheet No. 6

SECOND BRANCH KIA CHU HIGH COURT (A.M.)

Proceedings. Mr. K. Y. Cheng appeared for the P. M. Council.  
Mr. Hong Lung Tan appeared for the accuse.

Tsang Ngoh too, representative of the S. M. Bureau.

:- The Shanghai Public Safety Bureau received a reply from Hanking Authorities to the effect that Tong Chang Van is detained at Hanking. He will be handed over to the Shanghai Garrison Headquarters and then only to the S. M. Bureau and this procedure will take about two weeks. Tong Chang Van was handed over to Hanking authorities on the 3rd of April 1934 as he was wanted in Hanking. The paper containing list of names was found in possession of Tsang The Lung (1st accuse - case 6.6/34737). I ask that a remand of three weeks be granted a gain and we will be ready to produce necessary evidence at the next hearing.

Judge to him. - If you will prepare your evidence before the fixed date you may bring the case for hearing at any time.

DECISION:- Remand to 30.4.34 10 a.m. for trial.

C.S.  
JBR 14/4

JR

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 30/434. 19 F. I. R. No. 165/24.

Reg. No. 6/34784.

Sta. Hongkong.

Prosecutor

TEONG.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PRIME S. S. REGISTRY. No. D. 3/87 Sin. No. 2,9404. Date: 1/10/24. Yosh, Show. Zell.
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

HIGH COURT A.M.

SHEET NO. 2.

Mr Y. I. Chang appeared for the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Proceedings.

Mr Chang:- During the period of remand the police have received information from the S.P.S.B. to the effect that they wish to cancel the application for the handing over of the accused.

Chang Ngh Woo Rep. of the S.P.S.B.:- Several despatch letters have been sent to Hankow, but no reply has been received.

DECISION.

It is not necessary for the accused to be handed over, his security to be cancelled.

O. I. S. B.

G. I. L.  
on the instructions  
of Nanking  
S. B.

The accused was arrested on the authority of a warrant issued on the instance of the P. S. B. - nothing of an incriminating nature was found in his home. The judgement of the Court appears to be quite in order.

JB

SBH.  
2/5.



Section 2, Special Branch

May 1, 1934.

Communist Propaganda - Prosecutions

Two communist suspects named Tsi ng Khe-zung (蔣凱成) and P-u Ts-woo (保子和) who were arrested by the Municipal Police on March 27, 1934, on the authority of warrants issued at the instance of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau at No.10 Lieu Tshung Li (留忠里), Yangtszepoo Road, and 73 South Tiendong Road respectively (vide I.R. 29.3.34), appeared on remand before court on April 30 when they were acquitted.

E. 22V  
G. 75m-11-32

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
D. 9762
Date 11/4/34

CRIME REGISTER No: Misc.165/34

"C" Division.  
Hongkew Police Station.  
10/4/34 19

Diary Number: 4

Nature of Offence: Writ of Detention.

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

10/4/34

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

2nd Branch Aiangsu  
High Court.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The suspect in this case Pau Ts Zui (保子瑞) made a further appearance before the S.S.D. Court on the forenoon of 10/4/34, when a remand was again requested by the P.S.B. on the grounds that no answer had been received to the Communication forwarded by them to Nanking. The request was granted, the case being remanded until 20/4/34 and the order for the release of the suspect on security, extended until that date.

Sen. Det. i/c,

D.S.357

D.D.O "C"

A.S. Golden.

W. H. B. 11/4/34

F. 22P  
G. 750-11-32  
3

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

### CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: Misc.165/34.

"C" Division.  
Hongkew Police Station.  
4/4/34. 19

Diary Number: 3.

Nature of Offence: Writ of Deten-  
tion.

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day:

3/4/34.

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

2nd Branch Kiangsu  
High Court.

#### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The suspect in this case Pau Ts Zui made a further appearance before the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court on the forenoon of 3/4/34. At this hearing the representative of the P.S.B. stated that the list of names, containing that of the suspect, which forms the only evidence so far mentioned by the P.S.B., had not yet been received from Nanking, and on learning this the Presiding Judge decided that the case could not be proceeded with until this was produced. An order was therefore made that the case be remanded until 10/4/34 and the accused be again released on security until that date.

*Houghton*  
D.S.357.

S.D.i/c.

D.D.O."C"

F. 22P  
G. 7500-11-32

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CHINA  
C. S. S. R. Q. I. Y.  
Date: / /

CRIME REGISTER No: Misc. 165/34.

Division.  
Hongkew Police Station.  
2/4/34.

Diary Number: 2.	Nature of Offence: Writ of Detention.
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day: 28/3/34 to 1/4/34.	Places visited in course of investigation each day: Detective office. General Enquiries.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Writ of Detention.  
Suspect Communist.

The accused in this case was arraigned before the S.S.D.Court on the forenoon of 28/3/34 when application for a Writ of Detention, pending the production of the necessary evidence to facilitate his extradition to the jurisdiction of the Chinese Authorities. After hearing the evidence however, the Residing Judge made an order that the accused be released on security, this being furnished by his employers, the Yoong Tsing Law Office, 304 Peking Road.

In the intervening period the accused has been further questioned by the undersigned and D.S.I.Golder of the Special Branch regarding the allegations made against him, but he continues to deny all connection with the Communist Party, and has divulged nothing which would incriminate himself in any way. On 29/3/34 he was taken to the Finger Print Bureau (Photographing office) and his photograph taken.

Enquiries have also been made regarding the statements of the accused by the undersigned in conjunction with D.S.I.Golder and D.P.S.Linguard, and from his employers it has been learned that the accused has been employed with them for about one year and six months during which time he has always given satisfactory service, and they have noticed nothing in his conduct which would suggest

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

- 2 -

Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:	Nature of Offence:—
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

that he has any interests in the Communist Party or in any other political movement. His statement regarding length of time which he has resided in the Settlement has also been verified, and no information at all has been elicited to prove that the accused is a member of the C.C.P. or ever has been.

He will make a further appearance before the Court on 3/4/34, when the P.S.B. will again apply for his extradition.

*J. Houghton.*  
D.S. 357.

S.D. i/c.

D.D.O. "C"

O.C. Special Br.

Em. L.D.L.  
Revised, 1-1-17  
G. 100 m. 1-17

*Public Case*

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 3.4.34. 19 F. I. R. No. 165/34

Reg. No. 6/347.4.

Sin-Hou Kew.

Prosecutor Wong.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Sub. No. 9-4404
No. D. 11
Judge Au.
Daw. 10th. / 3

accused.

Mr Ng Rui.

Sheet No. 4.

Second Branch of the High Court.

Mr T Y Chang appeared for the S M Council.

Mr Wong Hung Han appeared for the accused.

proceedings.

Judge.

I want this case to be dealt with in conjunction with the other case. (Y'poo 'tu No A 1087)

Mr Chang.

Nothing new has developed during the period of recess except two new statements by the accused. The Safety Bureau representatives are in Court.

Safety Bureau Rep'. (Tsang Hsueh Woo)

The list of names which was kept by the Nanking Head Quarters has not yet been sent to the Safety Bureau in Shanghai. Wong Ching Van and two others were handed over to the Nanking Authorities yesterday therefore we can not produce him this morning. The Garrison Commander handed him over last night, but there was a file kept of the record of Wong Ching Van who did not make a statement.

I as accused. I attended a party before where I met Wong Ching Van and at other times I talked of names and addresses as it is done at every party.

2nd accused.

I know Wong Ching Van, I met him in the office where I was employed in May last year.

Judge.

I want you (Safety Bureau Reps) to produce the list of names and I want you to find out the motive of writing this list. Can the Representative of the Safety Bureau bring Wong Ching Van to Court next time.

Safety Bureau Rep'.

I am afraid that I can not as he has been handed over to the Nanking Authorities.

Judge.

I can not proceed until more evidence is forthcoming and the list of names is produced

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Sta. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

Sheet. 5

DECISION.

Remanded for trial 10.4.34. 10 A.M.

81?

Form 2  
G. 35000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Section 2, Special  
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D</u> File No. <u>1</u>
Branch <u>1</u> Serial <u>3</u>

Date March 29, 1934.

Subject (in full) Execution of Warrant of Search No. 1849 and Warrant of Arrest  
No. 1847 issued by Judge Feng at the request of the Bureau of Public Safety.

Made by D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by D.R. S.

With reference to the execution of the two warrants mentioned above and the arrest of Pau Tsz Woo (保子和) alias Pau Ts Nyoh (保子玉) alias Pau Ts Zui (保子女) who was taken into custody at No. 73 South Tiendong Road on March 27, 1934.

At the hearing of the case before the Court on March 28, 1934, the representative of the Bureau of Public Safety attending stated that the accused had been arrested as the result of instructions contained in a Despatch Warrant received from the Nanking Military Police Authorities. This despatch was produced by the Bureau of Public Safety on March 29, 1934, at this office when it was translated. A copy of the translation is hereto attached.

Attached hereto will also be found a statement made by Pau Tsz Woo (保子和) on March 29, 1934, when he was brought to Headquarters for questioning. It is proposed to locate the coolie "Doo Ching" mentioned in the statement and question him regarding the activities of Pau Tsz Woo.

D. S. I.

Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch.

D. S. I.

1/4

12  
for the report  
for the  
for the



Extract from Daily Intelligence Report of 29-3-34.  
-----

Communist Propaganda -  
Two Arrests.

Acting on the authority of warrants issued at the instance of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, the Municipal Police on March 27, 1934, raided the following addresses, 10 Lien Tshung Li (留春里), Yangtszepoo Road, and 73 South Tiendeng Road, and arrested two communist suspects named Tsiang Khe Zung(蒋凯成) and Pau Ts Woo(保子和) alias Pau Ts Nyeh(保子五) respectively. Nothing of an incriminating nature was found at either address.

The two accused appeared before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on March 28 when the case was remanded until April 3 defendants being released on security.

Further

Pau Ts Zui(保子如)

D.S.I. Golder

Section 2, S.B.

March 29, 1934.

Clerk Sung Soong-oen.

In the Shanghai Special District Court on March 28, 1934, the Judge showed me a list of names and asked me if I knew any of the persons mentioned. I replied that one Wong Kien Van(黄劍凡) was known to me because he was employed as a clerk by lawyer Woo Kien Tsung(吴建邦) who shared his offices at No. 304 Peking Road with my employer Mr. Yui Kao, also a lawyer. I further informed the Court that Wong Kien Van had been arrested by the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau in Nantao, which information I obtained from Doo Ching (杜慶), a coolie employed in our office at 304 Peking Rd., when he came to see me at my home on March 23. About two or three days later, this coolie visited me again and informed me that Wong was arrested on suspicion of being a communist. I do not know whether Wong is a communist. I am not a communist myself and I know nothing about communism.

I heard the representative of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau inform the Court that my arrest was due to a dispatch from the Nanking Authorities.

(Signed) Pau Ts Zui.

Translation of confidential order No. Fah ( 法 )  
719, dated March 24, 1934, addressed to the Shanghai  
Bureau of Public Safety from the Headquarters of the  
Garrison Commander of Woosung-Shanghai Area.

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Chief of the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety,

We have received confidential letter  
No. 17 from the Headquarters of the Military Police  
at Nanking, stating as follows :-

"The following persons have been implicated by  
"Red bandits in our custody and we request you to effect  
"their arrests:-

Li Kai (李楷), Doo Chi Wen (杜建文), Van Tsing  
(樊进) and Sz Tsung Ling (施杏林), students of the  
Anhwei Middle School in Shanghai.

Hsu Kong Hou (许康侯), student of the Chi Chi  
University, Shanghai.

" During the course of a raid conducted by us  
"recently on a base of Red bandits, we seized a list  
"of names and addresses of Chu Ying Sz (储应时) and nine  
"others hiding in Shanghai. Attached herewith  
is a list of the names and addresses. We request that  
necessary action be taken against them."

" Upon the receipt of the above letter from  
the Headquarters of the Military Police at Nanking,  
we hereby instruct you to send your men to investigate  
and effect arrests.

(Sealed) Headquarters of Garrison  
Commander of Woosung-Shanghai  
Area.

(Sealed) Wu Teh Chen, Concurrent  
Commander.

Name	Age	Nativity	Address	Remarks
Li Kai (李楷)	19	Ying San(英山), Anhui.	Anhui Middle School (安徽中学), Shanghai.	
Doo Chi Jen (杜继文)	over 20	ditto.	ditto.	
Yan Tsing (樊进)	"	ditto.	ditto.	
Sz Tshung Ling (施春林)	"	Lih Yang(淞阳), Kiangsu.	ditto.	
Hsu Kaung Hou (许康侯)			Dz Ts University (特克大学), S'hai.	According to statements of Red bandits in custody, the above 5 persons are actually communists.
Zu Ying Sz (储应时)			No.30 Dan Yuen Tshung(桃源都), Rue Lafayette, Shanghai. Tel. 7529.	Communication address: Tseu Shing Ming(周新民), Dean of the Shanghai Law College, Shanghai, Telephone 73901.
Mr. Wong (Voong) 王光生(鳳)			No.65 Northern Lane, Shing Shing Li(新新里), Rue Pere Robert, Shanghai.	
Waung Chien Van (黄钊凡)			No.5 Oen Loh Li(安樂里), Chung Hwa Road(中華路), Old West Gate, Shanghai.	
Tsiang Khe Zung (蒋凯成)			No.10 Lieu Tshung Li (留春里), Yangtszepoo Bridge, Shanghai.	
Pau Ts Woo (保子和)			No.73 South Tiendong Road, Shanghai.	Alias Pau Ts Myoh(保子玉), communication address: Yoong Tsong(尤中) Legal Practioners, 304 Peking Road, Shanghai.
Yang Yoh So (杨月梭)			Nee Shing Hong(義兴泰行), No.18 Sz Shiang Kung Loong (施相公弄), En Quo Ka (咸瓜街), Shanghai.	
Zu Shiao Shuen (储晓全)			ditto.	
Yang Lee Sung (杨麗生)			ditto.	

Page 2.

Koo Ching Tsing  
(顧景清)

Dong Chong Ziang (岡昌祥),  
No. 7 Tai Shing Li  
(泰兴里), Hsin Kai Ho  
(新闻柯), Boulevard des  
Deux Republiques,  
Shanghai. Tel. 33707.

Loh Nee Sung  
(陸善孫)

Ditto.

The names of the  
above 10 persons  
are found in  
correspondence  
books seized from  
Red bandits.  
They are very  
suspicious.

5 copies.

*Political Section*

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 28/11/34.19 F. I. R. No.

Reg. No. 6/34724

Stn. Hongkong.

Prosecutor

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. S. REGISTRY.	
No. D	Stn. No. 2104
Date	Judge / and. /

Accused Pan Tin Sub ( ) Age 27. Clerk.

Charge Application for writ of detention under Arts. 42 and 66 Chapter 3 of C.O.S.  
Application is hereby made for the detention of the above person, who was arrested at 10.30 p.m. on the 27/11/34, at No 73 Wai-long road, on authority of arrest warrant No 615 issued by the S.S.D. Court at request of the P.S.B. on suspicion of being a communist, pending the production of the necessary evidence for his extradition by C.I.S.S. authorities.

IN SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE KUNGLAU HIGH NO 37. S.S.

Mr T.Y. Chung appeared for the S.S. Council.  
Mr Wong Aug man appeared for the accused.

Proceedings. Mr Chung :- In this case the Police ask for the detention of this accused, he was arrested at 10.30 p.m. on the 27th inst, at the request of the P.S. Bureau on authority of this warrant (handed to Judge). A search warrant was also obtained, and the accused was arrested at No 73 Wai-long Road. A careful search was made of the accused's room, but nothing of a communistic nature was found. The accused denies being a communist, and states that he is employed by a firm of lawyers in Wai-long Road as a writer. His employer is present in court to give testimony. The facts in this case are the same as the last case. The chief tenant of the premises states that the accused has resided there for a period of eight months. The accused's employer states that the accused has been employed by him in the capacity of a writer. It appears that a communist was arrested some time ago, and on his person a list of names one which is that of the accused, was found. On this information only, the P.S.B. ask that the accused be handed over. I oppose this however until such times as they can establish a prima facie case in this court. Meantime I ask that the case be remanded to enable the P.S.B. so to do. I have no objection to the accused being released upon furnishing security.

Representative of the P.S.B. I apply for the handing over of this accused. I have no other evidence to offer, except that the accused was arrested by order of the Henking authorities. The

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

Sheet No. 2.

Facts in this case are the same as in the previous case. A communist was arrested some time ago, and on his person was found a book not before the bench, containing a list of names one of which was that of the accused. There is nothing further that I can say.

Accused :- I am not a communist, and I do not know any communists. I have friends, but none of them are communists. I know a man named Hong Ching Van, his name appears on this list (pro). He was a writer in my office. I worked together. I employed him as a writer by a firm of lawyers with offices at No. 304 Peking Road. I reside at No. 73 South Wenhong Road. Hong Ching Van never told me that he was a communist, nor did I know that he was a communist. Hong Ching Van is a native of Anhwei, whilst I am a native of Kwantung. I am not interested in communism.

Witness, Ang Kung :- I am a lawyer, and I am representing the accused in this case. The accused is well known to me. I have my offices at No. 304 Peking Road, and I reside at No. 236 Kent Road.

I have been a duly qualified lawyer for the past three years. The accused is employed as a writer to Mr. Woo Ching Tsung, of the Young Tsing Law firm. The accused joined the office in 1933. He is always on duty and has very little time for recreation. His character is very good, and I know that he is not a communist. I also know that he is not in any way connected with the communist element. Hong Ching Van was also a writer in the Young Tsing Law firm, he seemed a very quiet man to me.

Witness, Woo Ching Tsung :- I am a lawyer employed by the Law firm of Young Tsing and company. The accused is employed by the latter company as my writer. He is a very quiet man, and has an excellent character. I know that he is not a communist. I know Hong Ching Van, he was formerly a clerk in the District Court in Kanton. I am unable to state if this person is a communist. He was a very quiet man.

Mr. Chang :- The accused made a statement at the police but at the moment same has not been translated.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Sta. No.

Reg. No.

Sta.

Prosecutor

Judge

Sheet No 3.

Judge to the P.C.B. Representative :- I want you to bring  
along Ching Van to this court at the next hearing.

Witnesses, you must all be sure of us are willing to be  
responsible for the accused should he be released upon furnishing  
security.

**Decision.**

4  
Remanded to S.S.D. for trial.  
Accused to be temporarily handed over to  
lawyers Wong Chien Hong, Woo Chien Pau and  
Yue Kau who are responsible for  
the accused's appearance.

*SB Roap*



P. 22F  
C. 10000-9-31.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. S. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 5764</u>
Date <u>28 1 3 1934</u>

CRIME REGISTER No:— Disc. No. 165/34.

"C" Division.

Longkey Police Station.

27th March 1934.

Diary Number: 1.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

10pm-11:30pm.

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

Detective Office.  
73 Tiendong Road.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

#### STATEMENT TO COUNCIL & AUTHORITIES.

#### SUBJECT: COMMUNIST.

At 10pm. 27-3-34 D.S.I. Golder accompanied by D.I. Tolong Yao (姚 岳武) of the C.S.S.B. visited this station and requested assistance to execute Search Warrant No. 2521 authorising a search of premises situate at <sup>SOUTH</sup> 73 Tiendong Road, and Warrant of Arrest No. 513 for the arrest of a suspected communist named Pau Ts (保子 和) alias Pau Ts Nyoh (保子 子), both of which were issued by the S.C.D. Court at the request of the S.P.C. Authorities.

The necessary assistance was rendered by the undersigned, C.D.S. 72 and C.D.C. 270 who accompanied by D.S.I. Golder and the representative of the S.P.C.B. visited the stated address where a male Chinese who gave his name as Pau Ts Zui (保子 子) 27 years, B/ clerk, native of Nantung was taken into custody at 10:30pm. 28-3-34. A search of the premises was carried out but no incriminating evidence of any kind was found.

On arrival at the station the accused was questioned by detectives and denied that he had any connection with the Communist Party. He states that he has been employed as a clerk by a lawyer named Yue Kau (余 果) with offices at No. 304 Peking Road for the past 18 months, and has resided at the address here he was arrested for the past 8 months. The latter statement has been verified by the tenant of the house in which the arrest was effected.

D.S.I. Golder.  
DBR 28/3

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: — 1100. No. 165/34. Division.   
 Police Station.   
 19

Diary Number:— 1.		Nature of Offence:—
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

(2)

At the time of his arrest the subject was lying on the bed in the room, where he states he has been confined during the past month suffering from an ulcerated leg, which has prevented him from following his employment, and necessitated his being carried to the station car for transportation to the station.

The accused states that he has been a resident of the settlement for the past 2 years and 6 months i.e. since his arrival in Shanghai from his native place. Further enquiries will be made regarding this and accused's other statements, and in the meantime he will be arraigned before the M.P.C. Court on the forenoon of 22-5-34 when application for his detention will be made pending the completion of enquiries, and the production of the necessary evidence to effect extradition by the M.P.C.P. Authorities.

*Wong*  
*Bojace*

*Wong*  
Senior Det.

*Wong*  
D.S.

D.P.O. "C".

District Court for the First Special Area in  
Shanghai.

March 27, 1934.

Warrant No. 1847 issued by Judge Feng at the request  
of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

-v-  
Pau Tsz Woo ( 陈子伍 ) alias Pau Tsz Nyoh  
( 陈子玉 )

Address:- 73 South Tiendong Road.

Wanted by the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau  
for being a communist.

District Court for the First Special Area In S'hai.

March 27.1934.

Search warrant No.1849 issued by Judge Feng at the  
request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

-v-

Pau Tsz Woo (保子玉), alias Pau Tsz Nych (保子玉).

Address: 73 South Tiendong Road.

To search for and seize certain communistic  
literature on the above mentioned premises.  
If any seized, the above named accused to be  
arrested. The warrant may be executed at night  
in accordance with the article 148 Section 2 of  
the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Pau Ts Zui (保子如)

Nantung

D.O.B. 1904

H'Koa Sta.

March 27, 1931.

City of Hong Kong

My name is Pau Ts Zui, aged 27, native of Nantung, Northern Kiangsu. I was born in the country near Nantung where my father had a position as a shop-assistant in a Chinese sauce shop. From the age of 8 to 14, I studied in the Sung Poh (城北) High Primary School in Nantung. Upon the death of my father 13 years ago I left home and went to the town of Er Chah (二甲) near Nantung where I obtained a position as a shop-assistant in a cloth shop. I remained there until September 1931 when owing to bad business I lost my position. In October 1931 I came to Shanghai at the instance of the son of my former employer one named Sung Tseu Tsoong (陈序中) who is a member of the executive staff of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association (机联会), No. 383 Ningpo Road. Sung introduced me to a man named Chang Koo Hwo (蒋观舞) who was at that time employed in the Sz Sz Sing Pao (时事新报 Modern News) Shantung Road. Chang Koo Hwo in turn introduced me to Tsang Tso Bing (叶竹平), the owner-operator of the Sung Sze (申时) Telegraphic News Agency which is situated in the offices of the China Press, Szechuen Road. Upon arrival in Shanghai, subsequent to obtaining the job in the news agency, I went to live in the dormitory provided for single employees of the company, situated in the Tseu Ching Li (董锦里), Kiukiang Road. In October, 1932, I was forced to leave the Sung Sze News Agency owing to reduction of staff. Within a few days of losing my berth, I found work as a clerk with Yeu Kau ( ), a lawyer, whose offices are situated at No. 304 Peking Road where I am still

employed.

(2)

Upon obtaining my new position I went to live at No. 937  
Tah Lai Kaung (泰來坊) off Gordon Road where I remained  
until June 1933 when I removed to No. 18 Hung Ching Li  
(恒慶里), Tiendong Road. After residing there for two  
months I removed to the house where I was arrested - No. 73  
South Tiendong Road.

I was married about four years ago to a girl named Lau  
( 蓮 ) from my native place. She returned to her home in  
Nantun on February 27 owing to the illness of my mother.

Since March 15, 1934, I have been laid up in my room  
at No. 73 South Tiendong Road with an ulcerated leg.

You tell me that I am arrested as a Communist. I wish  
to state that I have never been a member of the party nor  
professed leanings towards it.

(Signed) Pau Ts Lai.

D 5 7 6 5

D 5 7 6 6

D 5 7 6 7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. B. REG. TRY.  
S. No. **D** 5765  
Date March 28 1934

Subject (in full) Ordure Contract in Chinese controlled territory.

Made by D. I. Sih Tse Liang Forwarded by *W. Duncan D.S.S.*

The ordure contractors of Chinese controlled territory about one month ago submitted a demand to the Bureau of Finance of the Shanghai City Government for a reduction in the monthly contract fee by 20%. Chinese controlled territory is divided into 3 areas for the ordure contract, namely (I) the Central and West Section (including City and the New Western District), (II) South East Section (including Nantao Bund as far as Zah Ewei Kong) and (III) the Chapei Section. The contract fee by virtue of the existing contracts is (I) \$4,200, (II) \$4,200 and (III) \$4,000 respectively. The reason forwarded by the present three contract holders is trade depression, so much so that despite the price of ordure being greatly reduced, the demands of the agricultural districts, where it is generally believed a depression prevails, have fallen off considerably. In consequence of the demand of these contractors, two of whom have failed to pay the contract fee for the last two months, the Bureau of Finance inserted an advertisement in local press of March 16 inviting tenders for the (II) South East Section and (III) the Chapei District. On March 26 the period for the tender expired and it was discovered that there was one application submitted for the Chapei District only and that this only application was disqualified for the sum suggested being far below the minimum. Consequently, on the expiration of the present contract for the two sections in question by the end of March 31, 1934, arrangement is being made by the Bureau with the contractor of the Centre and Western



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

District to carry out the work at the expense of the Bureau for the time being. It is learned that in view of the situation becoming worse, the remaining contractor is contemplating submitting a demand for a 40% reduction in the fee.

*Sih Tzu Liang*  
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*File*  
*YH*

Shun Pao

March 28, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <b>D</b> 5766
Date 20 13 13

PIRACY ON JARDINE'S STEAMER.

164 4 The gang that pirated the Jardine's steamer Yee Sung consisted of twenty one men. The leader was about 30 years of age and dressed in a "Sun Yat-sen" suit. When the pirates had completed their nefarious work, they told the crew that they arrived in Shanghai as far back as the beginning of December last year (Lunar Calendar) from Hongkong and their leader carried with him about \$5,000 to pay travelling expenses.

They first stayed at the Oriental Hotel (東亞), because they thought that they might pirate a passenger steamer in a short time and net several thousand dollars. However, there was no opportunity of carrying out the scheme. As the amount of money they carried became less, they moved to the Central Hotel (中央). Afterwards they chose a small hotel where they paid only 30 cents per person a day. Despite the curtailment in expenses, they had to pawn their belongings to pay for food. While telling the story, they took out of their packets a bundle of pawn tickets, the smallest one valued 60 cents.

Under the circumstances they decided on the 11th to commit a piracy on the steamer Yee Sung.

According to the leader, members of the pirate party came from Waichow (惠州), Kwangtung, and were engaged in piracy for a living. The purpose of their coming to Shanghai was not to pirate a Jardine's steamer, nor a China Merchants' vessel, because one of the China Merchants steamers the Poo An had been pirated previously.

Shunkin They really intended to pirate the steamer Zung Tien, one of the Butterfield & Swire's vessels on the journey between Shanghai and Northern Ports, because large amounts

of cash were usually carried on the steamer and also because the passengers were usually rich. Before the S.S. Zung Tien sailed, the pirates boarded the vessel on many occasions for an inspection. It was found that strict anti-piracy devices were installed in the vessel. As it would be difficult to take command of the vessel, they returned ashore although they paid two visits. Therefore they changed their plans and decided to pirate the S.S. Yee Sung which had no anti-piracy devices.

The bandits said that altogether three large parties of pirates arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong in 1933. The first party pirated the S.S. Foo An and the passengers on the vessel who were carried off by the pirates have paid ransoms. The 2nd party of the pirates plundered the S.S. Yee Sung. It is reported that 13 of these are professional pirates, while 8 of them joined the gang for the one occasion. The 3rd party of the pirates is still in Shanghai awaiting a chance to plunder a vessel. The local navigation authorities should pay attention to the matter.

Comm

For  
Information.  
Copies have been  
given to interested  
shipping concerns,  
DC (Comm) DC (Div)  
2 D 10

Thos Robertson  
Supt.

24/3

24/3

File  
12

Form No. 3  
C. 2. 5. 000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. 2, Special Branch

Date March 29, 1934

File No. C. 2. 5. 000-1-34  
No. D 3767  
Date 27/3/34

Subject (in full) L. A. Granat, Soviet Employee.

Made by D. S. Tcheremshansky

Forwarded by

*John S.*

*\* See also  
file D*

Leonid Alexseevitch Granat, a new employee of the Far Eastern Bank (Dalbank), arrived at Shanghai from Hongkong accompanied by one Miss A. V. Leonoff, an employee of the U.S.S.R. Consulate-General, on March 25, 1934 by the s.s. "Empress of Russia". He is a Russian of Jewish origin, 38 years of age, born in Mogilev Province, Russ. Granat holds U.S.S.R. passport No. 121348 issued on 10.1.34 at Moscow.

It is reported that Granat and Leonova were originally passengers on board the Soviet s.s. "Kuznetsky Less" which went aground on March 11, 1934 near the Pratas light house on its way to Vladivostok. They were taken to Hongkong by the British warship Keswick.

Granat occupies Room 314 Plaza Hotel.

*Tcheremshansky*  
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner.

Special Branch.

SRI 2441 1002 1002 1002  
 C. 4 6. 9. 1002 1002  
 No. D 5767  
 Date 5 / 4 / 31

April 4 34.

Dear Mr. Steptoe,

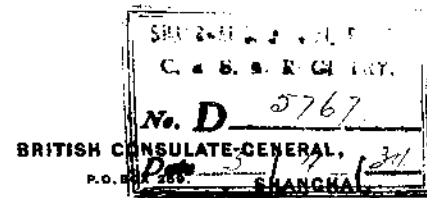
I have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter dated April 3, 1934, enclosing notes on two Soviet citizens named L.A. Granat and Miss A.V. Leonova.

Yours sincerely,

JK

H.N. Steptoe, Esq.,  
H.B.M. Consulate-General,  
Shanghai.

5.2  
HR  
Em Gorden  
4/4/04



3rd April 1934

Dear Robertson,

I enclose herewith notes on two  
Soviet citizens who left Hongkong for Shanghai on  
23rd March this year. Nothing is known against  
either of them politically.

Yours sincerely,

*H. M. Lytton*

T. Robertson, Esq.,  
Special Branch,  
S.M.P.

LEONID ALEXANDROVITCH GRANAT, aged 41 years, born at Mogilev, Russia holding Soviet passport No.121348 issued at Moscow 10.1.34 and valid for one year. Describes himself as an Economist in the employ of the Government of USSR, and recently transferred from Russia to the Shanghai branch of "Dalbank". He says he has never been away from Russia before.

Miss ALEXANDRA VASSILIEVNA LEONOVA, born at Moscow in 1901. This lady holds Soviet passport No.10752 issued at Moscow on 10.2.34 and valid for one year, and describes herself as a general office assistant in the USSR Government Service. She says that she was recently transferred from Moscow to Shanghai for duty in the Soviet Consulate there.

-----

The two above named persons state that they left Vladivostok to take up their appointments in Shanghai by the ss "Komiles" on March 9th 1934. On the 11th or 12th of March 1934, the captain of this ship, (which was a cargo vessel, they being the only two passengers) received a wireless message to go to the assistance of a ship which was in distress off the Pratas Islands.

The ss Komiles arrived at Pratas on 18.3.34 and found that British Tug-boat "Henry Keswick" from Hongkong on the scene. The captain of the ss Komiles told the above named two passengers that his orders were to stand by the distressed ship, and as they were in a hurry to get to Shanghai, they asked the master of the "Henry Keswick" (which was returning to Hongkong on 20.3.34) to take them to Hongkong from where they could get a convenient connection for Shanghai. The master of the tug agreed to this but wired to Hongkong before reaching the Colony on 21.3.34, and Police met the two above named on arrival and subsequently arranged for them to continue their journey to Shanghai in the R.M.S. Empress of Russia leaving Hongkong on 23.3.34.

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S.2, Special Branch=====

March 29, 34.

L. A. Granat, Soviet Employee.

D.S. Tcheremshansky

Leonid Alexseevitch Granat, a new employee of the Far Eastern Bank (Dalbank), arrived at Shanghai from Hongkong accompanied by one Miss A.V. Leonoff, an employee of the U.S.S.R. Consulate-General, on March 25, 1934 by the s.s. "Empress of Russia". He is a Russian of Jewish origin, 38 years of age, born in Mogilev Province, Russia. Granat holds U.S.S.R. passport No.121348 issued on 10.1.34 at Moscow.

It is reported that Granat and Leonova were originally passengers on board the Soviet s.s. "Kuznetsky Less" which went aground on March 11, 1934 near the Pratas light house on its way to Vladivostok. They were taken to Hongkong by the British warship Keswick.

Granat occupies Room 314 Plaza Hotel.

358 D. S.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Special Branch.



S.2, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

March 29, 34.

Miss A.V. Leonova, Soviet Employee.

D.S. Tcheremshansky

Alexandra Vassilievna Leonova, an employee of the U.S.S.R. Consulate-General, arrived at Shanghai accompanied by one L.A. Granat, employee of the Far Eastern Bank (Dalbank), on March 25, 1934 by the s.s. "Empress of Russia". She is a Russian, 33 years of age and holds U.S.S.R. passport No.10752 issued on 10.2.34 at Moscow.

It is reported that Miss Leonova and Granat were originally passengers on board the Soviet s.s. "Kuznetsky Less" which went aground on March 11, 1934 near the Pratas light house on its way to Vladivostok. They were taken to Hongkong by the British warship Keswick.

Her present address is unknown.

D. S.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Special Branch.

359

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch

Date March 29, 1934

File No. \_\_\_\_\_  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. C. 101  
No. D. 5270  
Date 29.3.34

Subject (in full) Miss A.V. Leonova, Soviet Employee.

Made by D.S. Tcherepanshansky

Forwarded by S. S. R. A.

*See also file 6 5270*

Alexandra Vassiliyevna Leonova, an employee of the U.S.S.R. Consulate-General, arrived at Shanghai accompanied by one L.A. Granat, employee of the Far Eastern Bank (Dalbank), on March 25, 1934 by the s.s. "Empress of Russia". She is a Russian, 33 years of age and holds U.S.S.R. passport No. 10752 issued on 10.2.34 at Moscow.

It is reported that Miss Leonova and Granat were originally passengers on board the Soviet s.s. "Kuznetsky Less" which went aground on March 11, 1934 near the Pratas light house on its way to Vladivostok. They were taken to Hongkong by the British warship Keswick.

Her present address is unknown.

*D. S.*  
D. S.

*file 6 5270*  
Deputy Commissioner.

Special Branch.

GRANAT, Leonid Alexseevitch - Soviet

Employee of the Far Eastern Bank (Dalbank)

Arrived on 25 March 1934 by the S.S. "Empress of Russia"

Holds USSR passport No. 121348.

**SMP**

LEONOFF, Miss A. V. - Soviet

• LEONOVA, Alexandra Vassilievna

Employee of the USSR Consulate-General

Holds Soviet passport No. 10752.

Arrived on 25 March 1934 by the S.S. "Empress of Russia".

SMP: D 5767

29 March 1934

Also:

No. 359

29 March 1934

Also:

No. D 5770

29 March 1934

D 5768

Form No. 3  
C. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch

Date March 29, 1934.

File No. 5768  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. REGISTRY.  
No. 0  
Date 27/3/34

Subject (in full) S.A. Salunin alias Zabounin, Soviet Employee

Made by D.S. Tchereemshansky

Forwarded by

S. B. K. M. C.

Sergey Alex Salunin alias Zabounin, a new employee of Centrosojus, arrived at Shanghai from Moscow via Kobe, Japan, on March 9, 1934 accompanied by his wife and two daughters. Salunin is a Russian, 36 years of age. He holds U.S.S.R. passport No. 119443/23531 issued in December, 1933 at Moscow. His wife, Matilda Salunin, is 34 years of age and holds U.S.S.R. passport No. 119444/23532 issued in December, 1933 at Moscow. They have two daughters: Lidia 7 years of age and Valentina 5 years of age. It is reported that Salunin will be appointed Chief Bookkeeper of the local office of Centrosojus to replace N.I. Krassovsky who was recently discharged. Salunin travelled to Shanghai in company with one E.S. Ginsbourg, also an employee of Centrosojus.

Salunin at first stayed in the New Asia Hotel, North Szechuen Road and Tienlong Road corner but on March 15, 1934 he removed to the boarding house of Mrs. M. Pasche, Nos. 133-135 Lane 591 Bubbling Well Road.

D. S. Tchereemshansky

Deputy Commissioner,  
Special Branch.

File 57

SALENIN, Sergey Alex - Soviet  
& ZABOUNIN  
Appointed Chief Bookkeeper of local office of  
Centrosojus

KRASOVSKIY, N. I.  
Formerly Chief Bookkeeper of Centrosjus.

GINSBURG, E. S.  
Employee of Centrosjus.

**SMP**

SMP: No. D 5768

D 5769

D 5771

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To: *Shanghai, March 21, 1935,*  
*S. 2, as b. s. b.*

Please prepare  
a summary of the  
information in the  
files of the Municipal  
Police or available  
in police offices  
regarding

*See  
S. 5550.  
S. 709 +  
No. 756/10*

(1) Mr and Mrs Gartman  
and

(2) the Mr Ginsberg  
mentioned in F. S. Seabry's  
report of March 18, '34.

*W. S. K. 2/13*



S. 2, Special Branch,	
March 22, 1935.	
No. D	5769
Date	25 1 1935

S. 2, Special Branch,  
March 22, 1935.

Memorandum on E.S. Ginsbourg (Ginsburg), Soviet  
employee.

Efim Samoilovitch Ginsbourg (Ginsburg) arrived in Shanghai from Moscow via Japan on March 9, 1934 in the s.s. "Andre Lebon." He is a Soviet citizen of Jewish origin, who was born in 1905 at Bobruisk, Russia, He holds Soviet passport No. 119398/B.487 issued on 28.2.34 at Moscow.

Upon arrival in Shanghai he was attached to the local branch of the Centrosojus (England) Ltd. He resided at House 133/135, Lane 591 Bubbling Well Road until September 12, 1934 when he removed to Apartment 6, No. 112 Ferry Road, his present address.

( COPY )

Vehicle Inspection Office, Gordon Rd. Station.

March 18, 1935.

Subject....Unusual incident in the compound of Vehicle Inspection  
Office.

Made by.... F. S. Seaby, No. 370. Forwarded by .... R.Taylor, Inspt.

Sir,

I beg to report during the course of Sunday morning driving  
tests on 17/3/35. I had conducted three tests on the following persons

(1) Mr. G.S.Ginsberg, Apt. 6, 112 Ferry Rd, or c/o ~~Gentrosapius~~ (Eng)  
Ltd, 2 Peking Road. Provisional driving licence No. 241/35.

(2) Mrs. Cecilia Gartman, Embankment Bldg. 1519 North Soochow Road.  
Provisional driving licence No. 186/35.

*\*Seaby  
No. 370  
2.7.35  
In 60/10* (3) Mr. Abraham Gartman, also above address. Provisional driving licence  
No. 187/35.

These persons were all tested and failed on a motor car the property  
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Consulate General, they  
were informed to obtain more driving tuition and advised to return in  
two weeks time for retest. Mr. Ginsberg then called me to one side and  
offered me a roll of notes saying " Make it a week ". I instantly waved  
him aside and informed him that this kind of conduct was not tolerated  
here. I then walked away and later reported the incident to Inspt.  
Taylor, officer i/c of Vehicle Inspection Office.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) F.S. G.Seaby.

A. C. P. ( Traffic )

Form No. 3  
G. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch.

Date March 29, 1934.

Subject (in full) E.S. Ginsbourg. Soviet Employee.

File No.	
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. R. REGISTRY.	
No. D. 5767	
Date 29/1/34	121

Made by D.S. Tcharemschansky

Forwarded by

*OBK. S.I.*

Efim Samoilovitch Ginsbourg, a new employee of Centrosojus, arrived at Shanghai from Moscow via Kobe, Japan, on March 9, 1934 by the s.s. "Andre Lebon". Ginsbourg is a Russian of Jewish origin, 29 years of age. He holds U.S.S.R. passport No. 119-98/B.487 issued on 29.2.33. at Moscow.

He arrived in Shanghai in company with S. A.

\* Salunin, employee of Centrosojus.

Ginsbourg resides in the boarding house of Mrs. M. Pasche, Nos. 133-135 Lane 591 Bubbling Well Road.

*Tcharemschansky*  
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch.

*File 872*

GINSBURG (GINSBURG), Efim Samoilovitch  
Holds Soviet passport No. 119398/B.487  
Attached to local branch of the Centrosojus (England) Ltd.

**SMP**

GARTMAN, Mrs. Cecilia

SMP: No. D 5769  
25 March 1935

GARTMAN, Abraham

Copy from Daily Report of Office of Police Station

Sunday 4 / 4 / 37.

5771  
437

PATROL  
(RADIO VAN)  
No. 88.

Between 7 and 11 p.m. on the 3/4/37, a Radio Van patrolled Dixwell Road and Washing Road districts. No searching done in the Dixwell Road district and no reports.

JAPANESE SPRING FESTIVAL.

Between 10 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. 3/4/37, diplomatic, Consular, Naval and Military Officials attended the Shanghai Shrine on Kiangwan Road on the occasion of the Japanese Spring Festival.

Between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. 3/4/37, aged Japanese residents were invited to attend the Shanghai Shrine.

Precautionary measures and traffic arrangements were made by officers of this station under Inspector i/c. There were no untoward incidents.

S.I.  
J.B.  
11 5/4  
4/4

*W. B. Curtis*  
.....Inspector.  
Officer i/c.

D. C. (Special Branch).

N. Y.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

S. I. Special Branch Station, 5771.

Date April 5, 1937. 35

Subject Spring Festival Celebration held at the Shanghai Shrine,  
April 3, 1937.

Made by D. S. Kamashita

Forwarded by

Iboye D. S. I.

A ceremony in connection with the annual Spring Festival was held at the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road, at 10 a.m. April 3. Mr. Kawai, Consul-General, Rear-Admiral Honda, Naval Attache, and Major-General Kita, Military Attache, attended the ceremony. No untoward incident occurred.

FILE

262

574

D. S. Kamashita

D. S.

D. S., Special Branch.

FORM NO. 3  
G. 20M. 1. 36

N.K.

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1. Special Branch Station, 5771

REPORT

Date March 29, 1937.

Subject Spring Festival Celebration to be held at the Shanghai Shrine,  
Kiangwan Road, on April 3.

Made by D. I. Kawashita Forwarded by J. Hayne D. S. I.

A ceremony in connection with the annual Spring Festival will be held at the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road, between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. April 3, 1937.

Invitations to attend the ceremony have been issued to approximately 800 members of the Japanese community.

Between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. the same day, a service in honour of aged Shanghai Japanese residents will be held in the shrine. After the service they will be entertained in the Kabuki Theatre, North Szechuen Road.

D. I. Kawashita

D. I.

D. C. (Dir)

copy to D. O. C.

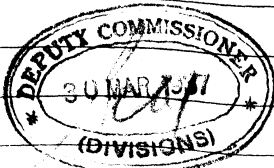
D. C. (Special Branch).

O. J. Dix R. I.

copies sent

JBR

373



S. I.

R. I. V.

JBR

373

Copy of Daily Report of Officer in charge of Dixwell Road Police Station.

Saturday, 4th. April 1936. <sup>5271</sup>

H H 36

JAPANESE  
SPRING FESTI-  
VIVAL.

The Japanese Spring Festival celebration was held at the Japanese Shrine, Kiangwan Road, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon, on the 3-4-36, when the following persons attended :-

Rear-Admiral Kondo,

Rear-Admiral Sato (resident office),

Deputation Minister Takasugi,

Consul General Ishii.

The function was presided over by Mr. Ameno, Chairman of the Japanese Residents Corporation.

Nothing of an untoward nature happened.

ATTEMPTED  
SUICIDE OF  
JAPANESE SUB-  
JECT.

At 11.30 p.m. 3-4-36, a telephone message was received from the Foo King Hospital requesting the services of a Japanese Police Officer. Enquiries learned that a male Japanese named Takahiko Hattori, aged 33 years, residing and employed as a stoker at the Kabuki Theatre, 134 North Sze-chuen Road, had attempted to commit suicide by committing "Harakiri", at 11.0 p.m. 3-4-36 in the stove hold of the theatre. Doctor's certificate reads:- "Harakiri", Incised wound in abdomen, May be serious." After treatment he was allowed to go home. Japanese Consular Police in attendance on arrival of Officer from this station.

Reason for attempting to commit suicide not disclosed.

CHAPEL FIRE  
ENGINES USING  
MUNICIPAL RD.

At 6.40 p.m. 3-4-36, 2 fire engines of the 2nd. Div. and 1 of the 3rd. Division of Chapel Fire Brigade were seen proceeding West to East along Dixwell Road with carillon bells ringing.

PATROL  
(RADIO VAN)  
No. 90

Between 11 p.m. 3-4-36 and 7 a.m. 4-4-36, a Radio Van patrolled Dixwell Road and Kashing Road districts. No searching done in the Dixwell Road district and no reports.

*[Signature]*  
Officer i/c

~~Pro. Agt.~~

~~D.C. Divs.~~

Officer i/c Political Beh.

*Noted  
Whe 4/4*

*gil  
JHR*



L.C.C.-b  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date April 4, 1936.

Subject (in full) Spring Festival observed at the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road on April 3, 1936.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky Forwarded by D. S. I. Logan

A ceremony in connection with the Spring Festival was held by the local Japanese inhabitants at the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road, on April 3, 1936. This ceremony took place from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. and from 12 noon to 12.30 p.m. The performance passed off without any untoward incident.

The following members of the Special Branch attended:-

D.S. Tcheremshansky.

D.P.S. Lockwood.

D.S. Kamashita.

D.S. Suga.

S.D.C. 74 Surain Singh.

S.D.C. 674 Sewa Singh.

*D. S. Tcheremshansky*  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

IBR  
4/4/36  
FILE  
72

N.K.

FM  
G. 274 5915

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1000

S. 2. Special Branch, *D. 5771* 36

REPORT

Date *March 31, 1936*

Subject Spring Festival to be held at the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road, on April 3.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by Whelan *285*

A ceremony in connection with the Spring Festival will be held at the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road, at 10 a.m. on April 3, and is expected to last about one hour.

Invitations have been sent to prominent Japanese officials and residents. It is expected, however, that although a large number of Japanese will attend the ceremony, only a few notables will be among them.

Between 12 noon and 12.30 p.m. a. another service at the shrine will be held in honour of some 60 aged Japanese residents, following which the latter will proceed to the Kabukiza theatre, North Szechuen Road, as guests.

*D. S. Kamashita*  
D. S.

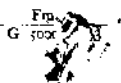
Officer i/c, Special Branch.

*JSR*  
*1/4/36*  
Distribution:

*The following members of the S.B. have been warned to attend.*

D.C. (Divs)	<i>D.S. Tchenenshanku</i>
D.O. "C"	<i>D.S. Lockwood</i>
Dixwell Road	<i>D.S. Kamashita</i>
	<i>DC Suga</i>
	<i>S.D.C. 1/4 Surain Singh</i>
	<i>S.D.C. 6/4 Sewa Singh</i>

*JSR*  
*1/4/36*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.

Special Branch S.  
REPORT

No. D. 5771  
Date April 4, 1935.

Subject (in full) Spring Festival observed at the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road on April 3, 1935.

Made by D.S. Lingard Forwarded by *Em Golden D.S.*

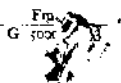
A ceremony in connection with the Spring Festival was held by the local Japanese inhabitants at the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road, on April 3, 1935. This ceremony took place from 10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. The performance passed off without any untoward incident. The following members of the Special Branch attended:-

D.S. Lingard.  
S.P.S. Lockwood.  
D.S. Umemoto.  
D.C. Kamashita.  
S.D.C.74 Surain Singh.  
S.D.C.77 Dulla Singh.

*m. K. Lingard*  
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

*File*  
*JHS*  
15 April 1935



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.

Special Branch S.  
REPORT

No. D. 5771  
Date 5/14/35  
April 4, 1935.

Subject (in full) Spring Festival observed at the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan  
Road on April 3, 1935.

Made by D.S. Lingard Forwarded by *Em Golden D.S.*

A ceremony in connection with the Spring Festival  
was held by the local Japanese inhabitants at the Shanghai  
Shrine, Kiangwan Road, on April 3, 1935. This ceremony took  
place from 10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.  
The performance passed off without any untoward incident. The  
following members of the Special Branch attended:-

D.S. Lingard.  
S.P.S. Lockwood.  
D.S. Umemoto.  
D.C. Kamashita.  
S.D.C.74 Surain Singh.  
S.D.C.77 Dulla Singh.

*m. K. Lingard*  
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

*File*  
*JHS*  
15 April 1935

2.1, Special Branch

April 2, 1935.

Spring Festival to be observed at the Shanghai Shrine,  
Kiangnan Road, on April 3.

A ceremony in connection with the Spring Festival will  
be held at the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangnan Road, between 10 a.m.  
and 11.30 a.m. April 3.

Invitations have been sent out to prominent Japanese  
officials and residents, but according to an official of the  
shrine, the attendance of notables will be small. However,  
it is expected that a large number of the Japanese public  
will pay their respects at the shrine during the course of  
the ceremony.

Between 2 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. a service will be held  
in honour of aged persons. Some 60 persons have been invited.  
Following the service, musical performances and dances will  
be staged for their entertainment by children of various  
Japanese institutions. The proceedings are expected to  
terminate at about 4 p.m.

The following members of the Special Branch will  
perform observation duty in the vicinity of the Shrine during  
the above mentioned proceedings :-

D. S. Lingard  
D.P.S. Lockwood  
D. S. Uemoto  
D. C. Kamashita  
S.D.C. 74 Surain Singh  
S.D. 77 Dulla Singh

*D.S. Lingard to Mr. Enforcer*  
*2.4.35.*

Distribution  
D.C. (Divisions)  
D.C. "C"  
Dixwell Road  
S. 1  
S. 2  
S. 4

2 APR 1935

CH  
S. 40.000.35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 54/35  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. REGISTRY.

REPORT

Dixwell Road Station, 5771  
Date 4.1.1935

Subject Spring Festival Celebrated at Japanese Shrine, Kiangwan Road.

Made by D.S.I. Teststall

Forwarded by *Super 2802*

Sir,

The Spring festival was celebrated at the Japanese Shrine, Kiangwan Road on 3-4-35. From 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. a religious service was held. The afternoon programme which was to have been in the nature of an entertainment, was considerably curtailed owing to the unsuitable weather and commencing at 2 p.m., concluded at 3 p.m. uniform and detective parties from Dixwell Road Station were in attendance as also were detectives of the Special Branch. D. O. "C" and D. D. O. "C" Division attended.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*J. Teststall*  
D. S. I.

D. D. O. "C"

*File*  
*JK*  
24 APR 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

S. 1, Special Branch *Station*, 1

## REPORT

Date April 2, 1935.

Subject: Spring Festival to be observed at the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road, on April 3.

Made by.....D. S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by \_\_\_\_\_

A ceremony in connection with the Spring Festival will be  
held at the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road, between 10 a.m.  
and 11.30 a.m. April 3.

Invitations have been sent out to prominent Japanese officials and residents, but according to an official of the shrine, the attendance of notables will be small. However, it is expected that a large number of the Japanese public will pay their respects at the shrine during the course of the ceremony.

Between 2 p.m. and 2.30 p.m., a service will be held in honour of aged persons. Some 60 persons have been invited. Following the service, musical performances and dances will be staged for their entertainment by children of various Japanese institutions. The proceedings are expected to terminate at about 4 p.m.

The following men have been detailed for observation duty in the vicinity of the Shrine:

W. S. Lingard, S. S. Lockwood, D. S.

AS. Kuenmats, D.C. Kamashitā

SOC 74 and SOC 77 H.G.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

Distribution :-

A.C. (Acquisitions)

As-o-e-

Dixwell Road.

f.

§ 2

*S. 4.*

Jilap

Form No. 3  
G. 10000-9-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. C. S. S. REG. TRY.

Date.

Apr 4 5/34

Subject (in full) Festival at the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road.

Made by D.S.I. Moore

Forwarded by

W. Duncan D.S.I.

The celebration of the Spring Festival was held by a large number of Japanese residents at the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road, between 10 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. April 3, 1934, and passed off without incident.

The following members of the Special Branch carried out observation duty in the vicinity of the Shrine during the function:-

D.S.I. Moore

D.P.S. Lingard

D. S. Umemoto

S.D.C. 74 Surain Singh

S.D.C. 77 Dulla Singh.

*D. S. I.*

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE  
412



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Miss. File No. 31/34  
C. & S. REGISTRY.  
Dixwell Road Station, 5771  
Date April 5, 1934

REPORT

Subject (in full) Religious ceremonies held at the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road.

Made by... D. S. I. White Forwarded by...

Sir,

Commencing at 10 a.m. the 3-4-34, religious ceremonies in connection with the anniversary of the "Japanese Imperial Family Ancestry" and the "Spring Festival" were conducted at the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road.

The services were attended by Lt. Commander Kobetto, Naval Attaché, Lt. Commander Shibakita, representative of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, representatives of the various Japanese communal organisations in Shanghai and about 700 civilians. No Japanese naval, military or diplomatic representatives attended. The services terminated at 12 noon.

Between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. same date, various entertainments were staged at the Shrine for the benefit of the Japanese aged people.

Municipal Police, of Dixwell Road Station, augmented with Japanese detectives from Hongkew Station and Special Branch, with Japanese details from Uniform Branch, Kashing Road Station, officiated under supervision of Officer i/c of District, in conjunction with members of the Japanese Consular Police.

Nothing untoward occurred during the day's proceedings.

R. S. I.  
D. S. I.

D. D. O. 400 ✓

O/C Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
FILE NO. & REGISTRY.  
No. **D** 5771  
Station, **2**  
Date April 3, 1934

REPORT

S.I., S.I.

Date April 3, 1934

Subject (in full) Festival at the Japanese Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road  
Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Duncan

In connection with the celebration of the Spring Festival at the Japanese Shrine, Kiangwan Road at 10 a.m. April 3, the following officers from the Special Branch will carry out observation duty in the vicinity of the Shrine from 10 a.m. until the conclusion of the function:-  
D. S. I. Moore  
D. P. S. Lingard  
D. S. Umemoto  
S. D. C. 74  
S. D. C. 77

*D. S. I. Duncan*  
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch

*file  
JB*

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2, Special Branch

## REPORT

Date

March 10, 1934

Subject (in full) Festival at the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road.

Made by D. S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by

*D. S. Umemoto*

The spring festival of the Shanghai Shrine will be celebrated at the shrine, Kiangwan Road, at 10 a.m. April 3, 1934. The function will be presided over by Mr. Yasui, Chairman of the Administrative Board of the Japanese Residents Corporation.

Invitations have been sent out to prominent Japanese officials and residents but according to a staff of the shrine, the attendance of notables will be very doubtful. However, it is expected that a large number of Japanese public will pay their respects at the shrine.

The proceedings will terminate at about 11.30 a.m.

During the afternoon, some 50 aged persons will be invited to the shrine where musical performances and cinematograph films will be staged for their entertainment.

*D. S. Umemoto*

D. S.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Special Branch.

*File.  
Copies sent  
to DC (Div)  
Do "C" & Exmell Rd  
HR*

[illegible]

### CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch Registry  
OFFICE

FILE NO. 2 5773

**SUBJECT:**

Chinese Culture Reconstruction Cooperative Association.

[illegible]

**FLASH**  
**NO.**

**2**

9114

## A BACKWARD COUNTRY

PROFESSOR W. M. Bickerton, who was arrested in Tokyo last March in connection with the Communist movement, recently gave the Manchester Guardian a full account of his treatment in a Tokyo police cell. The barbaric methods of the Tokyo police which were used in an effort to extract a confession, are described by the British professor in an article which is reproduced in full on this page. In addition the Guardian made the following editorial comment:

"Mr. W. M. Bickerton's account of the treatment by the Japanese police, is a classical case of third degree methods such as are familiar in backward countries, in countries that have reverted to mediaeval barbarism, and in countries like the United States where the line between police and criminal is not always distinct. But even among third degree records the Bickerton case stands out because the police were not dealing with a gangster or a homicide, but with a quiet academic person whose only alleged offense was the harboring of dangerous thoughts and extremely indirect participation in Communist activities. The Japanese authorities profess to be so sensitive to British opinion and so jealous of their good name for justice and fair dealing that the British Government has every reason for following up the case and demanding an apology and recompense. Mr. Bickerton's story speaks for itself. It is necessary, however, to add that his arrest and imprisonment were carried out in secret, that all information was withheld from his friends, that the Japanese press were put under embargo not to mention the case, and that two newspapers published in English—one in Tokyo and the other in Kobe—that dared to refer to it had their whole issues suppressed. The difficulties Mr. Bickerton encountered in getting in touch with the British Consul and securing his protection are described in his narrative. With what the Japanese do to their own nationals we have no concern, although it may be noted that only three weeks ago the Japan Chronicle commented on the considerable number of cases in which complaints of ill-treatment and forced confession have been made. But the British Government has every ground to protest when a British subject of high character is made the victim of brutality and harsh inhuman methods for an offense which even had it been proved, would not have been punishable in any country with pretensions to civilization."

The indictment of the Japanese authorities by the Guardian is in line with liberal opinion in all civilized countries. Even in Japan itself there are individuals, as a rule not those in positions of authority, who are conscious of the serious defects in the Japanese police system. The records show the most ridiculous performances on the part of the island empire police, a few weeks ago who even compelled a Japanese complainant to admit that he was trying to hoax the police when he reported that he had been robbed, but unfortunately for the police the real culprit was later caught and his offense proved beyond any possibility of a doubt. In another case last year, the Japanese police subjected a young Japanese woman to indecencies in order to compel her to admit her part in suspected "dangerous thought" activities. The case was noted in the Japanese press at the time when the girl with her mind partly unbiassed as a result of her treatment attempted to commit suicide.

It has been the opinion of those who know Japan that the numerous recantations of imprisoned communists in that country are the direct result of third degree methods rather than of genuine convictions. That the police of Japan are in many instances corrupt, brutal and stupid seems undeniable on the basis of evidence that has been published in Japanese newspapers.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. D. REG. 1934

No. D 5774

Date 25 / 8 / 34

# In 4 Tokyo Police Cell

British Professor Tells Of Third Degree Torture  
By Japanese Police

By W. M. HICKERTON

(There is an editorial discussion of this case on this page.)

(Editor's Note.)

The inhuman treatment in the police cells, while of course not aimed specifically at me, nevertheless was calculated to break the spirit of any prisoner. I was confined in a cell measuring 12 feet by 5½, in which there were never less than nine, and sometimes as many as fourteen, other prisoners. Among my cell mates were three insane persons at different times, all of them raving. During the twenty-four days of my confinement, I was never allowed to have a bath. Prisoners must sit with their legs crossed all day. No exercise is allowed. I was given three meals per day, consisting in all cases of bread and jam with cold milk, for which I paid 10 sen. The brutality of the jailers is beyond imagination. I was not beaten by them, but the almost daily sight of other prisoners being stripped and beaten with sticks till their backs were a row of weals or kicked till they could not stand up—and all for very minor infringements of discipline—was hard to bear.

In prison, conditions as I experienced them were very different and I have no complaints to make, except, of course, to say that the food is not suitable for Europeans. The jailers were all decent to me, and the one especially in charge of me, Ito, could not have been more kind.

In the preliminary hearing of my case, Judge Iwada afforded me every kindness, and I have no complaints to make except to say that when I told him how the police had treated me he displayed not the slightest interest.

## The Examination

The police examination was conducted by two plain-clothes police officers named Ogasawara and Suga. It took place at police headquarters.

During the second day's examination (on March 14) Ogasawara remarked that I had probably heard tales of police torture from my left-wing friends, but that I would see for myself they were untrue as I would never be forced to say anything. The next morning the Chief of the Foreign Section of the Police Headquarters came into the room and said, "I hear that you want to see the Consul or a lawyer." I answered "Yes." He then stated that until I had answered all their questions I could not see either the Consul or a lawyer. He gave me all points of law I wanted to be made clear he would always be glad to explain them. In any case, he concluded, he had already spoken about my case to the Consul.

The fourth examination was on Monday, March 19. It began about 10 a.m. At about 1 p.m. Ogasawara said that if I would admit writing the stories in Matsumoto, he would then go on to investigate my motive for giving it. He went on talking for about half an hour. I let him talk. Suddenly he said, "What was your motive?" I replied "I was angry and wanted to vent myself." As I gave the money, how can I have had a motive? He changed his incredulous glance with Suga and said, "But you have not admitted giving it. We have got your statement. How could you be so stupid? Why not admit it?"

I shouted again and again that I had never admitted anything, and that if ever I did it would be with more than a nod. They were both increased, or pretended to be, and pressed every kind of abuse on me.

## Kicks And Blows

When finally they saw that I maintained my denial they went on to another point and worked out with me how I spent my monthly salary of 500 yen. After writing down all items there was still a surplus of about two hundred yen which I did not know how I spent. Ogasawara wrote down the figure 900 yen on paper, telling me to state it to them until I remembered. For some minutes I stared at the figures in silence in spite of their demands for an answer. Then Suga lost his temper and stamped on my toes. When I winced, he said, "Oh! So you are a human being after all; you can feel pain. Then answer." My continued silence caused him to start kicking me on the leg, smacking my face, and punching me on the ear. Finally, turning to Ogasawara, he said, "It's no use being gentle with this fellow ('chikugho') and going out of the room soon returned with a baseball bat. 'It's six years since I used this; I'm a bit out of practice' he smiled. He made me sit up straight on the chair, asked the question once more, and when I did not answer gave me a crack across both legs above the knee with the bat. The question was repeated again and again each time with a blow on the leg or thigh. Suga continued to hit me half-heartedly for some time until finally they finished up the day's examination at about 3.30 p.m.

## Gave Case

The next examination started at 11 a.m. the next day (March 20). The first part was plain sailing, being a statement of family circumstances, ideas, growth of interest in the Japanese revolutionary movement, the publication of a volume of my translations of Japanese proletarian stories by Martin Lawrence, &c. About 5 p.m. the assistant chief gave instructions to carry right on till he came back from dinner.

About 9 p.m. Suga discovered among papers seized from my house a translation from 'Bakki' (the 'Red Flag'), in my handwriting, of the confession of an agent-provocateur. 'Is this true?' asked Ogasawara. Not realising for the moment how strong the word 'tousha' (a report, especially one sent by a correspondent) was, I answered 'yes.' He wrote that down and then followed a series of questions: 'Whom did I send these reports to?' 'What papers were they published in?' 'Did I get paid for the work?' 'How many times had I sent these reports since September?' 'Twenty, fifteen, ten, nine, eight, seven, six?' I was so tired that I could hardly speak. I begged them to stop the examination for that night but they repeated their threats of keeping me all night. Of giving me some 'massage' of calling in stronger men.

At last I answered at random "Six times" and he gave me a pencil to write down details of each "report." I said I could not remember the details, so Suga kicked me, smacked my face, punched me many times to help my memory, so he said. When the beating left me only more sullen Ogasawara said he would promise to stop the examination for the night if I would just give the address of the person I sent the reports to in England. I gave an address, which he wrote down, and then I stood up to go home. "Oh, no, not yet. I only said I would not press that point any more tonight. Now we go on to another point." This was the only time during the whole examination that I felt absolutely desperate.

They then began pressing me as to who had given me "Bakki" (the 'Red Flag'). About this time the Assistant Chief in kimono came back. They reported satisfactory progress. He gave them permission to finish up for the night when I had answered who had given me the paper. He said to me: "Come on, don't waste time, anything will do as long as it's an answer. Where did you get 'Bakki' from? Man, woman, boy, girl, dog, cat; picked up in the street?" Like a hypnotised person I answered "Man."

"A Japanese man?" "Yes." "His name?" "I can't tell." "All right, write that down; that will do for tonight."

He then came over to me and half-affectionately, half-threateningly, curled his arm around my neck saying, "You are a decent chap in many ways. I wonder when you'll say the name. It was Matsumoto, wasn't it?" I did not answer and he continued: "I'm afraid these methods alone won't get it out of you. We'll have to get someone to give you some of this," and playfully he pretended to throttle me, uttering a strange sound of "Chur, gurr" each time he jerked his arm. Then he took some paper from his kimono sleeve and kindly wiped my greasy face, as he said to the others, "We'll have to get that other fellow ('atsuo') to string him up from the roof and give him something, and then perhaps he'll talk."

The next day there was no examination, but on Thursday, March 22, when I was brought to headquarters, I told Ogasawara that I wanted to retract what I had said at the last examination, as my brain had been so confused that I had let myself be persuaded into saying anything. He answered that I could not do that. A proof that my brain was not confused, he said, was that on that night I still denied the important things. However, he allowed me to retract certain statements.

## After Consul's Visit

On Friday, March 23, after the British Consul had seen me Suga looked extremely uncomfortable. He said I was the most selfish person he had ever known, always considering myself, never considering them, and talking a lot of rubbish to the Consul. But the atmosphere was suddenly changed. About 2 p.m. the Assistant Chief sent in three copies of 'Bakki' (the 'Red Flag') for me and told me that he had come to stop the examination for that day.

About noon on March 24, the examination was resumed by Ogasawara and Suga. The former said to me, "Today is Saturday, so we shall just clear up one point and then you can have a shave and go back to your Kojimaichi home (the police station). The point to be cleared up was who had given me 'Bakki'." I said I could never tell because that would be betraying a friend. At 3.30 p.m. we

FILE 717

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9/13

were still at the same point, but the examination was transferred to the Chief's spacious room as he went home. They said they were both tired and wanted to get home to their families, but it was obvious that the Assistant Chief had told them they must get an answer first. I could think of no more arguments to justify my refusal, so the atmosphere soon became tense. Suga went out of the room and came back with a bamboo fencing stick (shinai). Ogasawara locked the door and pulled down the blinds. Suga started whacking me with the stick across both legs above the knees. "From whom did you get them?" The question was repeated without any variations by both of them so many times that I thought something would snap in my mind. When Suga spoke they made me turn my head to the right to face him when I answered, and when Ogasawara spoke I had to face him. Each time they asked the question Suga beat me. He raised the stick above his head and brought it down with force. He always brought the stick down in the same

place, and I could not help wincing. During one lull I said to Ogasawara, "You said in front of the Consul yesterday that you never hit me, but what are you doing now?" But he gave no answer. As the blows were renewed my voice gave out and I just sat silent. Finally at 5.15 p.m. by the clock in the room, Suga sat down almost in a state of collapse. He shouted almost incoherently, "It's no good, it's no good. I can't get anything out of this brute." At 5.30 p.m. supper came. They ate theirs in a separate room from me. Then apparently they rang up the Assistant Chief at his home and got permission to go home, and I arrived back at the Kojimachi Police Station about 7 p.m. The next day both my legs were sore and bruised.

#### "If You Admit"

On Tuesday, March 27, I was brought face to face with a witness named Toshi Otsu. She said she knew me, but I denied knowing her. As the Assistant Chief led her out of the room, he gave me two ringing smacks across the face. I do not wish to exaggerate but really a little later when I was left alone with Ogasawara and Suga, they were both almost in a frenzy of rage. All the old threats and abuse were hurled at me again. Suga almost danced on my toes. He got his baseball bat and just hammered me on the right leg and thigh. He got me by the hair and banged my head again and again against a cupboard. They shouted again and again, "You do know her; you do know her," as Suga beat me. The pain in the leg was intense as he kept hitting in the same place as he had hit me on the Saturday, but I remained silent. Finally he threw himself on a chair exhausted and said, "He's too much for me, the beast."

A message came that the Chief wanted to see me. He put before me two alternatives: if I admitted everything probably I could get off with deportation; if I admitted nothing I would have to be indicted and spend at least a year in prison awaiting trial, during which time I would not be permitted to communicate with anyone. I asked for the day to consider my decision.

Next morning I determined to make a special effort to see the Consul. The right leg was swollen, but I tried not to limp, so that they would not suspect how bad it was. Ogasawara said the Chief was waiting for my answer. I parried by saying that I wanted to see the Consul first as my answer might vary after I had consulted him. This was not allowed, so I answered that I admitted nothing.

#### A "Hypothetical" Case

Shortly afterwards the Chief came into the room and said that he was not refusing to let me see the Consul but that he wanted first to know my reason for wanting to see him. I put forward various ones, all of which were deemed inadequate. I realized that they were not going to let me see him in my present state, so when he said: "Is there no other reason?" I answered: "Yes, there is. I wanted to ask him also whether according to Japanese law the police have the right to use force in their examination." The Assistant Chief, Ogasawara, and Suga were all present. Their faces wore the same expression of indignation as when I brought up the same subject in front of the Consul. They all wanted to speak at once.

The Chief said that he could answer my question, without my asking the Consul. He explained that force ("boryoku") should not be used but that men were not gods and police officers were men. When the prisoner was extremely obstinate and refused to admit obvious known facts the detectives naturally became tired and might on occasion lose their tempers. If such things had happened to me I was partly responsible.

Several times during the Chief's explanation of the law Ogasawara interrupted with the caution: "Remember, the Chief is not admitting you were beaten; he is only giving a hypothetical case." "I quite realize that," I answered.

What I finally met the Consul at the court it was exactly two weeks after the last beating, and the bruises had gone.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D 5774  
Date 16 7 34

THE CHINA PRESS, SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1934

## Escaped Briton Returns Home With Tall Tale

### Bickerton Charges 3rd Degree Methods Used To Elicit Confessions

In connection with a report from London to the effect that William Maxwell Bickerton, formerly lecturer of the First High School in Tokyo, said in an interview with the Daily Telegraph upon his arrival in the British capital from Japan, where he had jumped bail after being examined by the Tokyo police on the charge of his subversive communist activities in Japan that he was kept in jail for six weeks and that he was manhandled by the Japanese police, Mr. Hisayasu, Chief of the Foreign Section of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board, told Rengo that the Britisher had never been subjected to grilling, since his conviction was firmly established. In fact he was to have been indicted formally on June 30, Mr. Hisayasu said.

**Bickerton Charges Third Degree**  
LONDON, July 7.—(By Mail).—A charge that he was subjected to the third degree, including severe beatings, by the Japanese police in order to extort a confession of his participation in Communist activities was made by Mr. William M. Bickerton, former teacher of English in a Tokyo high school, in a half-column interview published by the Daily Telegraph here today.

Mr. Bickerton, who jumped bail and fled from Japan aboard a Canadian liner early last month, alleged in the interview that he had been imprisoned in Tokyo for six weeks without any formal charges being preferred against him.

He was arrested by the police because it was suspected that he was financially aiding Japanese Communists, whose organization he had himself joined.

*file  
JB*

*or S.B.*

*Informant*

*JOB 16/7*

THE CHINA PRESS, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. S. REGISTRY.  
No. D 5774  
Date 9 17 34

## Bickerton Seen At Vancouver After Escape

Communist Sympathizer  
Who Jumped Bail May Go  
To London Via Canada

Travels Across Pacific  
On Empress Of Japan

Mr. William M. Bickerton, former teacher at government schools in Tokyo who has been searched for by the police since his disappearance from his home at Chigasaki in Kanagawa Prefecture became known, jumped his bail and managed to get to Vancouver by the Empress of Japan according to information said to have been received in Tokyo.

The same information says that Mr. Bickerton is scheduled to leave Montreal for London by the Montcalm.

The former New Zealand teacher was bailed out by the British consul at Yokohama, Mr. E. Hamilton Holmes, after being detained as a sympathizer with the Japanese Communist Party.

FILE

Form No. 3  
G. 10000-9-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. 2, Special

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 5774
Date 22. 1. 1934

Subject (in full)..... Movements of W. M. Bickerton.

Made by..... D. S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by

*SB. S.*

Regarding the telegram despatched to the Tokyo  
Metropolitan Police by the local Japanese Consular Police  
requesting particulars concerning W. M. Bickerton's movements,  
the following reply has been received by the Consular Authorities:-  
"Bickerton is believed to have left for Canada.  
Investigations are proceeding."

*D. S. Umemoto.*  
D. S.

*file  
27*

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 15074</u>
Date <u>June 20, 1934</u>

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch

Date

Subject (in full) Reported presence of W.M. Bickerton aboard the  
s/s Empress of Canada en route from Japan.

Made by D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by

*W. R. S.*

With reference to the arrest by the Tokyo Police  
of W.M. Bickerton, British subject, on charges of Communist  
activities.

It was learned that Bickerton intended coming  
to Shanghai aboard the s/s Empress of Canada which berthed at  
Holt's Wharf, Pootung, at 5.45 p.m. on June 19. An  
examination of the passenger list was made and enquiries made  
of the purser but it was found that Bickerton was not a  
passenger.

Attached hereto will be found newspaper cuttings  
which relate to the movements of Bickerton.

*Erin Golder*

D. S. I.

*The Jap. Authorities have cabled Japan requesting  
particulars regarding Bickerton's movements.*

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*SBR 20/6*

*S.S. Iememoto*

*SBR 2/6*

*52*

SHANGHAI  
S. B. R. C.  
No. D 577  
Date 20/1

# Bickerton Mysteriously Disappears

Enzeder Wanted As Red  
In Japan Apparently  
Not Aboard CPR Ship;  
Detectives In Search

Rumors Fly As Big Boat  
Docks, But All In Vain

Professor W. M. Bickerton, New Zealander suspected of radical activity in Japan, may be in Shanghai and then again he may not. If he is, he eluded a squadron of detectives and newspapermen who went yesterday afternoon on the tender for the Empress of Canada to find him. The party consisted of two foreign detectives, two Japanese detectives, one Chinese detective, all of the foregoing probably from the Shanghai Municipal Police, and a Japanese detective evidently from the Japanese Consular Police.

Stepping on the boat they hastily scanned the passenger list, jotted down a few names, and with the picture of Mr. Bickerton, which they carried with them, well in mind, made the rounds of the boat to try to find him. His name was not on the passenger list so it was a game of hide and seek, and to no avail. He could not be found. Officials of the boat had no knowledge of his passage, and in all probability Mr. Bickerton is still in Japan or is a very clever person.

## A Slick Man

There were rumors that Japanese consular Police had stopped the boat at Woosung and had taken their prey with them, but this rumor proved groundless. There is also the possibility that Mr. Bickerton entered Shanghai on the Shanghai Maru, which also arrived yesterday, but this possibility is also quite slim as the Shanghai Maru was also watched. He may have entered as one of Chao Kung's Buddhist monks, who really arrived on the Canada—  
The fact is that Mr. Bickerton is resting quietly in Japan.

Professor Bickerton is reported to be the only foreigner ever arrested in Japan on a charge of being involved in communist activities. This statement, which comes from Japanese reports, is not accurate as several Americans and at least one Australian have been suspected of "dangerous thoughts" which is essentially the same as communism to the Japanese, and have been deported.

## Allegedly A Red

Only 33 years old, Professor Bickerton has been lecturing since 1924 at the First High School, Tokyo, and at the Tokyo Prefectural High School. He is alleged to have donated sums to the Japanese Communist Party. In addition, he was charged with being the translator of Takiji Koyabashi's short stories "The Cannery Boat," which was published by International Publishers in New York City. Koyabashi, a leftist writer, was tortured and killed by Tokyo police for his radical activities, according to the biographical sketch of his life written in "The Cannery Boat." Japanese officials were particularly aroused that these stories, which deal with the

lives of Japanese workers, should get abroad.

Professor Bickerton was released on 200 yen bail after being held several weeks in detention.

## Said En Route To Canada

TOKYO, June 19.—(Rengo).—Professor W. M. Bickerton, 33-year old New Zealander, who was released on bail late in April after having been held on a charge of Communist activities in Japan, is now on the Pacific Ocean en route to Canada and not on his way to Shanghai, Metropolitan Police Board officials believe.

The authorities said that they had reliable information that Prof. Bickerton was aboard the C. P. R. liner Empress of Japan that sailed from Yokohama for Vancouver via Honolulu June 8. They, however, declined to disclose the nature and the source of this information.

When Prof. Bickerton was first reported missing, the Kanagawa prefectural police, the foreign section of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board and the political division of the Tokyo police immediately started a search, since the New Zealander was out of prison on a ¥200 bail. The investigation led them to the belief that he had fled abroad.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY  
No. D  
Date

## Prof. Bickerton, Accused Of Communism, Missing

Believed He May Have Left Japan On Board The Empress Of Canada, Due In Shanghai To-day; Police Investigations

TOKYO, June 18.—Professor W. M. Bickerton, the New Zealander who was released on bail in the sum of Y.200 towards the end of April, after having been under detention on a charge of Communistic activities in Japan, is reported to-day to be missing. It is considered possible that he may be aboard the C.P.O.S. Empress of Canada, which is due to arrive at Shanghai to-morrow.

To Professor Bickerton goes the reputation of being the only foreigner ever arrested in Japan on a charge of being involved in Communistic activities.

The professor, a man of 33, has been lecturing since 1924 at the First High School, Tokyo, and at the Tokyo Prefectural High School.

He was taken to the Metropolitan Police Board on March 13 from his home in Kanagawa prefecture and was indicted on March 30.

### Present To Reds

When he was given leave of absence in April, 1933, he is alleged to have given the Japanese Communist Party 300 yen out of the travelling expenses allowed him by the Government. On his return to Japan, he is said to have made a promise to give the Party 100 yen every month.

The Japanese police declare that the 500 yen contributed by Professor Bickerton "went a long way to help the Communists, in their strained financial conditions." They assert that when he was given leave of absence in April last year, he proceeded to Moscow instead of returning to New Zealand and that, during his three months stay in Europe, he visited Berlin and London.

While in London he is reported to have made arrangements to mail Communist publications which the Reds in Japan could not otherwise have obtained easily.

Professor Bickerton is further reported to have accepted an informal invitation to join the Japanese Communist Party in October last year, but before his membership could be confirmed, several of his prospective colleagues were arrested.

### Grandfather Kropotkin's Friend?

According to the Japanese police, Professor Bickerton's grandfather was a friend of Kropotkin, the revolutionary leader, and himself established a Communistic community.

In August, 1924, he came to Japan and studied at the Tokyo Imperial University. After graduating, he was appointed professor of the First High School and concurrently was made lecturer at the Tokyo Prefectural High School, with a monthly salary of about 600 yen.—Reuter.

FILE  
707

### BICKERTON ON WAY TO CANADA

Tokyo Police Believe He  
Got Away On Empress  
Of Japan

TOKYO, June 19.—Professor W. M. Bickerton, 33-year old New Zealander, who was released on bail late in April after having been held on a charge of communistic activities in Japan, is now on the Pacific Ocean en route to Canada and not on his way to Shanghai, Metropolitan Police Board officials believe.

The authorities said that they had reliable information that Prof. Bickerton was aboard the C.P.R. liner Empress of Japan that sailed from Yokohama for Vancouver via Honolulu on June 8. They, however, declined to disclose the nature and source of this information.

When Prof. Bickerton was first reported missing, the Kanagawa prefectural police, the foreign section of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board, and the political division of the Tokyo police immediately started a search, since the New Zealander was out of prison on 200 yen bail. The investigation led them to the belief that he had fled abroad.—Rengo.



Form No. 3  
G. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5774
S. B. REGISTRY.
Date 29.1.34

S. 2, Special Branch Division

REPORT

Date 29.1.34

Subject (in full) The "Lynch Case" of the Japanese Communist Party.

Made by D.S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by

SBR. A.

I forward herewith a summarized translation of the so-called "Lynch Case" of the Japanese Communist Party published in the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun of May 22, 1934.

It will be recalled that W. M. Bickerton, a British subject, was arrested by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police on a charge of being concerned in this case.

*Umemoto*

D. S.

*File  
JP*

Officer i/c Special Branch.

The Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, dated May 22, 1934.

The "Lynch Case" of the Japanese Communist Party

On December 21, 1933, Yoshimi Ohgushi, a member of the Central Printing Bureau of the Japanese Communist Party, reported to the police to the effect that he had been detained at the residence of M. Tanaka, an assistant in the Kogyo University, in /kasaka District, Tokyo, and assaulted by communists. The Special Branch of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police immediately took up the matter and discovered that a member of the Japanese Communist Party named Tatsuo Ohata was murdered on the night of January 15 this year and that another member named Kanezo Oizumi and his mistress named Mitsuko Kumazawa had been assaulted. The police arrested all the parties concerned in the red terrorism and others who had participated in the movement for the re-establishment of the party. Subsequent arrests and searches made by the police revealed the fact that a plot had been drawn up to attack the Kojimachi Police Station to effect the release of one Miyamoto, a member of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party. In view of the serious nature of the case, a ban on the publication of newspaper reports relating to the case was ordered by the police on January 21. On April 2, Masanosuke Akisasa was arrested in Shinjuku. Satomi Hakamada is the only member of the Central Committee who is still at large. The ban was lifted on May 22 following the successful arrest of most of the ringleaders. Up to May 10, 736 persons including 134 women were arrested. Of this number 53 persons have already been charged, while 10 % of the remaining persons, excluding those concerned in the lynch case, will be charged when the investigations into the case have been concluded.

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The wholesale arrests made by the police in October, 1932 were responsible for the dissolution of the so-called "Emergency Communist Party" under the guidance of Takekichi

Kazama and others. In January, 1933, Masami Yamamoto, an agent of the Comintern, returned to Japan and in co-operation with Veitaro Noro, Naohel Taniguchi and Heiji Yamashita, he undertook the work of re-establishing the Central Committee of the Party. Their activities were frustrated in May, 1933, by the arrest of the leaders, with the exception of Veitaro Noro. This individual consulted with Kenji Miyamoto and Shigeo Henmi (with whom he had been associated when they all were working at the Industrial Labour Inquiry Bureau) to organize a secretariat for the Central Committee of the Party. They commenced functioning under the title of "The Central Party". A member of the former Central Organization Department named Shigeju Matsuo said to Noro that it was a great mistake to allow the leadership of the re-established party to be placed in the hands of persons who were connected with the Industrial Labour Inquiry Bureau and that such a party could not be regarded as a genuine communist party; it was, in reality, an industrial labour communist party. Matsuo claimed that this mistake be rectified immediately and a proper party be organized. Matsuo then asked his comrades Kenzo Oizumi (the victim of the lynch case) and Tatsuo Ohata (victim of the assault) to support his claim and again requested Noro to follow his advice. Noro dismissed Miyamoto and organized a new secretariat of the central committee of which Noro became the chairman and Henmi, Koizumi and Ohata members. Thus deprived of his position as a member of the Secretariat, Kenji Miyamoto harboured bitter enmity towards Matsuo, Koizumi and Ohata and organized an opposition party with Masanosuke Akisasa, Kishima and Satomi Hakamada.

Miyamoto submitted to Noro a proposal for the purification of the party but Noro tried his best to pacify Miyamoto for fear of creating trouble between the intelligent

class and the labour class of the party. He was looked upon as a safety valve between the two classes. After his arrest on December 28, 1933, at the Oshiage Station the unification of the party was much disturbed. Miyamoto and Akisasa, in conjunction with Henmi, began to plan to organize a separate central committee, whereupon the opposition between the two parties became more critical.

The police have adopted drastic measures and arrested many persons holding important positions. Among the arrested persons are the following:-

Hasani Yamamoto, Chairman of the Central Committee, arrested on May 1.

Naohei Taniguchi, Chief Editor of the Central Committee, arrested on May 2.

Heiji Yamashita, Chief of the Organization Department of the Central Committee, arrested on May 2.

Shigeji Matsuo, Member of the Central Organization Department, arrested on August 5.

Sadao Hiraga, Member of the Central Organization Department, arrested on October 10.

Hasoji Kazehaya, Chief of the Information Bureau, arrested on November 11.

Veitaro Noro, Chairman of the Central Committee, arrested on November 28.

So Ki Shun (Korean), Chief of the Propaganda Department, arrested on December 6.

The Miyamoto Party regarded the action by the police as the best means of ruining the opposition party and planned to secure the leadership by force. A red lynch party was organized by Miyamoto, Kishima, Akisasa and Henmi to carry out their plan of brutal terrorism.

Masanosuke Akisasa rented a house at 207/2 Moto Machi, Hatakaya, Shinjya District, on December 15 and lived with Suzuko Minata as his house-keeper. On December 23, Oizumi and Ohata were invited to attend a conference to be held at a tea-shop in Asakusa. Miyamoto and Henmi proceeded to the meeting place and returned to the premises occupied by Akisasa accompanied by Oizumi and Ohata. As Oizumi was

( 4 )

going upstairs, Miyamoto suddenly seized him from behind and ordered him to be quiet because they desired to examine him. Akisasa and Kishima tied Oizumi's legs with wire and fastened his hands. After he had been blindfolded and gagged, they wrapped his head with a piece of cloth. Miyamoto, Akisasa and Kimura then beat Oizumi with sticks and when Oizumi lost consciousness he was removed to a store-room.

Ohata, who had been tied up in a similar manner, was then brought into the room and beaten to death. On the morning of December 25, a hole was dug underneath the floor and the body of Ohata was buried in it by Akisasa and Kishima.

On December 24, Oizumi recovered consciousness but was again assaulted. As Oizumi could not stand the torture he asked to be allowed to commit suicide. This request was granted on condition that he would write a note favourable to the party. On the night of January 14, Oizumi and his house-keeper named Mitsuko Kumazawa, who had also been unlawfully detained, were removed to the residence of Kishima in Meguro Machi. Here Oizumi and Kumazawa were to have been lynched on the night of January 15 but the premises were raided by the police that afternoon and the arrests were made.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5774
S. B. REGISTRY.
Date May 25 1934

Subject (in full) Arrest of William Maxwell Bickerton, a British subject,  
by the Tokyo Police.

Made by D.S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by

*John S.*

I forward herewith a translation of a Dentsu telegram,  
dated May 21, published in the Shanghai Nichi-Nichi Shimbun  
of May 25 concerning William Maxwell Bickerton, a British  
subject, who was arrested by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police  
on a charge of being concerned in Communist activities in  
Japan.

His photograph, which <sup>was</sup> also published in the paper, is  
attached.

*D. S. Umemoto*

D. S.

*File  
JR*

Officer i/c Special Branch.

William Maxwell Rickerton, a British subject,  
arrested by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police on  
a charge of being concerned in communist  
activities in Japan.

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The Shanghai Nichi-Nichi Shimbun, dated May 25, 1934.

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In connection with the so-called "Lynch Case" of the Japanese Communist Party, an English teacher of the First High School in Tokyo named William Maxwell Bickerton, 33, has been arrested by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police. In April, 1933, when he was granted leave by the School Authorities he donated a sum of yen 300 to a member of the Japanese Communist Party for communist activities. Bickerton returned to Japan in September, 1933. As the person to whom he had given the money had been arrested by the police prior to his return, Bickerton interviewed an employee of the Sansendo Book-store named Matsumoto in the vicinity of his residence at Kayagasaki Cho, Koza Gun, Kanagawa Prefecture. He promised to donate yen 100 monthly to the Party and immediately handed to Matsumoto yen 100 as contribution for the month of September. Thereafter, he used to meet Matsumoto at the Senbikiya Fruit Parlour in Ginza, Kyobashi Ku, Tokyo, on or about 25th day of every month until January, 1934, when communications became disrupted owing to the arrest of Matsumoto and other members of the Party by the Police. His total contributions to the Japanese Communist Party through Matsumoto amount to yen 500. The contribution for the month of September was delivered by Matsumoto to Kazehaya, the October contribution to Y. Noro, the November and December contributions to T. Ohata alias Furukawa (the victim in the Lynch Case) and the January amount to M. Akikusa.

When Bickerton was granted long leave he did not proceed to his home in New Zealand but went to Moscow via Siberia,



( 2 )

whence he continued his trip to London via Berlin. He stayed in London three months. He returned to Japan via Suez. During his stay in London, he made arrangements to despatch left-wing publications such as the International Press Correspondence, the Communist International to Matsumoto and the person to whom he had given yen 300. Up to the present 40 copies of the International Press Correspondence, 10 copies of the Communist International and 10 copies of the Roneshow (?) have been received by Matsumoto and forwarded to the Japanese Communist Party to be used in its propaganda work. Important articles in the "Red Flag", the organ of the Japanese Communist Party, which Bickerton received from Matsumoto were translated into English and contributed to the International Press Correspondence, the Communist International, etc. through a certain well-known woman socialist in London.

In October, 1933, Bickerton was asked by Matsumoto to become a member of the Japanese Communist Party. He submitted an application for membership but as the leaders of the Party have been arrested his application has not yet been dealt with.

Bickerton was born near Christ Church, New Zealand. At the age of about 15 he read the Manifesto of the Communist Party and later studied books by Engels, Marx and Lenin. He was appointed Secretary to a free debating society which was organized by a radical professor in Victoria University. He visited Japan in August, 1924 and worked as English teacher at various schools making a monthly income of about yen 600. He studied Japanese literature and became interested in the proletarian movement in Japan. He read the Red Flag, the Proletarian Science, the Proletarian Literature, etc. issued by the Japanese Communist Party. Two large book-cases in his

residence were found to be filled with all kinds of left-wing books. He sympathized with the proletarian movement in Japan and translated the "Crab Ship" by Kobayashi and nine other novels with the object of introducing to the world glimpses of proletarian life of Japan. He also read many pro-communist books in English. In 1930 when he went to America on leave he called on Michael Gold at the Massey Publishing Co. and exchanged views on the situation in Japan and the United States. He made arrangements for the publication of his translations by the International Publisher. Not satisfied with reading only pro-communist literature, he bought many books dealing with the theory of communism published by the American Communist Party and commenced an earnest study of the communist doctrine on his return to Japan.

SHANGHAI 84937  
S. B. R. C. I.  
No. D 5774  
Date 22/5/34

THE CHINA PRESS, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1934

## Red Charges Made Against W. Bickerton

### Professor Alleged To Have Donated Towards Japanese Communists

TOKYO, May 21.—(Reuters).—The ban against publication of news relating to Professor W. M. Bickerton, who was recently held under detention by the Japanese authorities on a charge of participating in Communistic activities, was lifted today.

It is stated that the professor, who is attached to one of the leading Japanese universities, made a donation of 300 yen to the Communist Party in April, 1933, out of the allowance given him by the

government for expenses while on furlough.

It is also alleged that he spent his furlough in Moscow, Berlin and London instead of in New Zealand, while he is reported to have kept Japanese Communists supplied with propaganda and to have published short stories dealing with Japanese proletarian life through Martin Lawrence, of London.

The professor is accused of having brought back to Japan a large quantity of inflammatory literature and to have donated 100 yen a month to Japanese Communists ever since his return from furlough in September, 1933.

These donations, according to the police, "went a long way to help the strained finances of the communists."

Among his other offences, Professor Bickerton is charged with having urged Japanese students to join radical organizations.

52  
Note and pass  
to file.

JR  
23/5

7

No. D-5774

Date 30 / 4 / 34

## PROF. BICKERTON I RELEASED

New Zealander Who Was  
Arrested In Japan  
As Communist

TOKYO, April 28.—Professor W. M. Bickerton, the New Zealander whose arrest for alleged communist activities leaked out at the end of March after a reported detention of more than 10 days, was released on bail to-day.

On April 11, as the result of a preliminary examination, the Metropolitan police indicted the professor on a charge of conspiring to disturb public order. The police declared that he assisted the communist party with funds for writing and distributing pamphlets and that he also applied for membership.

Professor Bickerton subsequently denied some of the charges against him, but the police, who had confiscated a number of his personal papers, claimed that they possessed a certain amount of incriminating evidence.—Reuter.

7th  
J2

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D 5774  
Date 12 1 36

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1934

## INDICTMENT OF A NEW ZEALANDER

Prof. W. M. Bickerton Is  
Accused Of Disturb-  
ing Good Order

### SAID TO HAVE AIDED JAPANESE REDS

TOKYO, April 11.—As the re-  
sult of the preliminary examina-  
tion, the metropolitan police in-  
dicted Professor W. M. Bickerton,  
New Zealander, on a charge of  
conspiring to disturb public order.

The police declared that Bick-  
erton assisted the communist party  
with funds for writing and dis-  
tributing their pamphlets and that  
he also applied for membership.

The date of Bickerton's trial has  
not yet been fixed.

The news of the arrest of Pro-  
fessor Bickerton, a teacher in a  
Japanese high school, leaked out  
at the end of last month, at which  
time it was reported that he had  
been detained since March 18. He  
was charged with communist ac-  
tivities and the charges stated be-  
ing very grave.

Professor Bickerton subsequent-  
ly denied some of the charges  
against him, but the police who  
had confiscated a number of his  
personal papers, claimed that they  
possessed a certain amount of in-  
criminating evidence.—Reuter.

### Case Raised In Commons

LONDON, April 11.—The case  
of the arrest and imprisonment in  
Tokyo of Professor William Max-  
well Bickerton, was raised in the  
House of Commons to-day.

Sir John Simon, the Foreign  
Secretary, stated that Professor  
Bickerton was suspected of Com-  
munist activities, and he added  
that, according to the understand-  
ing of the British Embassy in  
Tokyo, the police examination had  
now concluded and the case would  
be handed over to an examining  
judge.

Both the Ambassador and the  
Consul, Sir John declared, were  
following the case and would do  
all they possibly could to protect  
Professor Bickerton's interests.—  
Reuter.

Reg.  
Passed to you.  
SSR 14/4

S 2  
See & pass  
to file  
JR

FM. 1

**Memorandum.**

POLICE FORCE.  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, April 9, 1934.  
To Deputy Commissioner, S. B.

Sir,

Regarding the arrest of W. K.  
Bickerton by the Police in Japan,  
the local Japanese Consular Authori-  
ties have not<sup>yet</sup> received any informa-  
tion from Japan and nothing is  
known by them concerning this  
individual.

SBP  
2/9/4

Memots  
D. S.

7-12-34

8264

MAILED 10 11 1934

No. **D** 5774

Date 7 1 4 1934

## BRITON IN TROUBLE WITH JAPANESE

Charges Of Communistic  
Activities Against  
W. M. Bickerton

TOKYO, March 30.—According to a police report to the Japanese Foreign Office, the New Zealander, W. M. Bickerton, has been detained since March 13. He is charged with communist activities, and the charges are regarded as "grave."

Although Mr. Bickerton denies some of the charges against him, the police have confiscated a number of his personal papers and claim that they possess a certain amount of incriminating evidence.

The police deny that they have resorted to third degree methods for the purpose of extracting a confession from Mr. Bickerton, and they promise to expedite the examination.

The news of the arrest of Mr. Bickerton, a teacher in a Japanese government higher school in Tokyo, leaked out three days ago, when it was reported that he had then been detained for some time. The police, however, were most reticent when questioned in the matter.—Reuter.

Reg  
Any file on him?  
7/2

S. S. Unenoto  
SBR 9/4

72  
Has Japanese  
Government any  
information?  
7/2

(1) Sir.  
No record.  
acy 7/4

(2) Cent. Reg. No record. See 7/4

(3) Brune Reg  
Any record please? No Record  
acy 7/4

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1934

8247  
SHANGHAI S. S. REGISTRY  
No. **D** 5774  
Date 1 4 34

## / BRITON ARRESTED IN TOKYO

School Teacher Held For  
Alleged Communist  
Activities

### POLICE ARE RETICENT WHEN QUESTIONED

TOKYO, March 27.—A Briton named W. M. Bickerton, a teacher in a Japanese government higher school in Tokyo, is being detained by the Japanese police on a charge of "conducting communist activities," according to information leaking out to-day.

The arrest of Mr. Bickerton is believed to have taken place some time ago.

The police were very reticent when questioned to-day on the matter, and refused to give details or to state whether the trial was impending.—Reuter.

File  
JR

22/3

5



Form No. 1  
G. 15,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch

FURTHER REPORT

Date April 3, 1934.

Subject (in full) Proposed communist demonstration on March 29, 1934.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

*D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa*

With reference to the attached report containing information from the Chinese Authorities on a proposed demonstration to be staged by local "Reds" in the vicinity of Markham Road Bridge on March 29, 1934, in commemoration of the Anniversary of the Execution of 72 Martyrs in the Canton Uprising in 1911, I have to state that nothing untoward occurred.

*Kuh Pao-hwa*

D. I.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Special Branch.

*File  
12  
AB*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. \_\_\_\_\_  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. & S. REGISTRY.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date \_\_\_\_\_

No. D 5776

March 29, 1934.

Date 3 1 4 1934

Subject (in full) Information from Public Safety Bureau re

proposed communist demonstration.

Made by D.I. Kih Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

*SBR S.*

At 5 p.m. March 29, 1934 a telephone message was received at this office from Mr. Lin Hwa, Officer i/c Special Branch of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, stating that he has received an unconfirmed report to the effect that certain communist adherents will hold a "flying" meeting in the vicinity of Markham Road Bridge between 7 and 8 p.m. to-day (March 29) in commemoration of the anniversary of the execution of 72 martyrs in the Canton Uprising in 1911.

*Lin Pao-hwa*

D. I.

*Sing Sing informed.*

*SBR 29/3*

Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch.

*52  
M. H. H.*

*Informed?*

*D. I. Kih*

*Information*

*SBR 1/4*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 5776</u>
Date <u>30</u> / <u>3</u> / <u>34</u>

March 30 - April 3, 34.

Political

Anniversary of the Execution of the 72 Participants of  
the Kwangtung Uprising in 1911 - local observance

The above Anniversary apart from being observed as a holiday by Chinese official organs, schools and most of the public bodies, was marked by the holding of memorial meetings under the auspices of the Kuomintang at ~~in~~ its headquarters, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Chisi, and the 5th District Kuomintang at Pootung. During the course ~~xxx~~ of the gathering, the "Glorious" deeds of the martyrs were reiterated and slogans of the usual Kuomintang order shouted.

March 30, 1934.

5- Morning Translation

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. REGISTRY.
No. D 5776
Date 30. 3. 1934

China Times and other local newspapers:

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF 72 MARTYRS

A memorial meeting was held yesterday, the Anniversary of the Death of the 72 Martyrs at Huang Hua Kong in Kwangtung, under the auspices of the local Tangpu, at the Auditorium of the Party Headquarters. Some 200 persons representing the Peace Preservation Corps, the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Commander's Headquarters, the various Bureaux of the Shanghai City Government, the law courts, the Customs and various schools, were present.

All official organs and schools and a number of business houses closed for the day and national flags were flown at half-mast.

For fear that criminal elements might take advantage of the occasion to create disturbances, the Military and Police authorities instructed their subordinates to carry out special precautions on that day, while additional Police were posted at the boundaries between Chinese territory and the Concession and the Settlement.

The North China Daily News.  
April 11, 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PAID
C. & S. B. REG. 111
No. D 5777
Date 11 / 4 1934

**Mr. V. Volynsky**

At eleven o'clock on Monday night the death occurred of Mr. Victor Volynsky, chief of the Press Bureau of the Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in China. Mr. Volynsky arrived in Shanghai less than a month ago, and was immediately confined to his bed with heart trouble, from which he had been suffering for many years.

Mr. Volynsky was born in 1882. He early joined the revolutionary movement in Russia, and in 1903 was arrested by the Czarist Government and exiled to the Yakutsk region, in East Siberia. He participated in 1904 in the now historic resistance by the political exiles in Yakutsk, provoked by the brutal treatment to which they were subjected by the Yakutsk Governor. For this activity Mr. Volynsky was in 1904 sentenced to twelve years' hard labour in Siberia, but in 1905 he escaped from the Alexandrovsk Central Prison in Irkutsk, and after a strenuous winter trek across the Siberian taiga finally got out of the country and reached London, where at one time he was secretary of the Cabinet-Makers' Union.

From 1911, Mr. Volynsky worked as railway surveyor in England, Spain, Africa, Argentina, and Australia, heading survey parties for the building of new lines in Australia, Brazil, and the Argentine, and showing himself highly competent in his profession. After the Revolution of 1917 he returned to Russia. He worked at the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, and headed press bureaus of Soviet diplomatic missions in the Baltic countries and in Mexico.

Before his recent appointment to

his post here, Mr. Volynsky was one of the directors of the construction of the Moscow subway.

The Soviet Embassy announced last night that the body would lie in state in the Soviet Consulate-General this morning from 10 to 12 o'clock. The funeral service will be held at 2 p.m.

McC. & pl. Br.

Information

MBR 11/4

file

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
EXTRACTS FROM FRENCH POLICE INTELLIGENCE REPORTS & REGISTRY.

No. D 5777

March 29

1934 3 4 134

Arrival of a Soviet Journalist.

We learn that V. Volynsky, a soviet journalist and author, arrived in Shanghai from Japan on board the President Coolidge on March 13, 1934. He was received at landing by Boreiko, an employee of the U. S. S. R. Consulate in Shanghai. As he was sick, Volynsky immediately entered the General Hospital where he still is at present.

Volynsky is a member of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. and is connected with the VOKS ( Society of Cultural Relations between the U. S. S. R. and foreign countries ). He is strongly suspected of being in touch with agents of the Third Internationale.

File  
72  
—

D 5778

D 5779

D 5780

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5778
Date 9. 5. 34

May 9, 1934.

Morning translation

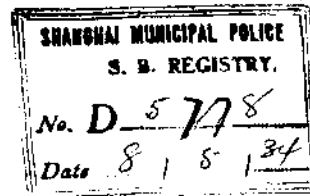
Shun Pao and other local newspapers

French Authorities to restrict the Activities of  
Loafers in Factories

Local loafers often demand money from factory owners. The Chamber of Commerce has sent letters to the Settlement and the Concession Authorities requesting them to restrict the activities of the loafers.

The Chamber recently received a reply from the French Municipal Council stating that the French Municipal Police have already been instructed to take action in accordance with the request.





May 8, 1934

Morning translation

Sin Wen Pao and other local newspapers:

LOAFERS DEMAND MONEY FROM BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Yesterday the Chinese Chamber of Commerce sent the following letter to the Bureau of Public Safety on the subject of loafers demanding money from building contractors:

"Some time ago, the Shanghai Building Contractors Association requested that loafers be prohibited from demanding money from building contractors.

"On April 25, we received an official letter from you state that you has given instructions to your subordinates to prevent loafers from demanding money from building contractors.

"We are now in receipt of another letter from the Contractors Association asking that an order to the above effect be displayed outside every construction location. This procedure was established by a former Commissioner of the Shanghai-Woosung Constabulary, in the 9th Year of the Republic of China.

"We are now transmitting to you a copy of the order issued by the Commissioner with a request that a similar order be issued."

FIG. 2  
G. 35000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5228
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
Station, 31431

Subject (in full)..... Chinese Chamber of Commerce - requests prohibition  
..... of extortion by loafers.

Made by..... D. S. Mac Adie Forwarded by..... *Whounear 185*

On April 1, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce wrote letters to the Bureau of Public Safety, the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Council, requesting them to prohibit the customary extortion by loafers when work is commenced on any building or construction. The letter stated that police constables as a rule do not interfere with such unlawful action and in some cases even secretly side with the loafers.

*R. W. Mac Adie*

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commr. of Police.  
Sir:

Information

*The Robertson*

*for O. & S. B.*

*has to deal with when  
copy of letter received*

*WJ*

*WJ*

*File  
185*

Case No. **D 5778**  
Date **21** / **4** / **34**

April 2, 1934

Morning translation

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

Loafers Intimidate Factory Owners

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday sent the following letter to the Bureau of Public Safety, the S.M.C. and the French Municipal Council:-

"On March 31, this Chamber received a letter from the Manufacturing Trade Association stating that loafers in Chinese controlled territory and the Settlements demand certain fees from the factories when they commence operations. If these fees are not paid, they intimidate the factory owners and steal goods from the factories. The policemen not only refuse to stop the activities of the loafers but also secretly protect them. We hereby request you to take action against the loafers".

Form 2  
G. 31000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. REGISTRY.

S.2, Special Branch *5779*

REPORT

Date *April 3, 1934*

Subject (in full) Communist propaganda found in Western Chapel.

Made by D. I. Koh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by *S. L. S.*

Hereunder are brief particulars of 3 communist handbills which were obtained by Agents A-2354 and A-4172 in Western Chapel on April 2, 1934 :-

- (1) "Manifesto supporting the Mayar Striks by raising subscriptions", issued by the Shanghai Western District Committee of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party dated March 25, calling upon workers of the various factories to organize groups to raise subscriptions for the support of the strikers of the Mayar Silk Factory.
- (2) "Letter to unemployed workers", issued by the Unemployed Section of the Shanghai Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, dated March 29. This handbill urges unemployed workers to form themselves into unions, to besiege the offices of the City Government and Social Bureau and demand work and relief, to organize Japanese Goods Picketing Groups and to confiscate Japanese goods for their relief.
- (3) "Factory Mosquito Paper in Western Shanghai", Issue No. 1, dated March 31, emanating from the Shanghai Western District Mosquito Paper Committee, containing news relating to labour matters in the Western District.

*Koh Pao-hwa*

D. I.

*File*  
Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No.	D 5780
Date	28, 4, 34

Labour (2)

April 28, 1934.

C.M.S.N. Co. - ex-cabin boys of s.s. "Kiangziang"  
to be reinstated

In compliance with the request of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, the Shanghai Branch of the Chung Hwa Seamen's General Labour Union, 33 Oong Ka Ts Loong, City, has notified the ex-cabin boys of the s.s. "Kiangziang" (江甯) to register with the Company for re-employment. This vessel is now under repair and will be put into service next month.

Shanghai Municipality Tea Leaf Preparing Trade Association - meeting

Some 20 members of the above association met in their office, Lane 177 (Ching Shing Li), 47 Tsepoo Road between 4.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. April 26 and decided to discuss with the workers' union in the tea leaf preparing trade the problem of reducing the workers' wages owing to trade depression.

Tseng Tai Rubber Factory - dismissed workers to receive gratuities

It is learned that the ex-workers of the Tseng Tai Rubber Factory numbering some 120 will proceed to the Doong Zung (同仁) Lawyers Office, legal advisor of the Factory, 137 Peking Road, at about 10 a.m. April 28 with a view to receiving their retiring gratuities. This concern which is situated at 38 Dalny Road, closed down at the Chinese new year owing to business depression and formally reopened on April 7, 1934.

F. 22P  
75m-11-32

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY. 5780 Date 20.1.1934
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------

CRIME REGISTER No:-- 282/34

"D" Division.  
Yulin Road Police Station.  
April 18, 1934.

Diary Number:-- 4

Nature of Offence:-- 33.

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

16/4/34 A.M.

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

S.S.D. Court.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The thirteen accused appeared before the  
S.S.D. Court this . . . when the following decision  
was made:-

"Each fined 10.00. For Intimidation."

*A. Turner,*

D.S.I.

S.D. i c.

O.C. Special Branch.

19/4/34  
R.  
Wk

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D.	5780
Date	18.4.34

April

### Labour

#### Tseng Tai Rubber Factory - ex-workers fined

The 13 ex-workers of the Tseng Tai Rubber Factory, 38 Dalny Road, who were arrested by the Municipal Police on April 5 for intimidation and malicious damage in the factory (Vide I.R. 6/4/34) appeared on remand before the Shanghai Special District Court on April 18, when they were each fined \$10.00.

#### Shipping Hong Coolies - strike called off

The 80 coolies of the eight shipping hongs situated in the Settlement and French Concession who refused to transport cotton yarn to wharves on April 2 (Vide I.R. of March 30-April 3, 1934) resumed work on April 19. The strike was staged as a protest against the abolition by their employers of the transportation gratuity system under which they were paid \$0.10 to \$0.30 for each package of cotton yarn transported to wharves and was called off on the shipping hongs concerned promising the restoration of the payment.

#### General Labour Union - meeting

Seven committee members of the General Labour Union held a meeting in their office at 117 Poh Yeu Road, City, at 3 p.m. April 18 and decided to inform all labour unions that all participants in the labourers' athletic meeting should forward their application together with a photograph so as to prevent persons other than labourers from taking part.

C O P Y

SHAWHOL COMMERCIAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5780
Date 12 1 34

Yulin Road Station

April 11, 1934.

Attached C. & S. B. Registry File No. D. 5780.

Police were posted at the Tsung Tai Rubber Factory, Dalny Road at 6 a.m. 5-4-34 but nothing untoward occurred until 4.10 p.m. 5-4-34 when a number of workmen recently dismissed from above factory entered and intimidated the employees and damaged a machine. 13 arrests were made later charged with intimidation, malicious damage and trespass vide Daily State of 6-4-34. These men appeared before the Court on 6-4-34 and were remanded for one week. Each accused to put up \$30.00 cash or shop security. Necessary precautions still being taken.

(Sd) Inspector Shellswell.

D.C. Divisions  
Forwarded.

H.E.P.  
D.O."D"

D.O."D"

Report final result.

R.E. Aiers

D.C.(Divisions)

FILE  
JR



F. 22F  
G. 0000-9-33.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 5780</u>
Date <u>11</u> / <u>4</u> / <u>34</u>

CRIME REGISTER No:— 282/34.

"D" Division.  
Yulin Road Police Station.  
April 10, 1934.

Diary Number: 2		Nature of Offence:— 33.	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	See below	Places visited in course of investigation each day	See below.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The accused appeared before the S.S.D. Court on the 6/4/34 and the case remanded for one week during which the accused could be released on cash furnishing \$30.00. cash or shop security. The necessary security was furnished on the 9-4-34.

During the period of remand unsuccessful efforts were made to locate the three ex-employees named Tseng Kyung Sung, Wong Kuang Nyoen and Mo Kyung Kung, who were responsible for illegally detaining the two present employees Zee San Pau and Zee Pao Sung, and it would appear that they have left the district for the meantime.

As none of the other employees at the Complainant's factory are willing to come forward and testify against the accused regarding the Intimidation charge, a further charge of Trespass has now been preferred. The Police will be able to testify as to this charge.

The chief reason why no more witnesses can be obtained to give evidence against the accused, on the two original charges, is because the management themselves have somewhat changed their attitude on the matter, and now are not anxious to show a strong hand policy for fear of creating an unfavourable impression amongst the workmen who they fear might side with the trouble makers.

S.D. i/c.

~~D. S. I.~~

Copy to O.C. Special Branch.

*A. Y. Wang*  
D.S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C & S. B. DEPT.  
Yulin No. D-5780  
Date. Apr 5, 1934

Subject (in full) Further to Miscellaneous Report on labour trouble at the  
Taung Tai Rubber Factory 38 Dalny Road.

Made by D.S. Davies.

Forwarded by [Signature]

Sir:

I beg to report that the above factory resumed operations  
at 7 a.m. on 5-4-34 the following number of employees having  
started work:

Males 68. Absent 106.

Females 380. Absent 150.

Apprentices 30. " Nil.

At 4 p.m. even date about 30 ex-employees forced entry into  
the factory, intimidated the workers, and damaged machinery.

Thirteen persons were arrested by Police and will be brought before  
the S.S.D. Court on 6-4-34 charged with Intimidation and Malicious  
Damage. For full particulars please see F.I.R. 282/34 Y.R.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. Davies

D.S. 242.

S. D. 1/c [Signature]

D.D.O. "D"

Copy for O.C. Special Branch.

L.R.  
6/4/34  
W.C.

51  
7/4/34  
A. B. L.  
7/2

ORIENTAL BANK.

F.I.R. No.

282/34.

Diary No. 1.

4.10.p.m.-11.p.m.

5-4-34.

"D"

Yulin Road

April 5th,

34.

33. (Intimidation)  
& Malicious Damage.

38 Malny Road,

Detective Office.

Teung Tai Rubber Factory, 38 Malny Road.

4.p.m. 5-4-34.

4.10.p.m. 5-4-34.

Teung Tai Rubber Factory, 38 Malny Road.

Thirteen in custody:

1. Tong Yue Au (王有安),
2. Teung Ta Chung (陈相春),
3. Doo Ts Lei (杜子惠),
4. Teung Ah Ming (陈阿明),
5. Lai Ah Gong (赖阿公),
6. Lieu Ts Dai (刘德台),
7. Lieu Siang Yoong (刘相容),
8. Teung Ah Nyeon (陈阿端),
9. Teau Au Tung (陈有成),
10. Jong Kyung Kwang (王金光),

11. Kyung Ling Sau (林林宝),
12. Koo Ling Sau (林林宝),
13. Joo Hung Nyeon (苏根元),

13. (D.S.)

J.R.  
6/4/34  
Whe

At 4.10.p.m. on April 5, a telephone message was received from C.D.C. 325 on duty at the Taung Tai Rubber Factory, 39 Bala Road, to the effect that a number of workmen recently dismissed from the said factory had made their way into the above premises and were intimidating the employees.

A posse of police under D.I. McCahay immediately attended and later brought to the station thirteen of these ex-employees who were arrested by P.S. 161 Muir, C.D.S., 11, 98, C.D.C., 114, 277 and 325, prior to their arrival. P.S. Muir and the mentioned detectives had been detailed for duty at the above factory, as it was more or less anticipated that ex-employees would create trouble of some nature when the above factory commenced work to-day after having been closed since the 7-2-34 on account of mismanagement coupled with the effects of the present industrial depression.

Subsequent enquiries carried out by the undersigned, D.I. See Tong Sung and D.S.I. Yang Pei Shang and it was ascertained that about 4.p.m. on the 5-4-34 Geng Poh Yeong (洪福东) newly appointed chief engineer of the Taung Tai Rubber Factory, reported to C.D.S., 11, 98 and C.D.C., 114, 277 and 325 who were on duty at the main entrance to the factory, that a number of dismissed employees had gained entry into the factory by way of a back door which had been opened by a carpenter in connection with repairs he was carrying out at the factory.

Immediately after gaining entry these ex-employees set about damaging a machine used for the manufacture of rubber shoes. The damage is estimated at \$300. On leaving a few of these ex-employees, not at present under arrest, also seized hold of two present employees named See San Pua (徐三保) and See Pao Sung (徐保生) and forced them to accompany them. These two incidents had occurred before the Police were summoned to intervene, however, the thirteen ex-employees were arrested in the factory, the remainder of them succeeding in making good their escape.

Regarding the two persons who were taken away by force, they were released at about 7.45 p.m. even date when they returned to the factory. According to these two employees statements, after being forcibly taken from the factory, they were escorted by four men first to No. 672 Sing Te Lee of Loing Road, where they remained for approx. 15 minutes, prior to being escorted to a bath house at Ward Road, by three of the four original escorts named Tseng Kyung Sung (曾金生), Tseng Kuang Myoen (曾廣文) and Ho Kyung Kung (何金根). The fourth man who acted as escort is unknown to these two employees. After having remained in the bath house for roughly one hour, they were again taken to a house at Kinslow Road which is occupied by a present employed workman at the factory, named Yue San Pua (岳三保). He was not at home at the time, and Tseng Kyung

Dung alone kept guard over them, his two associates parting with him at the bath house. At about 7.45.p.m. even date these two employees were left unguarded by Tseng Kyung Dung so they took advantage of the situation and made good their escape and returned to their place of employment, from where they were brought to the station for enquiries by D.I. Yang Pei Sheng. During the whole time they were unlawfully detained the two employees, assert that they were not threatened or ill treated in anyway, and were not even approached regarding the incident leading up to their detention. This would tend to point that these guards were merely acting on instructions of some higher authority, and that the affair was carefully prearranged.

It is also significant to point out at this juncture that a lawyer Woo Kay Tung (吳凱聲) telephoned D.I. See Kang Sun; at about 7.15.p.m. even date and asked the latter if some of his clients were in custody in connection with the disturbance at the Rubber Factory at Dalry Road this afternoon. D.I. See answered in the affirmative and told lawyer Woo that two of the employees were forcibly taken away by his clients, and unless they were released right away a serious view would have to be taken of the matter. Woo promised to get in touch with the spokesman of the ex-employees, hence the release of these two employees about half an hour subsequent to the above telephone conversation.

All these thirteen ex-employees have been charged with

intimidation and malicious damage, and the 2nd accused  
*identified* by one of the detained employees named as Pau Sung as  
one of the persons who actually pushed him out of the  
factory. This accused is also identified by another  
employee, Sung Yeng Sung as having attempted to forcibly  
remove him from the factory. None of the other accused  
have been identified by either of these two employees  
from whom statements have been taken.

Accused will appear before the Court on the 6-4-34,  
and a remand of one week will be requested with a view to  
making further arrest in the case.

*A. Y. Yuen,*  
D.S.I.

S. D. 1/0 *Qly*

D.D.C."B"

Copy to D.C. Special Bah.

C O P Y

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REG. NO.
No. D 5780
Date 12/1/34

137 Peking Road,  
Shanghai, China,

3rd April 1934.

Urgent.

Commissioner of Police,  
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Dear Sir,

On behalf of our clients, the Tsung Tai Rubber Factory (正泰橡膠廠) of No. 38 Dalny Road, we beg to lay before you the facts leading to a disturbance recently created by the workers at their factory and request your kind assistance at the reopening of the factory by its successors, the Tsung Tai Sing Kee Rubber Factory (正泰信記橡膠廠) which will takeplace on the 5th inst.

The Tsung Tai Rubber Factory is a partnership concern established several years ago. In the first few years they made a good profit all of which was added to their capital. Since the fire in the early part of last year at the No.1 Factory on the Tongshan Road, the partnership suffered considerable losses, but it was still in solvent state until the beginning of this year when the partners found that the factory as heavily indebted and in a bankruptcy condition. After setting off all the assets there remained a total sum of four and half laks due to the various banks. In these circumstances they were compelled to wind up their business and had their account books investigated by chartered accountants. In the meanwhile they gave notice to the works to that effect. The old factory had about 700 workers in all, amongst whom 500 were female workers and the rest were male workers. All the female workers were on piece job basis but the male workers were paid monthly. In order to terminate the service of the male workers our clients paid two months extra wages each. The female workers were not paid any compensation



according to Chinese Law on the ground that they were on piece job basis.

From the above you will see that our clients have been treating the workers in a most reasonable manner. Unfortunately among those workers there are a number of agitators who led a number of workers, about 700 in number, and rushed into the Factory on the morning of the 22nd ult. broke the window glass of the accounting office, helped themselves to rob the food prepared for the staff and assaulted the employees in the accounting office. Their excuse for doing so was that they were starving and insisted that the Factory should be reopened forthwith. Fortunately the Police Officers of the Yulin Road Station arrived at the spot just in time to stop further trouble. Had they arrived a few minutes later the whole factory would have been smashed or damaged. Our clients especially ask us to take this opportunity to express their sincere thanks for the good services rendered.

The old Factory was unable to carry on the business any further as they have leased the whole property to the present successor the Tsung Tai Sing Kee Rubber Factory. One of the terms of the lease is that the old workers shall have a prior right to employment. Notice to that effect was published in the newspapers by the new Factory, requesting the old workers to register their names within three days, that is to say from the 28th to the 31st ult. Although most of the workers were willing to register their names with the new Factory, however they were prevented from doing so by the agitators who were watching in the vicinity of the Factory, threatening everyone who desired to register with violence. The matter

was reported to the Yulin Road Station, and with the latter's assistance about 50 male workers were able to complete their registration and are now in the new Factory's employment. The new Factory has also published a notice to reopen on the 5th instant. The working time is from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Being afraid that the reopening day may be marked by further disturbances and that the small force at the Yulin Road Station may not be sufficient to cope with the situation they venture to request that you would be good enough to arrange for the necessary protection to the legal workers on opening day and thereafter for a few days.

Thanking you in anticipation.

We are, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) Feng & Co.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D 5780  
Date, 7. 14. 34

April

Labour

Tseng Tai Rubber Factory - formally reopened

The Tseng Tai Rubber Factory, 38 Dalny Road, which closed down at the Chinese New Year owing to business depression formally reopened this morning, April 7.

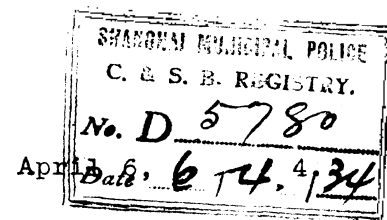
On April 6, the management issued a notice dealing with the conduct expected of workers, the method of calculating wages and scales of payment for shoes made which ranges from 2.5 to 5 cents per pair.

At 10.30 a.m. April 6, a delegate of the Bureau of Social Affairs visited the factory for the purpose of investigating a report that the management have failed to issue the annual bonus to its employees for 1932 and 1933. It was eventually ascertained that the report was untrue.

The thirteen Chinese who were arrested by the Police on April 5 for causing disturbances in the factory (Vide I.R. 6/4/34) were brought before the Court on April 6 and were remanded one week.

China Wire Products Company - Intimidation by dismissed employee

On April 5, a smith in the employ of the China Wire Products Company, 650 Sunning Road, was dismissed for incompetence. This worker carried out intimidation among other employees outside the concern with the result that half of them failed to turn up on the evening shift. None of the employees, numbering 45, put in an appearance at the factory on April 6, but resumed work this morning, April 7.



Labour (3)

Tseng Tai Rubber Factory - Agitation of ex-workers

At 3.50 p.m. April 5, while the workers were engaged in making arrangements for resumption of operation, some 30 Chinese males who are believed to be ex-employees entered the Tseng Tai Rubber Factory, 38 Dalny Road by a side door and damaged a machine as well as a quantity of material. The Municipal Police arrived on the scene and succeeded in apprehending thirteen of their number. These persons will be arraigned before the Court this morning, April 6. It is reported that the disturbance was created at the instigation of Tang Zu-yuen (湯世源) and Tsiang Ah-san (蔣阿三), who are ex-workers of the factory.

During the trouble two workers named Zee San Pao (徐三寶) and Zee Pao Sung (徐寶堂) were taken away from the factory and confined in a house at Kinchow Road which is occupied by a worker named Yue San Pao (俞三寶) who is at present in the employ of the factory. They however succeeded in making their escape at 7.45 p.m. the same day when they were left unguarded.

This concern remains open this morning with some 260 workers continuing to make arrangements for resumption of work.

Umbrella Makers in Shanghai - strike situation

The strike of local umbrella makers continues this morning, April 6.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 5780
Date 4/4/34

April 4, 4.

Labour (5)

Chai Lung Silk Weaving Factory - strike

Twenty workers of the Chai Lung Silk Weaving Factory, Lane 455, Nos. 9-13 Pingliang Road, declared a strike at 1 p.m. March 30 to enforce a demand for the restoration of the former rate of pay, i.e., 5 cents per yard of silk woven. They, however, resumed unconditionally this morning, April 4. These hands are now paid 4.5 cents per yard of silk woven.

Tseng Tai No. 2 Rubber Factory - distribution of handbills

In the morning of April 3, copies of a handbill entitled a "Manifesto issued by the workers of the Tseng Tai Rubber Factory to oppose the reorganization and the dismissal of employees as well as the reduction in wages" were distributed in the Eastern District. The handbill apart from denouncing the management for oppressing the workers, contains the following demands :-

1. Oppose the registration of workers.
2. Oppose the reduction in wages.
3. Oppose the dismissal of workers.
4. Demand that the bonus for the past three years be given to the workers.
5. Demand that all workers be reinstated with the former rate of pay.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 54/34.

REPORT

Yulin Road Station,

Date April 3, 1934.

Subject (in full) Misc. Report on labour trouble at the Tsung Tai Rubber Co.,

38 Dalny Road.

Made by D.S. 262 Davies.

Forwarded by

Sir,

Further to Misc. Report No. 54/34, dated 22/3/34, at 10.10am on 3/4/34 G.P.C.1383 brought to the station a male Chinese named Tsang Ching Sung (張正興), age 39, native of Kiangying, residing N.E.A. who was arrested on Ward Road near Dalny Road, whilst distributing pamphlets relating to the above mentioned labour dispute. The accused when interrogated stated that he was dismissed from the Tsung Tai Rubber Co., in February 1934 and since then had been unemployed. The pamphlets which he was distributing when arrested had been given to him by a fellow worker name and address unknown.

Supt. Robertson of Headquarters Special Branch was informed and upon his instructions the accused was cautioned and released.

Attached herewith copy and translation of pamphlets seized.

The above mentioned factory is expected to reopen on the 5/4/34 when a further report will be forwarded.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. Davies.

D.S. 262.

S.D. 1/c.

D.D.O. "D"

Copy to Special Branch.

SI  
24  
FILE  
42

Seen  
who 4/4/34  
J.R.

Pamphlets calling sympathy and financial help in the protest made by 500 male and female workers of the Tsung Tai Rubber Factory, Dalny Road, against the management in regarding to the wages being cut down and 59 workers dismissed etc.

The following demands were to be submitted:-

- (1) The original complement of Tsung Tai Rubber Factory to be totally engaged in the Tsung Tai Sing Kee Rubber Factory to be operated under the new management. Any selection by registration on the part of the management is opposed.
- (2) The original scale of wages to be maintained to all workers, no reduction is acceptable.
- (3) All dismissed workers to be re-instated.
- (4) Three years' bonus to be immediately issued to workers over three years service before the taking over of the factory by the new management is over.
- (5) The policemen responsible for the injury inflicted on one Ts Siau Mei (female worker of the said factory) in an accident occurred on the 22/3/34, to be severely dealt with according to law and a compensation in view of the medical expenses incurred on the part of the injured person to be also issued.

Dated 2/4/34.

Extract from Daily Report of Yulin Road Station of  
March 23, 1934.

-----

Labour Trouble.

At 9.50 a.m. 22-3-34 a telephone message was received from the Tsung Tai Rubber Factory, Dalny Road reporting trouble with workers.

Inspector Shellswell, D.I. Thurgood and a party of police attended and from enquiries made it was ascertained that the above factory has been closed since 9-2-34 as a result of heavy financial loss caused chiefly through bad management. It has been the practice of the company to provide 174 male employees with wages and two meals a day at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. whilst the factory has been closed.

At 9.50 a.m. 22-3-34 a large number of male and female workers went to the factory and demanded food, but were informed by a factory detective that the management would not provide food in future. A quarrel arose between workers and detective and later developed into a fight during which a female worker named Ts Lieu Sz received a cut on the wrist and alleged that the factory detective had stabbed her with a knife. Sent to Sacred Heart Hospital and treated for incised wound of right forearm, not serious, not detained. No witnesses could be found who saw the assault. Compt. did not wish to charge.

At 12.30 p.m. 22-3-34 the workers began to get restless and refused to leave the compound of the factory, so were quietly cleared by the police. Nothing untoward occurred. Police have been posted in the vicinity in the event of further trouble. For full details see Misc. 54/34 Yulin Road.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 54/34.  
Misc.

REPORT

Yulin Road Station,

Date. Mar. 22nd, 1934.

Subject (in full) Misc. report on labour trouble at the Tsung Tai Rubber Co.,  
38 Dalny Road.

Made by D.S. Davies.

Forwarded by

*L. Russell*

Sir,

At 9.50 a.m. 22-3-34 a telephone message was received from the Tsung Tai Rubber Goods Factory, 39 Dalny Road reporting trouble with some workers.

Insp. Shellewell, D.I. Thurgood and a party of police attended and from enquiries made by the undersigned and C.D.C. 114 the following was ascertained.

The above factory has been closed since the 9th February 1934 as a result of heavy financial loss caused chiefly through bad management. The company is now in liquidation and a new company is being organized with one Lieu Yung Kong residing 33 Rue de la Mission French Concession, as managing director.

It has been the practice of the former management to provide 174 male employees with wages and two meals per day at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., whilst the factory has been closed, but the new management has now decided not to provide food etc as all employees received two months pay on 9th February 1934.

When the factory opens in the near future the management will enforce a new system whereby all employees will be engaged as piece workers and not on a monthly basis as at present.

At 9.50 a.m. 22-3-34 a large number of male and female workers went to the factory and demanded food, but were informed by one Nong Pau San, factory detective, residing 39 Tongshan Road, that the management would not provide food in future. A quarrel arose between the workers and the detective and later developed into a fight during which a female worker named Ts Lieu Sg ( ) age 21, native of Wusih, residing Tongshan Road received a cut on the wrist and alleged that the factory detective had stabbed her with a knife. She was immediately sent to the Sacred Heart Hospital where she was

g R.  
23-3-34  
who

Form 2  
G. 3500-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

treated but not detained. Dr. Chit states:- "Incised wound of the right forearm. Not serious". Enquiries were made but apparently none of the workers saw the alleged assault. When questioned the Complt stated that she did not wish to charge, therefore the accused was cautioned and released.

At 12.30.p.m. even date the workers refused to leave the factory and behaved in a disorderly manner, and police were forced to eject them. At 2.30.p.m. a delegation of four females representing the female workers were received by the management and the following demands were made.

The management must pay the following:-

- (1) Seven months wages to all workers.
- (2) House rent during the period which workers have been unemployed.
- (3) A minimum of four cents per pair of rubber shoes made.
- (4) Provide food for workers until such time as the factory opens.

The management refused to comply with the above but negotiations are still in progress and the factory is expected to reopen on or about the 1st. April 1934.

Police have been posted in the vicinity in the event of further trouble.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. D. 1/6

D.S.262.

D.D.O. "D"

Copy to O.C. Special Branch.

51  
Received  
How to  
FILE

D-5781

D-5782

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I, Special Branch

REPORT

Date APR 11 4. 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D. 5781  
Date APR 11 4. 1934

Subject (in full) Mayor of Tsingtao - entertained to dinner.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

W. Duncan

The Mayor of Tsingtao, Sung Hung-lih (沈鴻烈),  
was entertained to dinner by the Chinese Chamber of  
Commerce and seven other public bodies in the Chamber  
on North Soochow Road, between 3.30 p.m. and 8.45 p.m.  
April 3. Speeches were made advocating the cooperation  
of merchants in Shanghai and Tsingtao for the promotion  
of the consumption of national products.

During the past few days the Mayor has visited  
the Oppel Electric Bulb Factory, 261 Kueiyang Road,  
and several other local Chinese industrial concerns.

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File

HR

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2451.

5782  
28-7-37  
SHANGHAI, 27th July 1937 ..

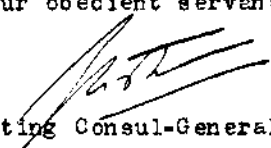
Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, No. D. 5782, concerning J. J. Potting, and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Acting Consul-General.



Major K. M. Bourne,  
Deputy Commissioner of Police,  
Special Branch,  
Shanghai.

5782  
26.7.37

July 24 37.

The Acting Consul General,  
Netherlands Consulate-General,  
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter  
No. 2371, dated July 19th, 1937, and to inform you  
that J. J. Petting has been residing at the Hanbury  
Institute and Sailors' Home, 94 Broadway, since  
July 15, 1937. On July 22 he paid four days' lodging  
in advance.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne

Deputy Commissioner of Police  
in Charge.

*see to note*

*file*  
*26/7*

*26/7*

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 707.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 5782</u>
<i>note 2/1 &lt; 1/2</i>

SHANGHAI, 25 February 1935

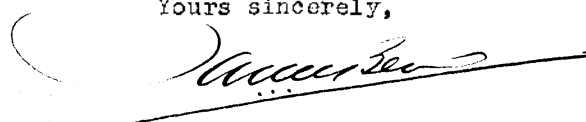
Dear Givens,

I still have to thank you for your letter  
of 21 January 1935, No.D.5782 regarding Potting.

This man has most probably left Shanghai now  
in the Norwegian m.s. "Siljestad", where he was engaged as  
a cook.

The ship will proceed to Saigon and afterwards  
to Shanghai again, but I wonder whether Potting will stick  
to his job.

Yours sincerely,



T.P.Givens, Esquire,  
Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch),  
Shanghai Municipal Council,

SHANGHAI.

*File*  
*JMS*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

Section 1, Special Branch. */8/11/37/*

REPORT

Date. July 24, 19 37

Subject. Communication dated 19-7-37 from the Netherlands Consulate-General concerning J.J. Potting.

Made by. D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

*C. C. C. D. I.*

Enquiries show that J.J. Potting has been residing at the Hanbury Institute and Sailors' Home, 94 Broadway, from July 15, 1937. On July 22 he paid four days lodging in advance.

*A. Prokofiev*

D. S. I.

*el.*  
D. C. ( Special Branch )

*ddl*



July 21st,

57.

The Acting Consul-General,  
Consulaat-Generaal der Nederlanden  
Voor Midden-China,  
S H A N G H A I.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt  
of your letter No. 2371, dated July 19th, 1937, and  
in reply have to inform you that the matter is re-  
ceiving attention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir:

Your obedient Servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bouri.

Deputy Commissioner of Police  
in Charge.

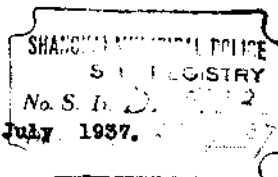
W/.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2371.

SHANGHAI.

19th July 1937.



Sir,

With reference to former correspondence, your file D.5782, 1934/1935, I have the honour to inform you that Joris Johannes POTTING arrived again in Shanghai during the beginning of this month on board of the ms. Osthav, a Norwegian tanksteamer.

According to his paybook he was paid off in the office of the Norwegian Consulate General at Shanghai on the 8th July 1937. The Norwegian Consulate General informed me that the contract of Potting had been cancelled by mutual agreement, but that some difficulties had been experienced on board with the person in question.

On the 15th July the manager of the New Hall Bar, 715 Avenue Joffre, called at this Consulate and informed me that Potting had visited his place during the 10th and 11th July and had signed chits for a total amount of C\$90.85. Potting had deposited his passport with the manager, which is now in my possession, and had promised that he would arrange for payment.

On the same day this Consulate was informed by the Salvation Army, that Potting, after arrival in Shanghai, had requested the Salvation Army to stay in the Hostel in the Weihaiwei Road, for which he paid a month lodging in advance.

He was accompanied by a Frenchman OUX (?) who also paid in advance. After a few days however Potting wanted to have the balance of his money returned and disappeared. Oux informed the Salvation Army that Potting had borrowed from him C\$5.-- and that Potting had taken with him some clothing belonging to OUX.

In case you should happen to know his present address, I should be greatly obliged to you for being informed thereof.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Commissioner of Police,  
Shanghai Municipal Council,  
SHANGHAI.

Acting Consul-General.

NO. 5782

S. B. ELCH

D. 5782  
Date 21 / 1 / 38

January 21 38.

Dear Van den Berg,

Further to my letter of January 11, 1938,  
J.J. Potting is now residing at the Salvation Army  
Hostel, 7 Yang Terrace.

Yours sincerely,



J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. B. REGISTRATION

Section 2, Special Br. *D. Sansom*

REPORT

Date *21* / *1* / *35*  
January 21, 1935

Subject (in full) *J. J. Potting - change of residence.*

Made by *D.S. Sansom*

Forwarded by *D.S.*

*JH*  
J.J. Potting is now residing at the Salvation Army  
Hostel, 7 Yang Terrace, having been sent there on January 14,  
1935, by the Netherlands Consul-General who has guaranteed  
to pay his expenses covering a period of one month.

*D. Sansom*

D. S.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

COLOONIAAL-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 148.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL DISTRICT  
S. B. REGISTRY

No. D. 5782

Date 15  
SHANGHAI 12 Jan 1935

My dear Givens,

I wish to acknowledge  
the receipt of your letter No.D.5782  
dated the 11st instant regarding J.J.  
Potting and to thank you for the infor-  
mation contained therein.

Yours sincerely,

*W. A. G. Givens*

File  
JAN 14 1935

S. B. REGISTER.	
No. D	5782
Date	12 / 1 / 35

January 11,

35

~~SECRET~~

My dear Van den Berg,

With reference to your letter of December 12, inquiries indicate that J. J. Potting is now residing at No. 708 Avenue Road, the home of Mr. A. R. Beraha of Beraha and Stetten Ltd. It appears that Potting was dismissed from the Paramount Store, No. 1539 Bubbling Well Road, about October 20 because he was unable to adopt himself satisfactorily to his duties in that employment, and has since been out of work and dependent on charity.

Yours sincerely,

*JW*

Form No. 1  
C. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch.  
REPORT

Date Jan 10, 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
No. D 5782
Date 1/1/35

Subject (in full) J.J. Potting - subject of inquiry from the Netherlands  
Consulate-General.

Made by D.S. Sansom

Forwarded by

*SBK* *S.*

J. J. Potting was dismissed from the Paramount Store, 1539 Bubbling Well Road, on October 20, 1934, because of inability to adapt himself satisfactorily to his work. He subsequently became destitute and for some time had no fixed abode.

He is now residing at 708 Avenue Road, the residence of Mr. A. R. Beraha of Beraha and Stetten Ltd., being unemployed and dependent on charity.

*D. Sansom*

D. S.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

CONSULAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. NO. HOLLANDIA.

No. 3930.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5782
Date 12/12/34

SHANGHAI, 12 December 1934.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 28 July 1934, re J.J. Potting and to inform you that this person appears to have left the Paramount Store on 23 October of this year, since when his whereabouts have been unknown to this Consulate General.

He has been seen in the Palace Hotel in the presence of Dr. Versteeg, but efforts to reach him there have so far failed.

In case you should happen to know his present address, I should be grateful for being informed thereof.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*[Signature]*  
Chinese Secretary.

T.P. Givens, Esquire,  
Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
SHANGHAI.

*Reg. attach file please.*  
*file attached*  
*DEC 13 1934*

*\$2, For attention please.*  
*Sgnsam*  
*DS*  
*DEC 13 1934*  
*13/2*



CONSULAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 3203.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 5782

Date 19/10/34

SHANGHAI.

9 October 1934.

Sir,

With reference to my letter No. 2299 of July 26th last  
I have the honour to inform you that enquiries made at Oslo,  
Norway regarding J.J. Potting proved that according to en-  
tries in the journal of the s.s. "Sysla", he actually  
deserted his ship at Wladivostock on January 21st 1934.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*[Signature]*  
Chinese Secretary.

*your letter  
D-5782-247-11*

T. Robertson, Esquire,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
Special Branch,  
SHANGHAI.

*12  
JR*

*file  
JR*

*cc. S.B.*

*N. van der Seng. does not  
wish anything further to be  
taken in this matter or press.*

*SBR 19/10*

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2352.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5782
Date 1. 1 8 1934

SHANGHAI.

30 July 1934.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge with many thanks  
the receipt of your letter of 28 July 1934, No.D.5782,  
informing me that J.J.Potting is at present employed as a  
shop assistant in the Paramount Store, No.1539 Bubbling  
Well Road, and residing at House No.4, Passage 125 Route  
de Grouchy.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*[Handwritten signature]*

Chinese Secretary.

*7/11*

T. Robertson, Esquire,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
Special Branch,

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CHINA CONSUL
No. D. 572
Date July 26, 1934

July 26

34.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. 2299 dated July 26, 1934, and to state that J. J. Potting is at present employed as a shop assistant in the Paramount Store, No. 1539 Bubbling Well Road, and residing at House No. 4, Passage 125 Route de Grouchy.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*JR*

Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,  
Netherlands Consulate-General,  
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special  
REPORT

Date. Jul

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 5782
Date. 30/7/34

Subject (in full) Communication dated July 26th 1934 from Netherlands Consulate

General regarding J. J. Potting.

Made by D. S. Poole

Forwarded by

*W. K. A.*

J. J. Potting arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok on March 18, 1934, and during March and April resided in the Salvation Army Hostel, No. 7 Yang Terrace, Wei Hai Wei Road. During May through the offices of the Salvation Army Employment Bureau, he obtained a position as a shop-assistant in the Paramount Store, No. 1539 Bubbling Well Road, and is still employed there.

He is at present residing at House No. 4, Passage 125, Route de Grouchy.

*D. S.*  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2299.

SHANGHAI, 26 July 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 5782
Date 22/7/34

Sir,

Referring to your letter of 5 April 1934 No.D.5782, I have the honour to inform you that enquiries, made in Holland, Netherlands India and Curaçao, confirm that J.J. Potting is identical with the person of the same name who was born at 's-Gravenhage (The Hague) on 4 November 1900 and who served with the Royal Netherlands Navy.

Before entering this service he was employed as a steward from 6 June 1919 - 1 August 1919 on the s.s. "Berenice" of the Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., which company dismissed him on account of his unsatisfactory work.

On 18 August 1931 he was discharged from service with the Navy, after which he found employment as a cook in Hotel "Washington" at Willemstad, Curaçao. During this time he received financial assistance from his parents in Brazil. It appeared also to be his intention to proceed to the latter country but he spent all the money he received on drink and women and his conduct in general left much to be desired.

On 18 November 1932 he left per s.s. "Barneveld" for Europe.

On 26 October 1933 he signed on at Amsterdam on board the Norwegian s.s. "Sysla" of the shipping firm Stenersen en R. Waage at Oslo. Enquiries are now being made in the latter place as to the Captain's report on Potting's desertion in Wladivostock.

In the meantime I should be greatly obliged if you could kindly inform me as to whether Potting is still in Shanghai and if so where he is living at present.

T. Robertson, Esquire,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
Special Branch,

SHANGHAI.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
*MacKens*  
Chinese Secretary.

*D.S. Poole*

*S.R.* 27/7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5782
Date 15 / 1 / 34

April 5 34.


Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt  
of your No.999 of March 29 and to state that should  
Potting come to the notice of the Municipal Police,  
you will be informed without delay.

I have the honour to beg,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
for Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,  
Netherlands Consulate-General,  
Shanghai.

CONFIDENTIËEL

No. 999.

SHANGHAI, 29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PRIZE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5772
Date	1934

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that about a week ago Captain Williams, master of the s.s. "New Brighton" of the Anglo Danish Shipping Hong, 8 French Bund, brought to my office a certain Joris Johannes POTTING, by profession a cook, born at 's-Gravenhage (The Hague), 4 November 1900, domiciled at Curacao, oval face, blue eyes, fair hair, a scar above the right eye. Potting was in possession of a passport No. 56/314, issued on 20 May 1931 by the Government Secretary at Curacao, which expired 19 May 1932. Apart from the 3 following stamps :

1. Landed on condition of direct transit through U.K. to Holland
2. Immigration Office, (6), 4 December 1932, Liverpool.
3. Registered 24/12-32 Amsterdam.

no other particulars are mentioned in this passport.

It appears from what Potting told me that he left Amsterdam about the end of October in the Norwegian tanker "Sysla" via ports for Batoum, Port Said and Vladivostock, arriving at the latter port on the 2nd of January 1934. Potting stated that nobody went ashore before the 20th of January as the harbour was frozen, but that, when he did so on that day, he proceeded with his immediate chief, the steward, to the Golden Horn Hotel at Solitary Rock, a hotel of the In-tourist. He did not return to his ship however because he fell ill and was forbidden by the doctor, whom he had summoned by telephone, to leave his room. Besides an attack of bronchitis he stated to have been suffering from swollen feet,

caused

T. Robertson, Esquire,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
Special Branch,

SHANGHAI.

caused by the intense cold, his kitchen being unadequately heated as all cooking was done on electric stoves. Potting stated that before the steward returned to the ship on the 21st of January, he asked him to inform the captain that he was unable to go back, but Potting does not know whether the steward had done so. He was accommodated in the hotel by a German engineer called W.H.Schenk, who is supposed to have paid for his board but to have been too busy to get into touch with the crew to inform them that Potting was ill. During all the time he was staying in the hotel none of the crew visited him and when the "Sysla" was about to sail, Potting showed a doctor's certificate to the captain, written in pencil on a small bit of paper, which the latter refused to accept. A translation of this certificate, made by the International Seamen's Club, is enclosed herewith. Potting stated that on the captain refusing to accept this document, he went ashore in order to obtain further evidence of his illness but that when he returned to the vessel, it appeared to have left. All his personal belongings were on board and no deposit for wages, two months being due, was made with the agent of the shipping company, the Sovtorgflot. This was about the end of February and since the departure of the "Sysla" the authorities appear not to have appreciated Potting's presence there, at least they persuaded the captain of the "New Brighton" to take Potting to Shanghai. Captain Williams, apparently in order to help Potting out, engaged him at a minimum pay as a cook on his ship, leaving Vladivostok on 11 March 1934 and arriving at Shanghai on the 18th instant.

Whilst in Shanghai Potting seems to have associated with a former boy of the "New Brighton", who now claims about \$ 60.- from him on account of advances for hotels, motorcars, beer and cinemas. Potting also seems to have passed a few nights on board other vessels and is at present staying at the Salvation Army Hostel in Weihaiwei Road.

He



He gave the following history of his career :

Before joining the Royal Corps of Mariners on 18 August 1922 he served as a cook on various vessels, notably of the K.N.S.M (Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.) He was married at Rotterdam in 1924 and served a few years in Netherlands India. In 1929 he was sent to Curaçao where he obtained his dismissal from the Marine Corps on 18 August 1931, after he had found out that his wife, whom he first thought had disappeared, had obtained a divorce from him, although all the time money was retained from his pay on her behalf. In October of the same year he obtained a position as cook with the Hotel Washington at Curaçao at a salary of Fl.75.- a month, but his services were dispensed with after about one year, he being repatriated at the expense of the Immigration authorities at Curaçao. He arrived in Holland in the end of 1932, staying at 19 Zeedijk, Amsterdam, c/o Paulich, and about two months later he signed on as a cook on the "Grey County" making one voyage to South America and two trips to Canada. He signed off in Antwerp, proceeded to Amsterdam, where he stayed at the same place as before, and then signed on before the Norwegian Consul at Amsterdam on the "Sysla" on the 24th of October 1933.

His parents appear to have left for Brazil in 1907, where their address is stated to be c/o Bronberg, Rua Alvora Chavis, Porto Alegre, Brazil. Potting stated however that he lost all contact with them, but that he presumes that they are comparatively well off.

Should he come to your notice in some way or other I would be much obliged to be informed thereof.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Chinese Secretary.

This is to certify that Potting, 33 years of age, was affected on the 20th of January 1934, with a sharp attack of Bronchitis and a swelling of one limb. My opinion is that citizen Potting is in need of a rest for the period of 10 days, counting from the 17th of February.

(signature of Doctor)

17/11'34

Seal of the Vladivostock  
Central Polyclinic

Translated at the  
International Seaman's Club.

D-5783

D-5784

D-5785

D-5786

Form No. 3  
G. 100-9-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 1-RECEIVED.
No. D. 5783
Date April 6, 1934

Subject (in full)..... Student cadets - return from Chinkiang.

Made by. D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by.

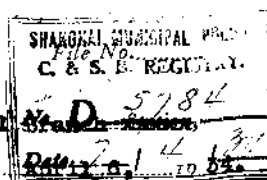
Wh Duncan D.D.

The 80 student cadets of the Shanghai Middle School, Loh Ka Pang, Wantao, who left Shanghai for Chinkiang on March 31 to participate in the review of middle school student cadets in Kiangsu, which was held there between April 2 and 4, returned to Shanghai at 6.30 p.m. April 5. With them were some 80 cadets of the Futan Middle School, Kiangwen, and 40 of the Sung Kiang Middle school, Sungkiang. The latter after a night's stay in the "North Station" Lodging House, 43 Boundary Road, left for Sungkiang at 9.05 a.m. April 6.

Sih Tse Liang  
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.



S.2, Special  
REPORT

Date

Subject (in full) Arkady Beeman, Soviet Employee.

Made by D.S. Toheremshansky

Forwarded by

Em Holan S.S.D

Arkady Beeman, 47, representative of "Intourist"  
(Soviet Foreign Tourist Company) in Moscow, arrived at  
Shanghai from Moscow via Kobe, Japan, on March 31, 1934 by  
s.s. "Shanghai Maru". He holds a U.S.S.R. passport No. 1764  
issued on November 16, 1932, by the Commissariat of Foreign  
Affairs, bearing a Chinese visa issued on March 27, 1934 by  
the Chinese Consulate-General in Yokohama.

In the Alien Declaration Form, Beeman stated that he  
will stay at Shanghai for 15 days. His place of residence  
at Shanghai is unknown.

*Toheremshansky*  
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch.

File  
72

BEEMAN, Arkady - Soviet

Representative of "Intourist".  
Holds USSR passport No. 1764.

**SMP**

No. 354  
6 April 1934  
SMP: No. D 5784

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.

S.2, Special Branch, 3000,

REPORT

Date... April 5, 1934

Subject (in full) Peter Silin, Soviet Employee.

Made by D.S. Tcherezhansky Forwarded by Em Golaw. Off.

Peter Silin, 38, U.S.S.R. diplomatic courier, arrived  
at Shanghai from Moscow via Kobe, Japan, on March 31, 1934 by  
s.s. "Shanghai Maru" accompanied by another courier J.  
Antashevitch. Silin holds a diplomatic passport No. 2551  
issued by the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs on August 2,  
1933 in Moscow. Passport bears the Chinese visa issued by  
the Chinese Embassy in Moscow on March 7, 1934.

Silin stated in the Alien Declaration Form that he  
will stay at Shanghai for 15 days and will reside in the  
U.S.S.R. Consulate-General.

*File  
copy sent  
to Mr. S.  
H.*

*Tcherezhansky*  
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner  
Special Branch.

A.A.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1. Special Branch Station, 5736

REPORT

Date April 5, 1937.

Subject Celebration of the Flower Festival by the Japanese Buddhist

Sunday School Federation on April 4, 1937.

Made by D. C. Kawashita

Forwarded by J. Boyce D.S.I.

With reference to the attached, I have to state that the flower festival was celebrated by the local Japanese Buddhist Sunday School Federation as scheduled. Children attending Sunday Schools left Quinsan Garden at 10 a.m. April 4 and proceeded to the Kokusan Garden (Chapel) via Quinsan, Hoosung, Aashing, Dixwell and North Szchuen Roads. Police from Hongkew Police Station escorted them to the Tien Tung an railway crossing. No untoward incident occurred.

*D. C. Kawashita*  
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

JAR

5/4



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5786

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date, March 30, 1937.

Subject. Celebration of the Flower Festival by Japanese Buddhist Sunday

School Federation on April 4, 1937.

Made by D.S. Kamashita

Forwarded by Ilogu D.S.I

The flower festival, which is celebrated annually by the Japanese Buddhist Sunday School Federation in commemoration of the anniversary of the birth of Buddha, will be observed at the Rokusan Garden, Kiangwan Road (Chapel), on April 4, 1937.

Some 300 children of various Buddhist Sunday schools are expected to participate in the festivities. They will meet in Quinsan Garden at 9.30 a.m. on April 4. Thence, headed by a band, they will proceed on foot to the Rokusan Garden, Kiangwan Road (Chapel), taking the following route:- Quinsan, Woosung, Kashing, Dixwell and North Szechuen Roads, and over the Tien Tung An Railway crossing to the Rokusan Garden.

The function will terminate at about 4 p.m., when the participants will disperse at the Garden.

D. S. Kamashita  
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

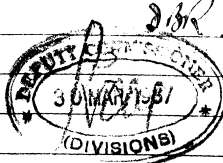
D.S.I.

D.O. C.

D.C. (Dir)

Kanghew

Dixwell Rd. & Kashing Rd.



K.I.V.

3/13

N.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Recd \_\_\_\_\_

S. 2. Special Branch Section, 36

REPORT

Date, March 30, 1936.

Subject Celebration of the Flower Festival by Japanese Buddhist  
Sunday School on April 5.

Made by D. S. Kamashita

Forwarded by W. H. Duncan D.S.

The flower festival, which is celebrated annually by the Japanese Buddhist Sunday School Federation for the commemoration of the anniversary of the birth of Buddha, will be observed at the Rokusan Garden, Kiangwan Road (Chapel), on April 5, 1936.

Some 300 children of various Buddhist Sunday Schools are expected to participate in the festivities. They will meet in Quinsan Garden at 10 a.m. on April 5. Thence, headed by a band, they will proceed to the Rokusan Garden on foot, taking the following itinerary:-

Quinsan, Woosung, Kashing, Dixwell and North Szechuen Roads, and over the Ten Tung An Railway crossing to the Rokusan Garden.

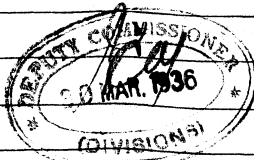
The function will terminate at about 4 p.m., when the participants will disperse at the garden.

D. S. Kamashita  
D. S.

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

Distribution:

D.C. (Divs)  
D.O. "C"  
Hongkew  
Kashing Road  
Dixwell Road



D.C. (Div)  
Information  
J. H. Robertson  
6th St. 4B

FILE  
303  
JH2

PH. 2  
G. 40 40-1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. R. REGISTRY.

File No. 6786  
No. D

S. 1, Special Branch 1st

REPORT

Date. April 4, 1935.

Subject Celebration of the Hana-Matsuri (Flower Festival) by Japanese  
Buddhist Sunday Schools on April 7.

Made by D. S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by H. Grubb 1st

The Hana-Matsuri (Flower Festival), which is observed annually by the Japanese Buddhist Sunday School Federation to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of Buddha, will be held at the Rokusan Garden in Chinese territory, off North Szechuen Road Extension, on April 7.

In celebration of this festival some 400 children of various Buddhist Sunday Schools, under the care of monks and guardians, will participate in a procession which will proceed on foot, headed by a Chinese band, at 10 a.m. from the Quinsan Garden to the Rokusan Garden taking the following route:-

Quinsan, Woosung, Kashing, Dixwell and North Szechuen roads, and over the Tien Tung An Railway Crossing to the Rokusan Garden.

The function will terminate at about 4 p.m. when the participants will disperse at the garden.

Distribution :

D.C. (Divisions)

D.O.C.

Hongkew

Dixwell Road

D. S. Umemoto  
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

[Signature]

54 APR 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5786
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
Date April 7, 1934

S. 2, Special

REPORT

Date

Subject (in full) Celebration of the annual flower festival by Japanese Buddhist Sunday Schools.

Made by D. S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by

Em Golan ISI

In celebration of the 2,500 anniversary of the birth of Buddha, members of the various Japanese Buddhist Sunday Schools will observe the "Hana Matsuri" (Flower Festival) at the Rokusan Garden in Chinese territory off Hongkew Park on April 8.

In this connection some 300 children under the care of teachers and guardians will participate in a procession which will proceed at 10 a.m. from the Quinsan Square to the ceremonial ground taking the following route:- Quinsan, Woosung, Thorne or Kashing, Dixwell, North Szechuen, Kiangwan Roads, thence into Chinese territory.

The celebration will terminate late in the afternoon and the party will be dispersed at the Rokusan Garden.

*D. S. Umemoto*

D. S.

Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch.

Copies sent to

DC (Dwi)

Do "C"

Hongkew

Kashing Rd.

Dixwell Rd.

*HR*

*S1  
See + have  
to FILE*

*Seen  
who 7/3/34*

D-5787

D.5787.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 5787
Date 11/4/34

April

19,

34.

Dear Mr. Sarly,

I forward herewith for your information tabulated statements relating to the arrest by the Municipal Police of eight communists named (1) Liu Vung Shang (刘文祥) alias Liu Young Foh (刘永福), (2) Zung Yih Ying (张一英) alias Lau Zung (老张) alias Zung Nyi Si (张义思), (3) Zung Yeu (张瑞) and (4) Zung Li Sz (张李氏) (female) arrested at 4.20 p.m. on April 6, 1934 at 41 Meu Yih Li (棋盘里), Myburgh Road, (5) Lieu Zau Sz (刘祖氏) (female) arrested at 5.15 p.m. on April 6, 1934 at 84 Tien Foh Li (天福里), Tse Pang Road, (6) Lieu Ksh Ming (刘克明) alias Lau Koeh (老高) arrested at 9.45 p.m. on April 6, 1934 at 82 Bei Tuh Li (培德里), Tatung Road, (7) Fung Sz Foo (冯士富) arrested at 9.50 p.m. on April 6, 1934 at No.49, Lane 435, Range Road and (8) Sung Pao Gee (孙宝贵) alias Lau Li (孙李) alias Li Ah Tsong (李巧局) at 11 a.m. on April 7, 1934 outside 41 Meu Yih Li, Myburgh Road.

The eight accused appeared on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on April 14, 1934 when the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 8th accused were ordered to be extradited to the Chinese authorities while the remaining three (4th, 5th and 7th accused) were acquitted.

- 2 -

Lists of literature seized are attached.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature, possibly "H.S.", written in dark ink.

*Enclosure - 1*  
*See*

Monsieur R. Barly,  
Chief of the Political Section,  
French Police Headquarters.

D-5787.

: Sinza.

Chihli

Liu Yung Shang (劉永祥) alias Liu Yoong  
Foh (劉永祥)  
33

: Male.

One-days.

1 day.

unemployed accountant.

---

41 Men Yih Li (梅益里)  
Myburgh Road.

No.2 Zung Faung Road (仁芳坊),  
West Gate, Peiping.

4.20 p.m. 6.4.34.  
at 41 Men Yih Li, Myburgh Road.

With being a communist.

extradited to Chinese Authorities.

Accused was arrested on the authority of warrants issued at the instance of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau with three other communist suspects at 41 Men Yih Li, Myburgh Road, where a quantity of communist literature was seized.

Accused appeared on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on 14.4.34 when he was ordered to be extradited to the Chinese Authorities.



D-5787

Kiangsu

Zung Yih Ming (陳一鳴) alias Lau Zung  
(朱陸) alias Zung Hui Si (朱希思)  
32 : Male.

About 11 years.

6 years.

Unemployed clerk.

---

41 Mou Yih Li (莫一里)  
Myburgh Road.

Chinkongpu (清江浦)  
Kiangsu.

4.20 p.m. 6.4.34  
at 41 Mou Yih Li, Myburgh Road.

with being a communist.

extradited to Chinese Authorities.

Accused was arrested on the authority of warrants issued at the instance of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau with Liu Vung Shang (劉望商) and two others at 41 Mou Yih Li, Myburgh Road, where a quantity of communist literature was seized.

Accused appeared on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on 14.4.34 when he was ordered to be extradited to the Chinese Authorities.

: Sinza.

D-5787

Zung Yeu ( 洪 筠 )

Hupei

: 28

: Male.

3 months.

3 months in French Concession

Unemployed student.

---

553 Boulevard des deux Republiques  
French Concession.

Native of Hupei; born in Peiping.

4.20 p.m. 6.4.34

at 41 Men Yih Li ( 墨 里 路 ) Myburgh  
Road.

with being a communist.

extradited to Chinese Authorities.

Accused was arrested on the authority of warrants issued at the instance of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau with three other communist suspects at 41 Men Yih Li, Myburgh Road, where a quantity of communist literature was seized.

Accused appeared on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on 14.4.34 when he was ordered to be extradited to the Chinese Authorities.

A few communist documents were found in possession of the accused at the time of arrest. A visit was also made to his home at 553 Boulevard des deux Republiques where a small quantity of communist literature was seized.

D-5787

: Sinza

Zung Li Sz (陆老)

Kiangsu

: 32.

: Female.

Five years.

5 years.

--- (wife of 2nd accused Zung Yih Ming  
(陆-入) alias Lau Zung(老陆))

---  
41 Mei Yih Li (梅益里)  
Myburgh Road.

Hwai Ying Hsien (胡映仙), Kiangsu.

4.20 p.m. 6.4.34.  
at 41 Mei Yih Li, Myburgh Road.

with being a communist.

Acquitted.

Accused was arrested on the authority of warrants issued at the instance of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau with three other communist suspects at 41 Mei Yih Li, Myburgh Road, where a quantity of communist literature was seized.

Accused appeared on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on 14.4.34 when she was ordered to be acquitted.

D-5787

: Sinza.

Lieu Zau Sz ( 李 趙 女 )

Chihli

: 26

: Female

Forty days.

Forty days.

--- (wife of 1st accused Liu Vung  
Shang ( 劉 望 ) alias Liu Young Foh  
( 劉 永 福 ) ).

---  
84 Tien Foh Li ( 天 佛 里 )  
Tse Pang Road (Sinza District)

Peiping, Chihli.

5.15 p.m. 6.4.34  
at 84 Tien Foh Li, Tse Pang Road.

with being a communist.

Acquitted.

Accused was arrested on the authority of warrants issued at the instance of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau at 84 Tien Foh Li, Tse Pang Road, where nothing of an incriminating nature was found.

Accused appeared on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on 14.4.34 when she was ordered to be acquitted.

: Sinza.

D-5787.

Lieu Kueh Ming ( 何志明 ) alias Lau  
Kueh ( 老高 )

Honan

: 24

: Male.

-- (arrived in Shanghai on date  
of arrest)

---

Unemployed proofreader.

----

Nil

Man Whaung Hsien ( 南懷軒 ) Honan.

: 9.45pm 6.4.34 at 82 Bei Tuh Li  
( 北德路 ) Tatung Road.

with being a communist.

Extradited to Chinese Authorities.

Accused was arrested on the authority of warrants  
issued at the instance of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau  
at 82 Bei Tuh Li, Tatung Road, where a considerable quantity  
of communist literature was seized.

Accused appeared on remand before the Second Branch  
of the Kiangsu High Court on 14.4.34 when he was ordered to be  
extradited to the Chinese Authorities.

Sinza.

D-5787.

Fung Sz Foo ( 彭士富 )

: Kweichow

: 28.

: Male.

17 days.

Six days.

Unemployed poddler.

49, Lane 435, Range Road.

Kyle Hsie ( 彭西 ), Kweichow.

9.50pm 6.4.34 at  
No.49, Lane 435, Range Road.

with being a communist.

Acquitted.

The aforementioned address (49, Lane 435, Range Rd) was visited as a result of discovery of same at 82 Bei Tuh Li ( 北土里 ) Tatung Road. Nothing of an incriminating nature was seized on the premises.

Accused appeared on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on 14.4.34 when he was ordered to be acquitted.

D-5787.

: Sinza.

Sung Pao Gee (孙家祺) alias Lau Li  
(老李), alias Li Ah Tsong (李阿松)

Kiangsu.

: 31.

: Male.

Four years.

Four years.

Unemployed tuitor.

Nil

Sung Ka Zah (孙家宅), East Gate,  
Kading, Kiangsu.

11a.m. 7.4.34  
Outside 41 Mau Yih Li (茅益里)  
Myburgh Road.

With being a communist.

Extradited to the Chinese Authorities.

As a result of watch maintained at 41 Mau Yih Li, Myburgh Road, which premises were raided by the Municipal Police on 6.4.34, the accused was ~~arrested~~ identified to be an active communist and arrested outside the premises.

(In October 1930 accused was arrested in Wayside District for being in possession of a quantity of communist literature. He was sentenced to 2 years and 6 months Impt. on 17.11.30.)

Accused appeared on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on 14.4.34 when he was ordered to be extradited to the Chinese Authorities.

Fm. 1  
G. 35000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2. Special

REPORT

Date... April 17, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5787
Branch
Date 17/4/34

Subject (in full)... Execution of warrants No's 1940, 1939 and 1941 issued by Judge Feng at the request of the Bureau of Public Safety. - Further report.

Made by D.S.I. Golder.

Forwarded by

J.B. Lu S.I.

Relative to the memo issued by the Officer i/c Special Branch and dated April 14, 1934, I forward herewith copies of translations of documents in Chinese seized at various addresses on April 6, 1934, in connection with the execution of the above warrants.

Documents seized at No 41 Men Yih Li, Myburgh Road include the following:-

Exhibits No 1 to 3.

Consist of the accounts of the Federation of Labour Unions for the months of February and March 1934 and the estimates of the same body for the month of April. They show that the majority of the activities of the Federation are conducted among utility, cotton trade and wharf workers; which three types of enterprise account for most of the semi-skilled labour locally. The reference made in these documents to the Municipal Workers is rather misleading and does not refer only to S.M.C. employees. I suggest that the reference should be translated as meaning 'Utility Workers' and should be accepted as dealing with the employees of the Shanghai Power Company in particular.

Exhibit No 4.

Deals mainly with the work performed by the Federation during the month of February 1934 and gives a tabulated list of the numbers of members in local labour circles and their location. There is no doubt that these figures are to some extent over estimated, they do, however, give an idea of the actual active strength of the Party. The figures adduced from the documents are as follows:-



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

-2-

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Trade.	Number of members - Description
Shanghai Power Co.	26. (Consisting of five cells - most are mass or sleeping members.)
Ricsha Pullers.	40. ( No particulars.)
Chinese Post Office.	24.
Fire Brigade.	5. (One cell- four sleeping or mass members).
French Tramways.	2. (Both mass members.)
Wharf Workers.	240.
Cotton Mill Workers.	206.
Unemployed Workers.	103.
Engineering and Metal workers.	27.
Printing Workers.	6. ( This figure is obviously incomplete ).
Total.	<u>679.</u>

The foregoing does of course not account  
for every Communist and pro-communist in the whole of Shanghai  
but gives a fair idea of the number of working and semi-active  
cells in each concern of importance.

It becomes increasingly evident that the  
greatest care is being taken by the party to make each and every  
branch of its activity a water-tight compartment. This point  
is emphasised by the fact that, although many addresses came  
to light as the result of the raids carried out on April 6 and  
7. 1934, the information thus obtained failed to carry the  
Police outside the confines of the Federation of Labour Unions.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

-3-

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Exhibit No 5.

Consists of a report on the activities of the Federation for the month of March 1934. It shows clearly that the party have established connections with the promoters of most of the movements popular to local labouring classes, for instance:-

The Ricscha Hire Fee reduction agitation.

Shanghai Power Company Agitation.

The Mayar Silk Weaving Factory Workers Strike.

The continual agitation among wharf workers, etc.

Exhibit No. 6.

Is a document consisting of eight paragraphs dealing with the plans of the party for April 1934. It advocates the intensification of Communist propaganda and advises the members to take advantage of every labour dispute for the purpose of furthering the aims of the Chinese Communist Party.

Exhibit Nos. 7 to 9, 12 and 16.

Deal exclusively with the Mayar Silk Weaving Factory Workers Strike and the efforts of the Communist Federation of Labour Unions to gain control of that movement.

A further mention is made of the Mayar affair in a note book seized from Zung Yeu (翁 瑞), 3rd accused, who was arrested at No. 41 Mau Yih Li, Myburgh Road. In this connection there is proof that the Communist Party was behind the visit of the Mayar Silk Weaving Factory strikers to the Civic Centre on April 10, 1934.

Exhibit Nos. 37 to 44 seized at No. 82 Bai Tuh Li off Tatung Road. This address had the appearance of being the main communication address and was used to a great extent as a store

R.D. 5802

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date, ..... '9

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

-4-

for the archives of the Federation. The majority of the documents seized and mentioned above deal with the past activities of the Communist Party in connection with labour matters and, I believe, might prove of interest to members of the Special Branch dealing with labour affairs.

With reference to the list of seizures made at No. 553 Ning Ho Li, Boulevard des deux Republiques, Item No. 10 is particulars contained in a pocket book of an address at No. 207 Tso Shing Li, Dixwell Road. The premises referred to have been investigated and found to be in Chinese Territory. Another address found to be in Chinese Territory is that of Zung Miao Tsung (陈妙芳), No. 30 Tien Tuh Li, Yuan Kyih Li, Vuh Hwa Road (为华路). This address was found at No. 82 Bei Tuh Li, Tatung Road. All addresses found to be in Chinese Territory have been conveyed to the Chinese Authorities.

813

*[Signature]*

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg.

Please return file when finished with.

D. I. Kuh.

Usual letter to French Police.

DBR 17/4

DBR 17/4

**EXPENSES INCURRED BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE FEDERATION OF LABOUR UNIONS DURING FEBRUARY 1934.**

The expenses incurred by the Propaganda Committee of the Federation during February are	\$309.48.
" " " " Wharf	" " " " \$186.73.
" " " " Press	" " " " \$112.27.
" " " " Organisation	" " " " \$ 51.40.
" " " " Hardware	" " " " \$ 19.00.
" " " " Tobacco Workers	" " " " \$16.00.

一九三〇年四月六日在国民大会中  
五三六四号议案之附件列表如下

(一) 国家主义及国家主义国家主义及国家主义  
全国国民书

(二) 中华苏维埃共和国二次革命史书

(三) 列宁主义在苏维埃国家

(四) 提报书

(五) 又书

(六) 二例五年计划

(七) 红旗

(八) 列宁主义

(九) 革命书

(十) 列宁主义在苏维埃国家

(十一) 列宁主义在苏维埃国家

(十二) 列宁主义在苏维埃国家

(十三) 列宁主义在苏维埃国家

(十四) 列宁主义在苏维埃国家

(十五) 列宁主义在苏维埃国家

英國國文出版社英文書籍目錄

獲悉以下

- (1) 第一卷 第二冊 1/2 冊
- (2) 二卷 第三冊 1/2 冊
- (3) 二卷 第四冊 1/2 冊
- (4) 二卷 第五冊 1/2 冊
- (5) 二卷 第六冊 1/2 冊
- (6) 二卷 第七冊 1/2 冊
- (7) 二卷 第八冊 1/2 冊
- (8) 二卷 第九冊 1/2 冊
- (9) 二卷 第十冊 1/2 冊
- (10) 二卷 第十一冊 1/2 冊
- (11) 二卷 第十二冊 1/2 冊
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- (97) 二卷 第九十八冊 1/2 冊
- (98) 二卷 第九十九冊 1/2 冊
- (99) 二卷 第一百冊 1/2 冊

List of communistic handbills, articles etc. found on the person of Zung Yui (1877) arrested at 41 Mau Yih Li, Myburgh Road, on April 6, 1934.

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- (1) Pamphlet entitled "Letter addressed by the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the Chinese Communist Party", pointing out the danger confronting the Chinese Revolution and giving instructions regarding the activities to be carried out by the Party in China. (Resolution passed at the Monetary Session of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International held in July 1931). 1 copy.
- (2) One small note book containing 7 addresses.
- (3) A wallet containing :-
  - (a) Piece of paper bearing an inscription a translation of which is as follows:-
    - 1) Methods of directing strike in the B.A.T. Factory, Postung.
    - 2) To carry out work among wharf coolies in Nantao.
    - 3) To immediately urge Mayar workers to besiege the Public Safety Bureau demanding the acceptance of all conditions.
    - 4) Plan of organization of Kiasah Coolies Union in Nantao.
  - (b) Slip of paper bearing an inscription a translation of which is as follows:-
    - 1) Plan to prepare for activities on May 1.
    - 2) To consolidate the organization of lower organs.
  - (c) Three sheets of blank letter paper.
- (4) Two keys.

一九三九年の日本と世界地図と  
共産党の表と裏

(一) 共産国際共産主義世界地図と共産  
党の目的

(二) 世界一歩前進と他国

(三) 世界一歩前進と他国  
の式地



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

### REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Lien Yung Shang ( 劉 雲 祥 ),  
native of Peiping, taken by me D.S. Jones (Special Branch),  
at Sinza Station on the 6/4/34 and interpreted by Clerk Chang.

My name is Lien Yung Shang, age 33, my home address is No. 2 Zung paung Road ( 成 祥 街 ), West Gate, Peiping. The house is the property of my father and he resides there with my mother.

At the age of 12, I entered the 20th Primary School, Peiping. I remained there as a student until I had reached the age of 18 years. I then left school and became an accountant at the Kyung Hwa ( 京 華 ) Printing Company, Sing Hwa Street ( 新 華 街 ). I remained in this employ until I was 32 years of age, being discharged on the 17th or 18th of December last year on account of business depression. After this I was unemployed and lived with my parents who own house property in Peiping. On March 24, 1934 I received a letter from my friend Zung Yih Ming ( 宗 益 - 民 ), living at No. 41 Shanhaikwan Road, Shanghai, advising me to come to this city to find a position. I accordingly left Peiping three days ago by train and on arrival here last evening, went to live with Zung at No. 41 Shanhaikwan Road.

I do not know anything about the communistic literature found in the room which I was sharing with Zung Yih Ming and the latter's wife. I did not know it was of a communistic nature as I had not looked at it. The other man arrested in the room with Zung Yih Ming, his wife, and myself is unknown to me and I had never seen him before. He entered the room at the same time as the Police. I saw them take a bundle of papers from his pocket, but did not see what the papers were.

I do not know whether my friend Zung Yih Ming has any political connections or not. I myself am not a communist, neither do I belong to any political party.

Zung Yih Ming (74-2)

Chinkongpoo, Kiangsu.

D.P.S. Lingard.

6p.m..

6-4-34.

Clerk Tsao.

My name is Zung Yih Ming (74-2) alias Zung Yui Si (74-2). I am married and have 2 children. My wife's name is Zung Lee Sz. I am 32 years of age. I was born in Chinkongpoo, Kiangsu. I remained at home till I was 10 years to when I started to study at a small school in Chinkongpoo, where I remained till I was 17 years old. I then went to the Provincial Normal School at Chinkiang where I continued my studies to the age of twenty. I could by this time speak and write a little English and in consequence I obtained employment in the Shanghai General Post Office, as a clerk. In the summer of 1922, on leaving school I came straight to Shanghai. On reaching Shanghai North Station, I went straight to No. 40 Sai Wei Li (三英里), off Hanohu Road, Chapai, the home of my cousin Tsag Ying Kyung (张英卿). I spent 3 months with this cousin, during which I visited various friends to try and get work. The friends I visited were:-

1. Sing Zung Poo (孙仁甫), off Avenue Edward VII near a Cotton Exchange.
2. Li Augh Kyung (李重卿), residence now demolished, formerly corner of Honan & Tientsin Roads.
3. Zung Sh Ming (孙思明), residing at No. 10 Nee Ping Li (新平里) off Paoshan Road (宝山路), Chapai. This house was also destroyed during the recent hostilities.

I was guaranteed in the General Post Office by a friend, called Tsah (蔡), whose other names I forget.

Tsah was the proprietor of the Hung Foong Sack Shop (恒丰号), No. 9 New North Gate.

2.

Zung Vih Ning continued.

When I was employed in the General Post Office I occupied an unnumbered house on Wonglo Road (芳路), near Kiangwan Road. My address was registered in the General Post Office as No. 60 Sai Wei Li off Manchu Road. 60 Sai Wei Li was occupied by a friend of mine Szue Wah Yue (薛若愚), formerly employed in a Japanese firm as a clerk.

I remained at Wonglo Road for about a year, and then moved to 21 Tsoom Pu Li (紹平路), off Yang Ka Pang Road (楊家巷), Chapel, where I remained for about 4 years. I next moved to No. 780 Point Road (old number), which place I lived in for about five years. I applied for leave and went to Peking on July 1st 1930 for 3 weeks and Tientsin for 1 week. During my leave at these places, I visited various school friends, among whom was Lieu Vung Shang (劉文祥), who was a clerk in the Peking Financial Bureau. This man was arrested with me today.

I returned from Tientsin to Shanghai. I returned to Point Road, where I spent the rest of my leave studying law. I resumed on February 1st. 1931 and in November 1931 I was transferred to Sungkiang Post Office. At Sungkiang I lived at the Post Office quarters. I was transferred back to Shanghai in June 1932. On returning to Shanghai I went to live at No. 24 Tsung Yang Li (宗陽路), off E. Yuhang Road, where I lived till December 1933. In March 1933, I resigned from the General Post Office and since then I have been earning a living by writing books etc at my house.

On December 1933, I moved to 359 Tsang An Li (桑安里) off

3.

Zung Yih Ming continued.

Singkeipang Road, where I remained till March 6th 1934, when I moved to No. 41 Mei Yih Li (梅益里), off Shanghai Road. I do not know how any Communist literature managed to get into my bedroom at 41 Mei Yih Li, where it was found by the S.M.P. today, as I am not a Communist and have never had any dealing with the Communist Party.

I do not know Zung Yue (鍾岳) or do I understand why he was at my house today.

The above statement is true.

Signed by Zung Yih Ming.

Zung Yue (許月)

Hupei

D.P.S. Lingard.

7.30p.m.

6-4-44.

Clerk Zung.

My name is Zung Yue. I am 28 years of age and am single. I am a native of Hupei. I was born in Peiping. My father was a small farmer. I started studying when I was 8 years old at a small school in Peiping, called The Peking Kuoming School (北平國立學校), where I remained till I was 15 years old. Next I went to a large school in Peking, called The Wu-Zung School (吳宗學校), where I remained for 4 years. I left the Wu-Zung School and went to study at, The "Chung-Kwok-Da-Hsiph" (中廣大學), where I remained, five years.

On leaving this university, I remained in Peiping at various lodging houses until January 1934, when I set out for Shanghai. I do not remember the names of these lodging houses. While I was living in these various lodging houses, I was kept by my father who kept sending me money. When I reached Shanghai on Jan. 2nd. I went to 553 Mingkuo Road, Rue de les Republiques, where I have been living ever since. I am unemployed and I came to Shanghai to look for work. This morning I got up at 8a.m. and read papers and books, I had my tiffin at noon, after tiffin, I left my house and walked to Tating Road/Shanghai Road corner. As I was walking down an alleyway, Hsu Yih Li (許一立), I was just at the door of No. 41, when I was arrested.

I admit being a Communist but I refuse to reveal any particulars of the work, I did for the Communist Party, to the S.M.P., but I shall make a full statement to the Chinese Authorities, if I am handed over to them. The Communist literature found on my person was my property. I do not know any of the other accused.

Signed by:- Zung Yue.

Zung Li Sz (陈李氏).

Hwai Ying Hsien

D.S. Jones (Special Branch ).

Simsa Station

6/4/34.

Clerk Chang.

My name is Zung Li Sz (陈李氏), age 32. I was born in Hwai Ying Hsien (淮阴县), Kiangsu. At Hwai Ying my parents had about ten mow of land. My father died ten years ago while my mother gains her livelihood from the farm. I never went to school and am not able to read or write. Until I was 20 years of age I worked on the farm. I then married Zung Yih Ming (陈一鸣), a native of the same village as myself whom I had known since childhood. For six years after marriage my husband and I remained at Hwai Ying. During this period he was editor of a newspaper there. I don't know the name of it. After this we came to Shanghai, where we have been for the past five or six years.

I do not know whether the house which we lived in for about five years was in the International Settlement, the French Concession or Chinese Territory. I am only a country woman and do not know Shanghai; I could not find my way back to the house.

We have been living at our present address in Shanghaiwan Road for the past month.

Since we have been in Shanghai my husband has been working at a newspaper office; I do not know which one as he never told me. He did not tell me about his business.

The man Lien (刘) (Lien Yung Shang 刘文祥) I first saw about two weeks ago, when he came to ask my husband for a job. He does not live with us and I do not know his address. Although Lien visited us three or four times, I understood that my husband knew Lien before at Hwai Ying. Each time Lien visited us would ask my husband about a job. I did not hear either him or

(2)

my husband discuss other matters.

I do not know whether the literature which the Police took from our bedroom was communistic or not, as I cannot read.

Lieu Zau Sz (21/3/42)

Peiping.

D.P.S. Lingard.

8 p.m.

6-4-34.

Clerk Zung.

My name is Lieu Zau Sz (21/3/42). I am 26 years old. I am the wife of the man Lieu Tuh Hai (21/3/42), who was arrested at 41 Hieu Yih Li. I married him over 4 years ago. My husband was a reporter in a newspaper, in Peking when he used to work in an office in San Mo Lu ( ). I have been in Shanghai about forty days. My husband came to Shanghai from Peking about two months ago. The reason for my husband coming to Shanghai was to look for work, as the paper for which he was working in Peking ceased to be published. When my husband reached Shanghai he went to Taze-Pang -Road, Tien Foh Li, house No. 48 where he has been living since. I have lived with my husband since my arrival in Shanghai. My husband is now reporting for the Sin Wan Pao. His salary is about \$40.00 a month. I am not aware of there being anything of a Communist nature in any of my husband's undertakings. I am sure he is not a Communist, any more than I am. This statement is true.

Finger-printed by Lieu Zau Sz.



Lieu Kuh Ming (刘苦明)

Honan

D.P.S. Lingard.

11p.m.

6-4-34.

Clerk Tsao.

My name is Lieu Kuh Ming (刘苦明). I am a native of Honan. I am 24 years old. I am not married. I was born in Nan-Whaung Hsien, Honan. My father Lieu Yen Chieh (刘彦杰), was a farmer. I started studying when I was 8 years old, when my father taught me until I was about 12 years of age. I then went to the Nan-Whaung Hsien Primary School, and remained studying at this place for 3 years. I left this school to go to the "Ming Dok" Middle School (明道中学) at Peking, where I studied till I was 18 years old. I left this school about June 1928 and got a post as proof reader in the Ching Hwa Printing Company, Peking. I lived at this time, at No. 15 Yientz-da-ka (义安街), Peking. I spent 6 years in this place working as a proof-reader till the printing works reduced their staff owing to lack of trade in March 1934. I then came straight to Shanghai, by the B. & S. steamer S.S. Zungching. I reached Shanghai, on the afternoon of April 6th. at 4.30p.m. I landed at the B. & S. Wharf, on the Bund. I went straight to 124 Canton Road to locate a friend called Wong Su Ren (王树仁), but I found that he has recently removed to some place, unknown to me. I next went to a bath house at Canton Road, where I spent about four hours when I walked to No. 82 Bei Tuh Li, off Sinza Road, where I was arrested. I went to this place by accident as I was looking for a friend Wang Su Zang (王树章), who <sup>lives near</sup> was there. I am not a Communist and have no communist friends. The keys which were found in my pocket which happened to fit the room over the kitchen are not mine. The fact that the No. 1 tenant recognizes me is a mystery to me. This is true.

Signed by: Lieu Kuh Ming.

F. 22F  
G. 140m-10-33

*Officer of Special Branch*  
**SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE**

**CRIME DIARY.**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <i>D</i> 5787
Date 15/4/34

CRIME REGISTER No:— *Misc. 74/74.Sinza.* *Sinza* Division.  
Police Station.  
April 14th. 19 34.

Diary Number:— <i>4.</i>	Nature of Offence:—
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day

**RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.**

The seven (7) accused before the S.S.D. Court on the 14-4-34 and were dealt with as follows:—

"1st. 2nd. 3rd. 5th. & 6th., handed over to Public Safety Bureau.  
4th. 5th. & 7th. Released."

Copy forwarded to Special Branch.

*DDR 15/4*  
*[Signature]*  
*15/4/34*

*[Signature]*  
D.S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5787
Date 16 / 4 / 34

April 16 34.

Dear Mr. Van den Berg,

With reference to your letter No.1122 of April 10, 1934, on the subject of Communistic papers seized during a raid at No. 41 Neu Yih Li, Myburgh Road, I forward herewith<sup>\*</sup> translations of documents Nos. 1 to 6 and<sup>\*</sup> copies of blank forms mentioned in exhibits Nos. 24,25,26,27,28 and 30.

Yours sincerely,

*JR*

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,  
Netherlands Consulate-General,  
Shanghai.

*\* Inclosed  
in reply.*

Form No. 3  
C. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5727
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 5727
Date 11/11/34

Subject (in full) Reference the attached letter, dated April 10, from  
the Consulate General for the Netherlands.

Made by D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by

*J.B. Ru. S.I.*

I forward herewith copies of translations of documents  
No. 1 to 6 seized at No. 41 Men Yih Li, Myburgh Road, on April 6,  
together with copies of Exhibits No. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 30  
seized at the same place and time.

As to the remainder of the literature in the form of  
pamphlets, etc. only one copy of each was seized, it will,  
therefore, not be possible to provide Mr. Van Den Berg with  
original specimens.

*Em Golder*

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 1122.

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D.	5787
April	1934
Date	11 12 34

Dear Mr. Robertson,

Many thanks for your letter of 9 April 1934,  
No. D. 5787 concerning the raids carried out on April 6.

If it is not too much trouble I would like to  
receive copies of the documents mentioned sub 1-6 on the  
list of papers seized at Myburgh Road. One copy of each of  
the pamphlets and blank forms seized could probably be  
furnished without great difficulty.

In case during the proceedings against the per-  
sons arrested anything should transpire which might be of  
interest to the Netherlands Indian Authorities I should  
be much obliged to be informed thereof.

Yours sincerely,

*[Signature]*

*S 2  
attention  
H.B.*

*A.S. Gold  
SBR 12/4*

T. Robertson, Esquire,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
Special Branch,  
SHANGHAI.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for *Public Safety Bureau* 19 F. I. R. No. 12

Reg. No. 6/35850

Stn. 5122.

Prosecutor

Accused

Shen Chuan Shun  
alias  
Lee Ah Chong  
alias  
Lee Ah

( ) Acc. 1

Charge

Liability for a writ of detention on behalf of the Public  
Safety Bureau.  
Application is hereby made for the detention of the above  
named accused on suspicion of being a concerned in a subversive  
activity.  
Public Safety Bureau

SECOND TRANCH XIANGSU HIGH COURT (A.M.)

Proceedings. Mr. Y. T. Cheng appeared for the S.M. Council.

Accused:- I have <sup>one</sup> previous conviction. I came to Shanghai the day before yesterday. I am a school teacher. I was sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment on the charge of being a communist.

Mr. Cheng:- At 11 a.m. on the 7.4.34 the informer of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau arrested the accused on Shanghaiwan Road, without the obtaining the assistance from the S.M. Police first.

The informer of the S.P.S. Bureau stated that the name of one Lee Lee was mentioned on the Warrant which is already handed over to this Court at the last hearing and that the accused has a such alias. The accused admitted being charged under the name of Lee Ah Chong on the communistic charge and it is verified by the finger print record that morning. The informer of the S.P.S. Bureau also stated that the accused resided at 36 Mai Li, off Shanghaiwan Road, but the accused denied it. When the accused was taken to that place the chief tenant of the house recognised him as his former tenant. Nothing of incriminating nature was found on the accused at the time of his arrest. The accused denied being a communist. The others accused are remanded in custody until Saturday and I ask that the accused be detained till that day to appear for trial with the others accused. The S.P.S. Bureau stated that they will produce the necessary evidence this morning but they failed to appear in the Court up to the present. The informer of the S.P.S. Bureau kept watch at the house on Mai Li off Shanghaiwan Rd on the 7.4.34 and arrested the accused without obtaining the assis

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Prosecutor

Judge

Reg. No. 6/35850 Sheet No. 2.

-tence from the S.M. Police first, or to produce the warrant for the arrest of the accused.

Accused:- I am not a communist. When I was charged with the communistic activities and sentenced, I was not guilty as I trust my friend and carry so me literature for him which after my arrests happened to be of communistic nature. I had never lived at the house No. 36 Hai Li, off Shanghai Road. When the chief tenant of that house saw me first he did not state that he knew me and then after a long while he told the Police that he recognised me as his former tenant.

Mr. Chang:- D. J. MacFarlane who is in charge of the case not in the Court at present and there are no witnesses now in the Court.

Accused has 1 P.C.

DECISION:- REMAND to 14.4.34 9 a.m. for trial.

G.R.

*air. Spl. Br.*

*Informant in favour of return.*

*ISR 114.*

*Mohd. Raza*

F. 22F  
G. 120m-10-33

*Special Branch*  
**SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY. No. <u>5787</u> Date <u>10</u> / <u>1</u> / <u>34</u>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**CRIME DIARY.**

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 74/34 Sinza.

"B" Division.

Sinza Police Station.  
April 9th. 1934.

Diary Number:— 3.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	8.45a.m. - 10.30a.m. 7.20p.m. - 4.40p.m. 9-4-34.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	S.S.D. Court, Headquarters.
----------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------

**RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.**

The 8th accused appeared before the S.S.D. Court this A.M. The P.S.R. representative failed to make an appearance.

The Asst. M.A., Mr. Chang explained the circumstances leading to the accused's arrest and the Court then ordered that he be remanded in custody until 14-4-34, and to appear with the other seven accused.

The Judge also instructed that the chief tenant of the house at No. 36 Mou Yih Li, Shanhaikwan Road (where the accused was identified as having resided until a week ago.) be requested to attend on the 14-4-34 to give evidence of identification.

The accused was charged before from Wayside on the 17-11-30, when he was sentenced to 2 years and 6 months for "offences against the Internal Security of the State".

At 3.30p.m. the accused was photographed at the Finger Print Bureau and later was interrogated re his activities by D.I. Ross.

Copy forwarded to Special Branch.

*J. McFarlane*  
D.I.

*DBR 10/4.*

*W. J. Ross*  
*11/4/34*



Date

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

IDENTIFICATION DATA FOR SUBJECT

NAME ... SINZA ... STATION NO. ... A8273 ...

... ZUNG PAU JIEN (孙宝琪) ...

... 7.4.34. ...

... Communist ...

IDENTIFICATION DATA FOR SUBJECT

... Li Ah Tsong (李阿昌) ...

STATION NO. ... A.7521 ...

REMARKS

Offence against the  
Internal security of  
state 2 years & 6 months impt. 17.11.30 W.  
Released under Govt. Amnesty 6.8.32.

S. I. Row. 5.2.  
Information.  
J. H. Wilson

*J. H. Wilson*

D. S. I.

SR 9/4.

Noted  
10/4/54

S.2, Special Branch.

April 9, 1934.

Communist Propaganda - One further arrest

As a result of watch maintained at 41 Mau Yih Li (懋益里) Wyburgh Road which premises were raided by the Municipal Police on April 6, 1934 (vide I.R. 7.4.34), another communist suspect named Sung Pao Gee (邵寶基) alias Lau Li (老李) was arrested. The accused will appear before Court on April 9.

*Political Section*

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 7.4.34. 19 F. I. R. No. Misc

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
74/381R. No. A 8264
No. D 5787
DM page 12au 121

Reg. No. 6/35767-75 Stn. SINZA

Prosecutor

Accused. 1. Liu Vung Ziang ( ) Age 37 unemployed  
Alias  
Liu Yoong Foh ( )  
2. Zung Liang ( ) Age 32 Lawyers assistant  
alias  
Lau Zung. ( )  
3. Zung Yeu ( ) Age 28 Unemployed.  
4. Zung Li Sz ( ) Age 32 Female.  
5. Liu Zau Sz ( ) Age 26 Do  
6. Lieu Kuh Ming. ( ) Age 24 unemployed.  
7. Voong Sze Foo ( ) Age 28 Do.

Charge. 1st, 2nd, and 5th Accused.

An application is hereby made on behalf of the Public Safety Bureau Nantao for the handing over of cert in persons named:- Liu Vung Ziang, Zung Liang, and Liu Zau Sz for being engaged in disseminating communistic propaganda.

3rd, 4th, and 6th accused.

Application for writ of detention in accordance with Arts 42 and 66 of the C.C.R.C.

Application is hereby made for the detention of Zung Yuen, Zung Li Sz, Lieu Kuh Ming and Voong Sze Foo who were arrested on the 6-7/4/34 at Shanghai on suspicion of disseminating communistic propaganda, for the purpose of further enquiries.

P.S. Bureau representative. Van Young.

SECOND BRANCH OF THE KINGSU HIGH COURT A.M.

Mr T Y Chang appeared for the P.M. Council.

Proceedings. 1st accused:- My name is Liu Vung Ziang, I have no alias as Liu Yoong Foh. I am unemployed and live at 41 Myburgh Road.

2nd accused:- My name is Zung Yue Ming I am a Brokers assistant and I live at 41 Myburgh Road.

3rd Accused:- My name is Zung Yeu I have no previous convictions and I live at French Town.

4th Accused:- My name is Zung Li Sz I have no previous convictions and I live at 41 Myburgh Road.

5th Accused:- My name is Liu Zau Sz I live at 48 Tse Pang Rd I have no previous convictions. the 1st accused is my husband and his proper name is Ler Tah Hain.

6th Accused:- My name is Lieu Kuh Ming I was arrested in Bai Ter Lee alleyway off Totung Road. I have no previous convictions

REPORT

Station, .....

Date, ..... 19

Subject, ..... - 2 -

Made by, ..... Forwarded by, .....

of 50 monks who arrived in Shanghai from inland places following the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities. Each is to pay a membership fee of \$0.50 per mensem. According to the promoters, the committee aims at facilitating communications with local temples for the services of members in order to enable them to maintain a living. It is also the object of <sup>the</sup> committee to uphold good discipline among the monks concerned, and to provide free medical treatment to members in case of sickness with the membership fees to be collected.

There is nothing in Special Branch records concerning the promoters. The committee has no club facilities.

Q 24

Low Wei Kong  
D. S. I.

11-23

D. C. (Special Branch)

E 22F  
G. 120m-10-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D 5787  
Date 4/1/44

CRIME REGISTER No:— misc. 74/74. Sinza. Sinza Police Station.  
April 7th. 1944.

Diary Number:— 2.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The seven accused appeared before the Court this A.M. when after evidence of arrest was heard the Court remanded the case until 14-4-44.

The 4th accused was informed that owing to the fact that she has the custody of two children she could be released on a bond.

At 11a.m. 7-4-44, the accused were taken to the Finger Print Bureau Studio and photographed.

The two female accused were returned to the S.S.D. Court and the five males were taken to Sinza Station.

At 11a.m. 7-4-44, a detective of the Yantai Public Safety Bureau named Tsung Yoch Fung brought to the Station a male Chinese whom he had arrested in the Neu Yih Lee Alleyway off Sha haikwan Road.

The Public Safety Bureau detective alleged that the man had been previously charged as a Communist at Wayside Station and was known to him as Lau Li. This the man denied but after interrogation as to his antecedents etc. he admitted that he had been convicted and sentenced, under the name of Lee Ah Chong, to 3 years imprisonment for being in possession of Communist literature.

The detective also alleged that this man had formerly resided at 36 Neu Yih Lee and had removed about a week ago.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 74/74 Sinza. "B" Division.  
Sinza Police Station.  
April 2th. 19 74.  
Diary Number:— 2 continued. Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The accused man strongly denied this but when confronted with the tenant, he was immediately identified.

The fact that this detective had been functioning illegally was brought to the notice of the officer in charge of the Special Branch who instructed that the ~~man~~ <sup>arrested</sup> man be held in custody pending an application for a Writ of Retention being submitted before the Court on the 9-4-74.

A thorough search of the man's clothing failed to reveal anything of an incriminating nature. Regarding his antecedents please see copy of statement attached. This man will now be known as the 8th accused.

Copy forwarded to Special Branch.

*J. McFarlane.*  
D.I.

*Reg.*

*File with o/c. sp. Br.*

*ssR 9/4.*

*Carbone*  
*9/4/34*

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Sta. No.

Reg. No.

Sta.

Prosecutor

Judge

SHEET "2".

I have only been in Sheng ai for a short while I came from Peking.

7th Accused:- My name is Voong Sze Foo I live at Yuen Chen Lee alleyway off Ponge Road I do not know the number. I am unemployed.

Mr. Ching:- The 1st 2nd and 5th accused, the Safety Bureau wish these men to be handed over to them, the 3rd 4th 6th 7th Accused, the P.R. Police wish to detain them on writ of detention.

At 4:00 p.m. 6.4.34. the representative of the safety bureau came to Linza station and requested assistance to execute a warrant No 533 in the name of Liu Yuong and Liu Hung for Lee of 41 Eyburgh Rd in the upstairs room the police found the 1st 2nd 3rd and 4th accused also two small girls the daughters of the 2nd and 4th accused. In the 3rd accused possession a piece of paper was found bearing the address of a house, the police also found a good deal of Communistic papers (here the list was produced) the safety bureau later produced a second warrant No 532 in the name of Liu Yuong/Foh and wife at Tse Fui Rd in an alleyway no 84 Tai Fou Lee. Upstairs in a rear room the police found this was the 1st accused home, nothing was found of an incriminating nature, however a watch was kept on the house and at 5.45 p.m. the 4th accused was arrested, the 5th accused is the wife of the 1st accused both were identified by the chief tenant of the house named "Ma Hong Foo" as the occupants of that room, from a piece of paper found in the possession of the 3rd accused the police visited No/ 533 ~~xxx~~ Boulevard des Republique which is the house of the 3rd accused and found a quantity of communistic papers (produced). The 3rd ~~xxxxxx~~ warrant No 544 in the name of Lau Ker 32 Hui Ter Lee off Datung Road the police visited this address and found a quantity of communistic papers in a rear ground room (List produced) The police asked if his name was Lau Ker but he denied it but the chief tenant of the house identified the 6th accused as the sole tenant proving that this was his name or his alias. A paper was found in the room bearing the name "Foong" 160 Yui Chen Lee Wange Rd

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Prosecutor

Judge

SHEET "3"

This address was traced and the 7th accused was arrested. Statements were made at the station the 3rd accused admitted but the remainder denied. The police asked for a remand so they can make further enquiries. First the two children must be taken care of, and second the 7th accused:- the Bureau of Public Safety did not wish to arrest this man the Police arrested him as his name was found on the piece of paper but nothing was found in his house and if the Court considers that there is no need to detain him I ask for a substantial security.

Bureau Rept:-Van Young:-Acting on information received by Safety Bureau that the 1st and 3rd accused were members of the Communistic Labour Union they were shadowed and were seen to excite workmen in various Mill to strike, the 1st accused as the presiding member of the Edinburgh Federated Labour Union 41 Eyburgh Road which is the meeting place for the Communistic Labour Union. A meeting was held there yesterday (6.4.34.) and Police with search warrant went and arrested the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th accused, the 3rd accused in possession of paper with the names and addresses which were the same as the addresses as the Bureau were going to raid. The 3rd accused admitted being communist, he used to work at looting. The 6th accused is the secretary of the Communistic Labour Union and Communistic papers were found in his house with plans of Communistic plans. The paper which was found in the 6th accused house bearing the name and address of the 7th accused was written on an old cigarette packet and was written so small that the police had to use microscope to read it. The dispatch from the Bureau of Public Safety is not yet ready and the informer is not in the court just now.

Judge :-I will remand this case and the Bureau will have to bring evidence and also the witnesses next time of hearing.

4th Accused:- I have no relation to look after my children, and



Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Sta. No.

Reg. No.

Sta.

Prosecutor

Judge

SEN. T-4

I do not know if I can get a guarantor or not.

2nd Accused:- The 4th accused is my wife and she can get security.

Mr T Y Chang:- The police wish to have the two females taken to the station so that they can have their photos taken.

Judge:- That is all right but they must be returned here after parls to this Court.

occasion.

amended with the 14.4.44.0 for further trial. To require to be release temporarily, upon furnishing adequate security. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, and 7th accused to be detained in custody.

YBR  
T B

*Refused*  
9/4/24

Sung Poh Jien

Kading

x

D.P.S. Lingard

Sinse Station

April 7

Clerk Chiang King-yong

My name is Sung Poh Jien ( 孫寶謙 ). I am a native of Kading, Kiangsu. I am 31 years of age. I live with my wife at Kading, outside the East Gate, in an unnumbered house in the Sung Ma Zah. My father was a farmer in Kading. I started studying at the age of 10 years when I had a private tutor. At the age of 20 years, I stopped my studies and helped my father in my home. At the age of 24 I started work as a tutor in my own house, when I used to have about 40 pupils. I continued this teaching for about 6 months, after which I came to Shanghai and began to teach at the Ming Jau ( 敏求 ) Primary School, at Pong Pei Jan ( 蓬碑橋 ), West Gate. I reached Shanghai about January, 1928, when I went to live in the above named school. I remained about two years in this school, until I was dismissed on account of my habit of associating with prostitutes. On being dismissed I went to live at a small lodging house in Huakee Road and got work first as a hawker and then porter for about a year. I often slept on steamers or on the wharf side when I had work there. I was arrested in October 1930 when I was found by the S.M.P. to be carrying a bag containing Communist literature, which I was taking from one Weng Lau San ( 王老三 ), a loafer, to a man on the Wayside Wharf, whose name I do not know. I was to recognise this man by the prearranged sign of his having a br. skerechief in his hand. I was in Ward Road Gaol under the name of Lee Ah Chang ( 李阿昌 ) till August 6th 1931. On coming out of Gaol I returned to my home in Kading. I remained at home doing nothing up till to-day at 7 a.m.

when I left for Shanghai. I reached Shanghai at 10 a.m. by bus and started to go to the West Gate to see my friend, Wong Vung Loh (王文洛) to try and get work. I was arrested at about 11. a.m. outside Lane 155 Hankow Road. I am not a Communist. I have never had any Communist friends. I never lived at 36 Nan Yih Li. and the Public Safety Bureau agent is telling lies when he says I am a Communist who used to live there. This statement is true.

April 9

34.

Dear Mr. Steptoe,

I forward herewith lists of communistic literature seized during a series of raids carried out by the Municipal Police on April 6. Eight persons are under remand in this case and their extradition will be sought by the Chinese Authorities at whose instance the raids were made.

If any of the documentary exhibits interests you, will you kindly indicate which and I shall arrange to furnish you with translations.

Yours sincerely,



H.N. Steptoe, Esq.,

H.B.M. Consulate-General.

Captain A.T. Wilson-Brand

J. Van den Berg, Esq.

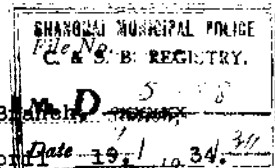
Y. Koketsu, Esq.

D-5788

D-5789

D-5790

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.



Section 2, Special Branch, *Shanghai*  
FURTHER REPORT

Date April 19, 1934

Subject (in full) Arrest of M. I. Nojin by the Public Safety Bureau on board  
the s.s. "Tsingtao Maru."

Made by F. S. Makaroff

Forwarded by

*J.B. Lu D.*

In continuation of a previous report dated April 8, 1934, on the above subject, I have to state that the case against M. I. Nojin came up for hearing on April 7 in the Nantao District Court when proceedings were adjourned "sine die". On the morning of April 18, 1934, the trial was resumed and after a short hearing the accused was fined \$500.00, each day of detention to be counted as \$2.00 fine. The charge preferred against him was as follows:- Smuggling mail and the illegal adaption and exercise of Chinese Governmental postal rights. It is understood that during the later part of August 1933, M. I. Nojin established an illegal "postal-bureau" in a small room at No. 210 Rue Wantz, French Concession.

He collected mail from among local residents, mostly Russians, who were desirous of sending letters to Harbin and other parts of Manchukuo, and charged from 50 to 100 cents per letter. A special charge being collected for delivery of parcels other than letters. M. I. Nojin transported the mail himself on periodical trips to Harbin via Dairen on the D.K.K. boats, the mail being carried in special packets of hundred letters each.

He acted absolutely independently and had no connections with any organization or agencies, namely the Shanghai-Dairen Trading Co. and/or the Japan Travel Service.

Nojin was released upon producing \$472.00 of the \$500.00 fine whilst the mail matter found in his possession at the time of arrest was handed over to the Postal Authorities for disposal.

F. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*copy sent to Mr. Early.  
J.B. Lu 2/14*

*\* See File  
15. 3511*

*File  
702*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special  
REPORT

Date...

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. S. B. REGISTRY.
No. 5788
Date 9/4/34

Subject (in full) N.I. Nojin arrested by the Public Safety Bureau on board  
the s.s. "Tsingtao Maru."

Made by F. S. Makaroff Forwarded by *Em Golan Off.*

With reference to the attached memo of the Officer i/c  
Special Branch dated April 7, 1934, on the subject of a Russian  
being arrested by the Public Safety Bureau, I have to state  
the following:-

On April 3, 1934, information was received by M. I. Lebedeff,  
a Russian detective attached to the Public Safety Bureau, to  
the effect that on April 4, 1934, a certain Nicholas Ivanovitch  
Nojin would leave Shanghai for Dairen by the s.s. "Tsingtao Maru",  
carrying a quantity of mail entrusted to him by various people  
to be delivered in Harbin. The above information was  
reported by Lebedeff to Mr. A. M. Chaplain, Postal Commissioner.

On April 4, 1934, a party of Postal Authorities appeared on  
board the s.s. "Tsingtao Maru" where with the assistance of the  
River Police, the wanted man N. I. Nojin was arrested.

A search among his belongings revealed about two hundred  
private letters addressed to various addresses in Harbin, none  
of which bore stamps.

The man was taken from the boat and consequently handed  
over to the Public Safety Bureau in Nantao, where he is being  
detained pending trial.

*V. Makaroff*  
F. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*copy sent to Mr. Parly*

*S.S. [signature]*

*9/4*

*9/4/34*

*82  
[signature]  
no due course  
[signature]*

## CREWS CARRY MAIL FOR MANCHURIA

### Dairen Postal Official's Admission

Dairen, Apr. 16.

Commenting on the report that the Chinese authorities at Tientsin had lodged a vigorous protest with the Japanese Consulate-General against the practice of carrying mail matter bearing Japanese stamps from Tientsin to Manchuria aboard D. K. K. steamers, an official of the Dairen Post Office declared to-day that all mail matter from Chinese ports bearing Japanese stamps was considered "ship mail."

"Ship mail," he said, meant mail entrusted to the captain or members of a ship's crew.

Every D. K. K. vessel from Tientsin, he added, brought to the Dairen Post

Office from 200 to 300 letters and parcels, while the average amount of mail brought by the company's steamers from Shanghai was between 1,000 and 1,500 a trip.

More than two-thirds of the mail from Tientsin bore Japanese stamps, while "ship mail" from Shanghai amounted to only about one-fifth of the total. Mail bearing no Japanese stamps, he said, had Chinese stamps.

"Before the Washington Conference of 1922," the official proceeded, "Japan operated several post offices in Chinese ports, including Tientsin and Shanghai. It was then possible to mail a letter at a Japanese post office in Tientsin with a Japanese stamp attached and to have it sent to Dairen or to any other point along the S. M. R. by a Japanese steamer bound for this port.

"Since the abolition of Japanese postal facilities in China, in accordance with the pact signed in 1922, all mail matter originating from Chinese ports should normally bear Chinese stamps."—Reuter.



## EVIDENCE LACKING IN MAIL CASE

### Postal Officials Need Proof Of Illegal Letter Agency

An investigation by the Chinese postal authorities into a private mail service between Shanghai and Manchoukuo was revealed yesterday by Chinese sources.

The publishing of the news yesterday was deplored by the postal authorities who stated that, by making the matter public, the persons concerned in the illegal transmission of mail had been warned, and the gathering of further evidence would be greatly hampered.

The service was conducted by a Japanese agency located here in defiance of the ban of the National Government on postal communications with Manchoukuo.

The name of the agency is alleged to be Shanghai-Dairen Trading Company, but no address has been obtainable to date. Former employees of the Chinese Post Office were used and agents carried mail north on every boat of the D.K.K. Line, it is alleged.

The Post Office is said to be in possession of a circular letter issued by the company as an explanation of its business. The circular informs that mails for Manchoukuo and for Europe by way of Siberia will be transmitted, it is said.

The Japanese authorities said yesterday that the whole affair was unknown to them, while the Postal official admitted that there had not been enough evidence in their hands to allow the Japanese authorities to be approached.

The Postal authorities are continuing their inquiries in the hope of tracing the operators of the mail agency.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch  
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C/O S/O. R. G. L. Y.
No. D. 5789
S. 5. <del>XXXXXX</del>
Date 9. 1. 4 1934

Subject (in full) Arrest of Indecent Picture Sellers.

Made by and

Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

At 7 p.m. April 8 C.D.S. 96 arrested two indecent picture sellers named Tseu Hai Veng (周海文) and Chiang Yeu Zung (姜有存) at the corner of Hopei and Foochow Roads and seized 250 copies of indecent pictures. The accused were arraigned before the First Shanghai Special District Court on the morning of April 9. They were sentenced to 30 days imprisonment.

*D. S.*

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*SS*  
*CDS 96 seems to be picking up - keep him at it. Pass to FILE*

*JR*

*Noted*

*7 May 35*

8468  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D 5790  
Date 1 1 34

### "Foreign Olives" Threatened Alleged Pro-Japanese Editor

The term "foreign olives" has been suggested as the latest Chinese nickname for bombs by a mysterious person who telephoned the "Great Crystal" mosquito paper on Ningpo Road yesterday morning and asked to speak to its editor, Mr. Feng Mon-yung.

On being told that the editor was not in, the man at the other end of the line said: "Please tell your editor to repent of his pro-Japanese sentiments at once, or he will soon be made to taste some 'foreign olives'." Here the telephonic conversation abruptly ended.

It is suspected that this mysterious man on the phone is a member of the so-called "China Iron and Blood National Salvation Corps" which raided the printing plant of the mosquito paper last Saturday morning and did considerable damage before making a clean getaway.

Mr. Feng recently visited the Nagasaki Industrial and Tourist Exposition despite warnings sounded by the corps. After his return, he is alleged to have expressed sentiments favorable to the Island Empire.

*File 702*

*mf*

*✓*

STAMPED
NO. D-5790
DATE 15/5/34

Political (2) May 14, 1934.

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT -  
mosquito newspaper office attacked

At 7.15 a.m. May 12, some five Chinese of the labouring type called at the office of the Dah Tsing Pao (Great Crystal), 659 Ningpo Road, a mosquito newspaper and asked for an interview with Vung Mong Yui (馮夢雲), the proprietor. On being informed that the proprietor was absent, the callers withdrew. After fifteen minutes, the intruders again entered the office and told the office coolie that the visit was made with a view to giving a warning to the proprietor in consequence of the latter having interfered with their work. On departure, they tore up some 50 copies of the newspaper (May 12 issue) and brought away with them a similar number of copies of the paper, threatening the coolie against raising any alarm. In addition, they left behind some 70 copies of a manifesto purporting to emanate from the "Chung Hwa Iron & Blood National Salvation Group". It states that the Japanese had endeavoured to induce Chinese cultural bodies to attend the "International Products Exposition" held in Japan with a view to giving publicity to "Manchukuo". Despite the warning given by the Group, Vung Mong Yui went to Japan and did much to the detriment of the Chinese. The Group consequently sent members to destroy the Dah Tsing Pao as a preliminary step to awaken the traitor. The cultural bodies are requested to wake up in view of the action taken by the Group against the newspaper in question. The Group is determined to get rid of all unscrupulous traitors, and

108R  
7

Political (3)

May 14, 1934.

should this step fail to provide the necessary stimulus to the editor of the paper to change his mind, severe action will be taken. It concludes by soliciting the assistance of the public.

At 10.30 a.m. a person giving his name as Chen of the Sin Wan Pao telephoned to the Dah Tsing Pao Newspaper Office and asked for the address of Vung's home, but rung off on being refused. It was eventually discovered that the caller had given a false name.

At 9 p.m. May 13 another anonymous telephone message was received at the office of the Dah Tsing Pao asking for Vung Mong Yui. On being told that he was not in, the caller stated that when he came back he would be presented with a foreign 'olive' (hand grenade).

Activities of the Fishing Trade Associations.

SHANGHAI 8466  
S. B. R. CLERY.  
No. D 5790  
Date 15/5/34

THE SHANGHAI SUNDAY TIMES, MAY 13, 1934

## CHINESE NEWSPAPERS OFFICE RAIDED

"Iron Corps" Protest  
Against The Policy  
Of The Papers

Smashing their way into the offices of the "Tai Ching Pao," or the "Great Crystal" and "Iron Pao," two of the best known local Chinese newspaper, members of the "China Iron and Blood National Salvation Corps" practically wrecked the building in Ningpo Road yesterday. Many of the printing cases were destroyed.

The raid was motivated by anti-Japanese sympathies and was aimed at intimidating the editor who has allegedly maintained a pro-Japanese policy.

Some days ago Mr. Feng Mon-yung, the editor and proprietor of both papers, received a letter threatening him with death if he did not change his policy. A warning was also sent out by the corps to all printing offices telling them that they must cease printing Japanese propaganda. The destruction of the cases of print was said to be the first step, and members of the corps declared that unless Mr. Feng took warning they would "eat his flesh and sleep on his skin."

The attack took place at about 7.20 a.m. The raiders demanded to see Mr. Feng, and when they learned that he had not arrived, systematically set about destroying the plant.

Mr. Feng recently returned from Japan where he participated in the Nagasaki Industrial and Tourist Exposition with an excursion party organized by a local Japanese newspaper. He did so despite the repeated warnings from the corps. To all these warnings and persuasions Mr. Feng answered that he was going to Japan as a mere tourist.

Detectives and policemen from the Louza Station, which is a few yards away from the scene, arrived at the newspaper plant after the raid and are making investigations.

*Exaggerated*

J. R.  
14/5/34  
who

FILE  
702

*Handwritten signature/initials*

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
No. D. 5790  
Date 12/1/34

"A"

722/34.

Louza

May 12th

34.

4 (Reopened).

13.

4.p.m.-5.p.m. / 12-5-34.  
5.p.m.-6.20p.m. / 12-5-34.  
5.30p.m.-6.15p.m. / 12-5-34

Detective Office.  
659 Ningpo Road.  
Detective Office.

12

At 4.p.m. ~~12~~ 5-34, complainant, Vung Mong Ying (翁夢雲), Editor of the "Great Crystal" Mosquito Newspaper, with offices at 659 Ningpo Road, came to Station and reported that at 3.30p.m. <sup>12</sup> 5-34, when he visited his office, he was informed by his coolie named Yih Pau Ting (葉步庭) that at 7.15.a.m. this inst. <sup>(12h.)</sup> during his absence, five male Chinese, dressed in short jackets and pants, and speaking Shanghai dialect, had entered his office and requested to see him, however on the coolie informing them that he was absent they left, without leaving any message. At 7.30.a.m. these five men again returned, but on this occasion, after being informed that he (complainant) was still absent, they commenced destroying some hundred copies of the "Great Crystal" Newspaper, after which they scattered a number of pamphlets (translation attached) around the office and then left the premises.

Complainant's coolie, when questioned corroborated the foregoing, but when asked for a description of these five men, he stated his inability to do so, saying that as he was the only occupant of the office at this time, he became so afraid that he ran outside, but was stopped halfway downstairs by another of these men, who threatened him, that if he raised an alarm they would

S1  
YH  
9.R.  
14/5/34  
W.H.

722/34.

4/Sheet 2.

13.

cause him injury.

Complainant on being further questioned stated that at 10.30 a.m. <sup>12</sup>5-34, a person, giving his name as Chen (陳) of the Sin Wen Pao Newspaper, telephoned to his home, but as he was absent, this person rung off on being informed to this effect. On returning home complainant communicated with the above named person, but he denied having telephoned to him (Complainant), and in view of this it would appear that this call had been made by the same persons as who carried out the raid on his offices.

As can be seen from the attached pamphlet, all this trouble arises out of complainant having gone to Japan in order to patronize the International Products Exposition, and also owing to his publishing certain articles boosting Japanese. However when questioned on the latter point, complainant denied have done so, and produced the copy of an article which he had published in the "Great Crystal" on the 9-4-34 denying the accusations made against him.

In view of the possibility of these men returning to complainant's offices necessary precautions have been taken, also uniform police on patrol in this vicinity have been warned to keep a look out, for any further trouble that may arise.



722/34.

4/Sheet 3.

13.

In conclusion, complainant states that every "Mosquito" Newspaper editor has received a similar pamphlet as to the one attached, and that they were all sent by post, this morning (12-6-34).

*John C. Lough*  
D.S.I.  
G.D.C.237.

11/12/34  
Copy sent to Special Branch.

Translation.

TO CITIZENS OF THE CITY:

For the purpose of opposing local news agents and Chinese educational institutions from attending the International Products Exposition, called by the Japanese under the name of International harmony to introduce "puppet states", we issued a warning on 6-4-34 calling upon all educational groups to be respectful and not to be induced by the cunning Japanese.

Unexpectedly the traitor Vong Mung Ying (冯蒙英) of the "Great Crystal Mosquito Newspaper" disregarding our warning, went to Japan and also published articles flattering the Japanese and looking down upon our group. If we don't stop such a disgraceful traitor, how can we warn others. Now we have detailed a number of our groups to give him our first caution i/e to destroy the "Great Crystal" & "Iron News" offices with the hope that the traitor would awaken to his responsibilities. We also hope that other educational groups will not follow his step, but do their own duty and find a way out for our national prosperity. We have founded our group on the Non-fear principal, to get rid of all disgraceful traitors, and should he not reform on our first caution he will be dealt with by further action, and this time it will be his life.

We know all patriotic citizen will sympathize with us and willingly give us their assistance.

Chung Hwa Iron & Blood National  
Salvation Group.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY. 5290 April 16 1934
----------------------------------------------------------------------------

S. 2, Special Branch  
REPORT

Date April 16 1934

Subject (in full) Return of Chinese party visiting Japan in connection with the International Exposition at Nagasaki.

Made by D. S. Umemoto. Forwarded by D. S. Umemoto.

Out of the 40 Chinese who proceeded to Japan on April 9 in order to attend the International Exposition at Nagasaki, 34 persons returned here on April 16 by the s.s. "Shanghai Maru". They landed at the N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf at 3.10 p.m. following which they dispersed.

A number of police officers from Wayside Station and D.S. Umemoto of the Special Branch were on observation duty at the wharf during the landing of the Chinese visitors. No untoward incident occurred.

D. S. Umemoto  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File  
R

Form No. 3  
G. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2, Special

REPORT

Date, April 14, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5790
No. D 5790
Date 14/1/34

Subject (in full) Chinese party visiting Japan in connection with the  
National Exposition at Nagasaki.

Made by D. S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by

*S. B. R. S.*

Regarding the party of Chinese who left for Japan on April 9, it is learned from the Shanghai Mainichi Shimbun that the majority of the Chinese visitors will return here by the s.s. "Shanghai Maru" which is scheduled to berth at the N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf at about 3 p.m. April 16. Several members of the party, however, intend to continue their trip to Tokyo from Nagasaki.

*M. Umemoto*

D. S.

Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch.

*Representative:-*

*DC(Div)*

*Do D*  
*Wayside*  
*Do "A"*

*JR*

*JR*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 5790</u>
Date <u>14</u> / <u>5</u> / <u>34</u>

Political (2)      May 14, 1934.

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT -  
mosquito newspaper office attacked

At 7.15 a.m. May 12, some five Chinese of the labouring type called at the office of the Dah Tsing Pao (Great Crystal), 659 Mingpo Road, a mosquito newspaper and asked for an interview with Vung Mong Yuin (馮夢雲), the proprietor. On being informed that the proprietor was absent, the callers withdrew. After fifteen minutes, the intruders again entered the office and told the office coolie that the visit was made with a view to giving a warning to the proprietor in consequence of the latter having interfered with their work. On departure, they tore up some 50 copies of the newspaper (May 12 issue) and brought away with them a similar number of copies of the paper, threatening the coolie against raising any alarm. In addition, they left behind some 70 copies of a manifesto purporting to emanate from the "Chung Hwa Iron & Blood National Salvation Group". It states that the Japanese had endeavoured to induce Chinese cultural bodies to attend the "International Products Exposition" held in Japan with a view to giving publicity to "Manchukuo". Despite the warning given by the Group, Vung Mong Yuin went to Japan and did much to the detriment of the Chinese. The Group consequently sent members to destroy the Dah Tsing Pao as a preliminary step to awaken the traitor. The cultural bodies are requested to wake up in view of the action taken by the Group against the newspaper in question. The Group is determined to get rid of all unscrupulous traitors, and

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. <u>D</u>	
Date <u>  </u> / <u>  </u> / <u>  </u>	

Political (3)

May 14, 1934.

should this step fail to provide the necessary stimulus to the editor of the paper to change his mind, severe action will be taken. It concludes by soliciting the assistance of the public.

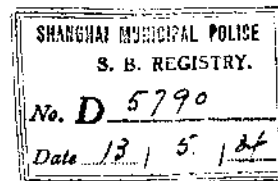
At 10.30 a.m. a person giving his name as Chen of the Sin Wan Pao telephoned to the Dah Tsing Pao Newspaper Office and asked for the address of Vung's home, but rung off on being refused. It was eventually discovered that the caller had given a false name.

At 9 p.m. May 13 another anonymous telephone message was received at the office of the Dah Tsing Pao asking for Vung Mong Yui. On being told that he was not in, the caller stated that when he came back he would be presented with a foreign 'olive' (hand grenade).

#### Activities of the Fishing Trade Associations

Between 2.45 p.m. and 4 p.m. May 12, members of the Investigation Group formed by the local fishing trade associations (Vide I.R. 11/5/34) met in the office of the Shanghai Municipality Fishing Trade Federation, 6 Heng Sing Li, Li Mo Loo, Nantao, and passed the following resolutions:

1. That in connection with the investigation of the Dah Hwa Company, the following steps be taken:
  - a) to investigate the organization of the Company.
  - b) to investigate the shareholders.
  - c) to investigate the number of Japanese shareholders and the amount of their investment.
  - d) to investigate the contract concluded between the Company and the Japanese.
2. That Ling Kong Hou (林康候), Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company be requested to sever relations with the concern and cancel on his own accord the fishing certificate issued by the Ministry of Industry.



May 13, 1934

Morning translation.

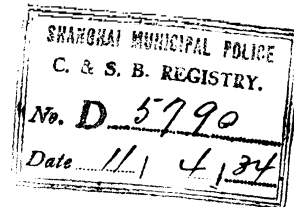
China Times and other local newspapers

MOSQUITO NEWSPAPER OFFICE DESTROYED

At 7.10 a.m. yesterday, about 16 persons, some dressed as students and others as workmen, assembled in front of the office of the "Great Crystal" (大晶报), a mosquito newspaper, No.659 Ningpo Road. Two of them went inside and demanded to the proprietor of the paper. The inmates of the house replied that he was not in, upon which all the visitors rushed in and destroyed everything in the premises including the printing press, manuscripts, ect.

Before they left, they took away several bundles of the current issues and warned the employees that should Feng Mong Yung (冯梦云), proprietor of the paper, not repent for his disloyalty, he would be dealt with more severely.

A number of pamphlets bearing the name "The Chinese Iron & Blood National Salvation Corps" were distributed.



April 11, 1934.

Morning Translation.

Society Evening News ( 社会晚报 ) dated April 10:

CHINESE NEWSPAPER MEN AND THE INTERNATIONAL  
PRODUCTS EXHIBITION AT NAGASAKI.

Upon receipt of warnings from the "China Iron Blood National Salvation Corps" ( 中华铁血救国团 ), Yao Chih-kwong ( 姚吉光 ), Shih Tsi-chuen ( 施济群 ), Woo Noon-hwa ( 吴南华 ) and three others who intended to accompany the "Eastern Tour Group" ( 东巡回团 ), decided not to visit the International Products Exhibition at Nagasaki and requested the manager of the Japanese newspaper "Mainichi" to return \$45 which they paid for the trip.

At first, the manager refused to return the money, but as a result of negotiations conducted by lawyer Wong Pei-yuan ( 王培元 ), \$35 was returned.

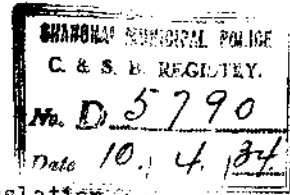
According to information secured by our reporter, the other members of the "Eastern Tour Group" will leave on the appointed date and the Settlement Authorities are undertaking investigations regarding the "China Iron Blood National Salvation Corps".

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

CHINESE NEWSPAPER REPORTERS TO MEET.

The local Chinese Newspaper Reporters Association has decided to hold a general meeting at 2 p.m. April 14 at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. building, French Concession.





April 10, 1934.

Morning Translation

Shun Pac and other local newspapers:-

RENT REDUCTION MOVEMENT IN CHAPEI

The various branches of the Chapei Rent Reduction Committee have been oppressed by the landlords.

The Committee held a meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday. Some 150 representatives were present. The following resolutions were passed:-

1. That action be taken against the landlords of the 1st, 4th and the 5th Branches.
2. That assistance be given to two committeemen of the 8th Branch who were assaulted by loafers.
3. That a circular telegram be issued to various official organs and legal groups throughout the country requesting them to relieve the Chapei refugees.
4. That the District General Rent Reduction Committee be requested to convene a meeting of the tenants of the whole district to submit an appeal to the City Government of Greater Shanghai.
5. That this Committee issue a paper once a week.
6. That the Greater Shanghai City Government be requested to hold a meeting of representatives of the tenants and landlords to settle questions regarding rent reduction in Chapei.
7. That seven representatives be appointed to submit appeals to Central organs at Nanking.
8. That a meeting be held by the legal group of this Committee at 6 p.m. on Wednesday in a certain restaurant to discuss measures to help Chiang Yien Ching and others.
9. That an office be established in Chapei for the convenience of the legal advisors and the tenants.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

CHINESE NEWSPAPERMEN AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTS EXHIBITION AT NAGASAKI.

The Japanese authorities have invited Chinese to visit the International Products Exhibition at Nagasaki. The Japanese newspaper Mainichi formed a Tour Group and 120 persons including Chinese and Japanese who joined the Group boarded a vessel at 9 a.m. yesterday at the Wayside Wharf. The Chinese will travel 3rd class, and the cost per person will be \$30 including food and lodging.

Deputies of the Bureau of Public Safety on April 9 called at the Japanese Steamship Company and took down the names of the Chinese who joined the Tour Group.

The Chinese Reporters Association, at a meeting held at 5 p.m. yesterday, passed the following resolutions:-

1) That a reply be sent to Feng Moon Yün (馮夢雲), Editor of the mosquito papers, "The Great Crystal" (大晶報) and "The Iron News" (鐵報) regarding his visit to the International Products Exhibition.

2) That a telegram be dispatched to the Chinese Consulate at Nagasaki, explaining that no members of the Association have joined the Nagasaki Tour Group.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Misc.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
F.C. & REGISTRY.	
No. D	5790
Wayside	Station
Date	10/1/34
Date	April 10th 1934

REPORT

Subject (in full) Attendance at Wayside Wharf re expected political trouble.

Made by D.S. Fowler. Forwarded by D.I. Wardrop.

Sir,

I beg to report that acting on D.D.O. "D"'s instructions a party of detectives from this station attended the Wayside Wharf on the departure of the "Shanghai Maru".

A total of 70 Chinese comprising 1st & 3rd class travelled by the boat, 40 of this number being a Japanese conducted party; the remainder travelling on their own initiative. Travelling by this boat was also I. Ishii Japanese Consul General; and M. Yonesato, President of Japanese Chamber of Commerce.

The boat sailed at 9.5a.m. 9.4.34, no disturbance of any kind being experienced.

*Party proceeding to the Japanese Exhibition at Nagasaki.*

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

*D.S. Fowler.*

D.S.

*Reception Dept 4/8*

*6. Officer 7/b. S Branch*

*D.D.O. "D"*

*Reg  
File  
JPH*

*Copy for Officer 1/c Special Branch*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5/70
Date 10/4/34

"A"

782/34

Louza

9th April,

34.

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13

9-4-34

See below.

At 9.a.m. 9-4-34, the S.S. "SHANGHAI MARU"  
sailed from Wayside Wharf, carrying 39 Mosquito News-  
paper Journalists, amongst whom was the complainant.  
Nothing of an unusual nature took place.

*J. S. I.*  
D. S. I.

*File  
b2*

*7/6/4*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 11 1934

Date 10/4/34

File No.  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D. 5790  
Date 10/4/34

Subject (in full) Chinese Journalists - Meeting.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

W. Duncan D.S.

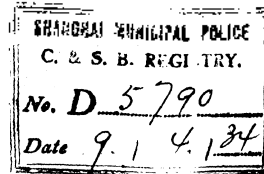
Sixteen members of the Shanghai Chinese Journalists' Association held a meeting in their office at 221 Shantung Road at 5.15 p.m. April 9 and passed the following resolutions :

1. That the letter from Voong Meng-yuin (馮夢云), proprietor of the Great Crystal News, denying having used the name of local press circles in proceeding to Japan be put on file and a reply be inserted in the local press.
2. That the Chinese Consular Authorities in Nagasaki be urged to pay attention to the movements of the so-called Japan Tour Party.

Sih Tse Liang  
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE



April 9, 1934.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

STRIKE OF RICE WEIGHERS IN CHAPEI.

On the advice of the Rice Provision Trade Dealers Association, the local Tangpu and other political organs, the rice weighers, who were on strike, resumed work yesterday morning. It was suggested that an extra sum of 2½ cents would be given for measuring each picul of rice.

At 10 a.m. yesterday, the Chapei Office of the Bean & Rice Dealers Association and the Shanghai Rice Provision Trade Dealers Association called a meeting at which representatives of rice hong, transporters and the Rice Weighers Union were present.

The rice hong and transporters agreed to the measures, but the rice weighers are still dissatisfied. Therefore, Chiang Hsin-sun (蔣莘生), who presided, later announced that the dispute would be referred to the local Tangpu and other political organs.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

CHINESE NEWSPAPERMEN AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTS EXHIBITION AT NAGASAKI.

A report has been received to the effect that certain individuals connected with Chinese mosquito papers in this locality intend to form a Chinese Newspapermen Eastern Tour Group and visit the International Products Exhibition at Nagasaki.

The Chinese Reporters Association held a meeting at 5 p.m. April 7 and passed the following resolution:-

"That an announcement be published in the local newspapers explaining that no members of the Association will join the Newspapermen Eastern Tour Group organized by local mosquito papers."

The Reporters Association has published a letter in reply to the China Iron Blood National Salvation Corps denying the allegation that members of the Association would visit the International Products Exhibition at Nagasaki.

Feng Moon Yui (冯某), Editor of the mosquito papers entitled "The Great Crystal" (大晶报) and "The Iron News" (铁报), publishes the following notice in the advertisement columns of the Sin Wan Pao:-

I have read local new columns of the Sin Wan Pao, Shun Pao and other local newspapers dated April 7, containing an article in which the China Iron Blood National Salvation Corps forbade the Eastern Tour Group to proceed to Nagasaki to attend the International Products Exhibition.

I hereby declare that I am not a pro-Japanese element and I have paid \$45 for the tour. I propose to visit Osaka and Tokyo at my own expense after arriving at Nagasaki.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. 5740

REPORT

S. No. 1. 5740  
Date April 9, 1934

Subject (in full)..... Chung Hwa Iron and Blood National Salvation Group -  
..... activities in connection with the Nagasaki Exposition.  
Made by..... D. I. Sih Tse Liang Forwarded by..... Whelan D.S.

During the last two days local Chinese news agencies and newspaper offices, both daily and mosquito, received a printed notice purporting to emanate from the "Chung Hwa Iron & Blood National Salvation Group" (中華鐵血救國團), an organization hitherto unknown, threatening that bombs would be presented to any newspaper-men who leave Shanghai for Japan on an invitation from the Shanghai Daily News Agency (Japanese) to attend the International Products Exposition to be held in Nagasaki.

At 6 p.m. April 7, fifteen members of the Shanghai Chinese Journalists Association held a meeting in their office at 221 Shantung Road and discussed the matter of the threatening notice. It was decided to insert a notice in the local press explaining that the journalists of local daily papers have taken no interest in the invitation although local mosquito newspaper men have organized a party to proceed to Japan.

During the meeting, a representative of the Shun Pao produced a letter which was received that day from the Shanghai Daily News Agency. The letter stated that the invitation to the Exposition was initiated by the Agency without any official backing and intended for Japanese only. It added that Chinese newspaper reports alleging there was some political motive behind the movement were groundless and that a correction should be inserted in the Chinese press to avoid misunderstanding.

It is learned that the persons responsible for the organization of this Japan-Bound Party are Voong Meng Yung (馮夢雲), proprietor of the Great Crystal News, 659

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

- 2 -

Ningpo Road, Sz Tsi Chung (施清群), Proprietor of the  
"Diamond" and Lai Lai Sung (李瑞生), proprietor of the  
Dz Dai Jih Pao, 221 Myburgh Road. There are some  
39 persons, mostly mosquito newspaper men in the party  
which is reported to have left for Japan at 9 a.m.  
April 9 by the s.s. "Shanghai Maru".

In connection with the above, Voong Meng Yung,  
proprietor of the Great Crystal News, reported to Louza  
Station at about 11 p.m. April 8 the receipt of the notice  
and asked for police protection for the party on their  
departure.

Translation of the notice attached herewith.

*Sih Tse Liang*

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Translation of a letter purporting to emanate from the Chung Hwa Iron and Blood National Salvation Group to local newspapers on April 7 and 8.

-----

It is learnt that the Shanghai Daily News Agency has been instructed by its Government (Japan) to induce the Chinese cultural organizations to attend the International Products Exposition to be held at Nagasaki. Its real object is to introduce Manchukuo to the world. If the Chinese cultural organizations allow themselves to be fooled by the Japanese, it would mean that the efforts of the Chinese during the past two years in opposing Japan and Manchukuo have been made for nothing and that the Chinese nation becomes disgraced before other powers. Consequently despite the endeavours of "Au Keng" representative of the Daily News Agency, the big organizations have so far all refused to attend. Information has however been received that local mosquito paper people such as Sz Tsi-chun, Vong Mong-yung and Lai Lai-sung, etc. have publicly arranged with "Au Keng" and accepted the offer. These people are ready to leave for Japan under the name of "Chung Hwa Journalistic Circle to Japan" in order to please the Japanese. This is indeed disgraceful. We write you this letter and request you to insert in the press your refusal to fall into the trap of the Japanese. If you do not do so, we will present you with bombs so you must not complain that we have punished you without warning.

"Chung Hwa Iron & Blood National Salvation Group, April 6".



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

File No. 5790  
S. E. REG. TAY.  
Date 9/1/34

Subject (in full) Chinese visiting Japan in connection with International Exposition at Nagasaki.

Made by D. S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by

SBR S.

In connection with the International Exposition which is being held at Nagasaki, a party of some 100 persons, comprising Japanese and Chinese, organized by the Shanghai Mainichi Shimbun left here for Nagasaki by the s.s. "Shanghai Maru" at 9 a.m. April 9.

There were some 70 Chinese passengers and of this number 40 are members of the tourist party sponsored by the Mainichi. Other passengers included 240 Japanese and 15 foreigners. Mr. I. Ishii, local Japanese Consul-General, also left by this vessel en route to Tokyo.

In consequence of threatening letters, purporting to have emanated from the "China Iron and Blood National Salvation Corps" having been received by a number of editors of local mosquito newspapers, special precautionary measures were adopted at the N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf by a number of detectives from Wayside Station in conjunction with the local Japanese Consular Police. D. S. Umemoto of the Special Branch was present. No untoward incident occurred.

M. Umemoto.

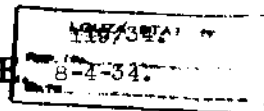
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch.

X  
large case  
SAB

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE



## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 720

"A" Division.

Louza Police Station.

8th, April, 1934.

Diary Number:— 1.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
----------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

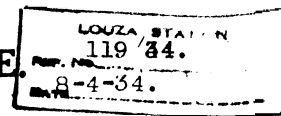
#### RE THREATENING LETTER RECEIVED BY OWNER OF THE "GREAT CRYSTAL" (大晶報) MOSQUITO NEWSPAPER.

At 11.30 p.m. 8-4-34 one named Voong Mong Yung (馮慶云), editor of the "Great Crystal" (大晶報) Mosquito newspaper, with offices at 659 Ningpo Road, came to Station and reported that at 1 p.m. 8-4-34, he had received a letter, by post, which was of a threatening nature, signed by the "Chang Hwa Iron & Blood National Salvation Group" (中華鐵血救國團 (translation attached)).

As result of enquiries made by the undersigned and C.D.S. 47, it was ascertained from complainant that he accompanied by about 120 others, all owners etc. of the various mosquito newspapers in Shanghai, were leaving this port for Japan, on the S.S. "Shanghai Maru", sailing from Wayside Wharf, at 8a.m. 9-4-34, for purpose of attending the "International Products Exposition" to be held in Nagasaki, and that as result of this, he and several other leading mosquito newspapers editors and owners had received letters similar to the attached, threatening them that if they attended this function, they will be dealt with by bombs.

On being closely questioned the complainant seemed very reluctant to answer any question put to him

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.



## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

--2--

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—

1 cont.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

and he more or less refused to divulge the reason for all mosquito newspaper journalists attending the meeting. Further he (complainant) stated that he only reported this case to the Police, for purpose of having protection.

On receipt of foregoing information Supt. Kay D.D.O. "A" was communicated with, also D.S.I. Ross, Political Branch, and as a result Wayside Station was informed to take the necessary precautions at Wayside Wharf prior to the sailing of the "SHANGHAI MARU", also D.S. Yamuguchi was instructed to inform the Japanese Consular Authorities.

(Sd) D.S.I. Crighton.  
C.D.S. 47.

Translation of a letter purporting to emanate  
from the Chung Hwa Iron & Blood National  
Salvation Group to local mosquito newspaper.

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It is learnt that the Shanghai Daily News Agency has been instructed by its Government (Japan) to induce the Chinese Cultural organizations to attend the International Products Exposition to be held at Nagasaki. Its real object is to induce "Manchukuo" to the world. If the Chinese cultural organizations allow themselves to be fooled by the Japanese, it would mean that the efforts of the Chinese during the past two years in opposing Japan and "Manchukuo" have been made for nothing and that the Chinese nation becomes disgraced before other powers. Consequently despite the endeavours of "Au Keng (representative of the Shanghai Daily News Agency), the big organizations have so far all refused to attend. Information has, however, received that local Mosquito paper people such as Sz Tsi Chun (施德祥), Voong Mong Yung (冯蒙云), Lai Lan Sung (来岚声) etc. have publicly arranged with "Au Keng" and accepted the offer. These people are ready to leave for Japan under the name of "Chung Hwa Journalistic Circle to Japan" in order to please the Japanese. This is indeed disgraceful. We write you this letter and request you to insert in the press your refusal to fall into the trap of the Japanese. If you do not do so, we will present you with bombs when you must not complain that we have punished you without warning.

(SD) "Chung Hwa Iron & Blood  
National Salvation Group".

April 6.

D-5791

D-5792

D-5793

CHINESE CONSULAR OFFICE  
S. M. DISCIPLINARY

No. D 5791

March 4, 1937.

Date 11/1/37

- 5 -

Miscellaneous

Joint meeting of Chiefs of Disciplinary Training  
Departments of local Colleges and Universities

Between 2 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. March 4, 1937, some thirty chiefs of Disciplinary Training Departments of various colleges and universities in Shanghai held a joint meeting in the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Building, 123 Boulevard de Montigny. Chiang Kien-pah (蒋建白), Chief of the 5th Section of the Bureau of Social Affairs presided and during an opening speech advocated strict control over students in various local colleges and universities. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That attention should be paid to the military education of the students.
2. That compulsory physical training be enforced.
3. That measures be devised to prevent students from frequenting dance halls.
4. That as an example to the students, teachers should wear uniform in school.

Price of Rice

The wholesale price of Chinese rice ranges from \$10.80 to \$12.40 per picul this morning and the retail prices quoted by local rice shops are as follows :-

	<u>Chinese Rice</u>	<u>Saigon Rice</u>
Best Quality	\$12.50	\$11.00
Good "	\$11.70	\$10.00
Ordinary "	\$11.00	\$ 9.00

*Km Bou*

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.5791

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY.
No. <b>D</b> 5791.
Date 4. 10. 35

October 4, 1935.

Inspection of primary and middle schools

On October 3, 1935, the local Tangpu detailed six staff members to inspect various primary and middle schools in Nantao. The object of this inspection is to observe the manner in which lessons on citizens' education and Kuomintang propaganda are taught, and to enquire into the formation of students' organizations.

D.5791

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 5791</u>
Date <u>23. 2. 35</u>

February 23, 1935.

Local Kuomintang - investigation of local schools

The local Kuomintang Headquarters has appointed nine of its members, including Wong Lung Tsang (王龍章) and Tsu Wah Kwei (朱雲樸), to proceed to various middle and primary schools in Shanghai with a view to investigation the propagation of the Kuomintang principles in these institutions. It is reported that these delegates will carry out their functions commencing from February 25.



Form No. 3  
G. 10000-9-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. <u>D. 5791</u>
Date <u>10/1/34</u>

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 9, 1934

Subject (in full). Local Kuomintang and the Bureau of Education  
- to assume control over proctors and teachers  
of civics in local schools.

Made by D.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

*Whoucan DSS*

The local Kuomintang and the Bureau of Education have jointly formed a "Shanghai Municipality School Proctors and Teachers of Civics Qualification Censorship Committee" with an office in the Tangpu Headquarters, Feng Ling Chiao, off Route Ghisi. The Committee on April 8 issued a circular notification to those concerned in local middle schools to register with the Committee within three months commencing from April 10.

*R. W. Mac Adie*

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*File.  
copy sent  
Bureau of Education Same  
JR*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D. 5792  
Branch 3000, 7/35  
Date 1917

39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special  
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.  
File No. 5792  
Date 10-1-34

Subject (in full) Pharmacy owned by Y. G. Hramchenko, ex Soviet Employee.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky

Forwarded by

*D. S. Tcheremshansky*

X  
Reason unknown  
3/15/34

Yakov Grigorievitch Hramchenko, former employee of the United Petroleum Trust of the U.S.S.R. in Shanghai, who was discharged in September 1933, during February 1934 opened a pharmacy under the name "Astrid Pharmacy" at No. 338 Route Cardinal Mercier, telephone No. 75178. It is said that he is financed by the Far Eastern Bank. (Salisbury).

*Tcheremshansky*  
D. S.

File  
78

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Form No. 3  
G. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special  
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. B-REGISTRY.  
No. D 5793  
Date 10 1 4 34  
11 10 19 34

Subject (in full) A. N. Loktin, Soviet Employee.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky

Forwarded by

*J.B. Lu C.I.*

Afanasy Nikiforovitch Loktin, Russian, 46 years of age, employee of Torgpredstvo (Soviet Commercial Mission), arrived at Shanghai from Dairen on April 4, 1934, by the s.s. "Dairen Maru", accompanied by his wife. He holds U.S.S.R. passport No. 5115 issued on 9.9.31 at Tokio. His wife Tatiana Ivanovna Loktin is a Russian, 42 years of age. Loktin first stayed in the Astor House Hotel but on April 8, 1934, he removed to unknown address.

*requires further info. place of residence. SDR*

*Tcheremshansky*  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*D.S. Tcheremshansky*

*SDR 10/4*

LOKTIN, Afanasy Nikiforovitch - Soviet

Employee of Torgpredstvo (Soviet Commercial Mission).

Holds USSR passport No. 5115

Arrived in Shanghai on 4 April 1934.

LOKTIN, Tatiana Ivanovna

Wife of above.

**SMP**

No. 353

10 April 1934

SMP: No. D 5793

D-5 794

D-5 795

D-5 796

8413

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	574
Date	1/5/34

## CONNAUGHT RD. BUS INCIDENT

Case Against Chauffeur to Go to Nantao Court

### OUTSIDE ROAD QUESTION INVOLVED

Holding that the 'Connaught' Road bus accident of April 7, when the Chapei police interfered with the Settlement police who attempted to remove the victim of the accident, a Chinese cyclist, occurred on an "outside road," Judge Wu Chih-han of the First Special District Court yesterday announced that the Settlement Chinese court had no jurisdiction over the private criminal case brought by the killed cyclist's father against the bus company chauffeur and instructed that the case be transferred to the Nantao District Court for trial.

The case in question came up for resumed hearing yesterday morning. When the Court started its session, Judge Wu asked the complainant, Sun Ming-tsang, whether he also wished to bring any civil claim against the bus chauffeur. The complainant replied that he would bring the civil claim against the China General Omnibus Co., the chauffeur's employers, whereupon the Judge told the complainant that this could not be done in the Chinese court because the China General Omnibus Co. was a British firm enjoying extraterritorial privileges in China.

After consultation with his lawyer, the complainant withdrew his civil claim against the bus company, but said he reserved his right to bring a similar claim against the chauffeur.

#### Agreement Cited

As regards the question of jurisdiction, Judge Wu said he had visited last Wednesday morning the scene of the accident and found it had occurred on an "outside road." In accordance with the Rendition Agreement provisions, Judge Wu continued, only "mixed cases," namely, cases involving foreigners, that had occurred on outside roads would be accepted by his Court for hearing. As both parties in this case were Chinese, the case should be dealt with by the Nantao District Court.

The complainant again consulted his lawyer and then he told the Judge that he had decided to withdraw the criminal case against the bus chauffeur in the Settlement Chinese court and would bring the matter to the Nantao District Court.

Mr. Y. D. Wong, Assistant Municipal Advocate, watched the case for the Municipal Police. After the complainant had withdrawn the case, Mr. Wong drew Judge Wu's attention to the facts that, in the past, many cases that occurred on extra-Settlement roads had been brought in this Court by such police stations as Dixwell Road, Bubbling Well Road, and Yangtsepoo Road, and that this court had never refused to handle such cases. Mr. Wong asked why the Connaught Road accident case should have been refused.

Replying, Judge Wu said that this court had decided not to hear the Connaught Road accident case because it had been found out that the accident occurred on an outside road.

*File 72*

8378

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COURT	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	8378
Date	22 / 4 / 1934

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1934

## CONNAUGHT RD. BUS INCIDENT

### Legal Proceedings Against Bus Driver

### JUDGE TO VISIT SCENE OF ACCIDENT

The question of jurisdiction over the "Connaught Road bus accident case" of April 7, when the removal of the victim of an accident, a Chinese cyclist, was delayed by the officers of Public Safety Bureau, came in for heated argument in the First Special District Court yesterday, when a private criminal prosecution was instituted against Wong Tsang-kuei, the bus driver concerned in the accident, by Sun Ming-tsang, father of the killed cyclist.

When the case was opened before Judge Wu Cheh-han, two officers from the Public Safety Bureau were called as witnesses and they maintained that the place where the accident occurred was within Chinese-controlled territory. One of the officers, a constable named Li Teh-kuei, 32, said that Connaught Road was an outside road and that he was on duty about 150 metres from the place of accident on April 7. Tsen Yoh-fong, an inspector of the Public Safety Bureau, told the Judge that although water and electricity to Connaught Road residents were supplied by the Settlement companies, the place of the bus accident of April 7 was entirely within Chinese controlled territory and that all traffic cases on this road had been hitherto handled by the Public Safety authorities.

The complainant, in answer to the Judge, stated, however, that the Shanghai Municipal Council collected the general rates from the residents of that road.

#### Decision Withheld

On the basis of the statements of the two Public Safety officers, a verbal ruling was given by Judge Wu that the case was not under this Court's jurisdiction. This ruling, however, drew a strong protest from Mr. Y. T. Van, lawyer for the driver, who declared that the question of jurisdiction could not be determined simply on the basis of the statements of two Public Safety officers without seeking further evidence.

After further questioning of the complainant, the accused, and the two Public Safety officers as to whether the scene of the accident was

within the Chinese-controlled territory, the Judge gave a written decision that the hearing would be adjourned until he had paid a visit to the scene of the accident, it being pointed out that the case could not be proceeded with without first settling the question of jurisdiction. When the Judge will visit the place was not announced yesterday.

*File*  
*JDH*



### On Connaught Road

To the Editor:

I cannot say that I read with amazement the article in your issue of the 14th April by Kwei Chungshu on the Connaught Road accident. The heading "As a Chinese Sees it," dispelled the possible amazement which the article may have caused.

Kwei Chungshu appears to be a little vague as to the issue at stake. In Para. 4 he writes, "The main issue centers around the condition of the victim immediately after the accident." In Para. 10 he states that the clue to the whole agitation lies as to whether a hue and cry would have been raised had the accident happened in the Settlement.

Kwei Chungshu drags the Sino-Japanese skeleton out of the cupboard in an attempt to hit at a daily contemporary and concludes his article with blaming the Japanese for obstructing the outside roads question. Kwei Chungshu would probably have us to believe that the Japanese were to blame

directly or indirectly for the incident arising out of the Connaught Road accident.

According to Chinese law, as quoted by Kwei Chungshu, a man is dead when visible breathing has stopped. (Italics are mine). Does this mean that if a person is not seen by the naked eye to be breathing he is dead? If so, I would not like to be in a trance under a Chinese doctor or lawyer.

Kwei Chungshu's "common sense view," that the victim's death must have been immediate, because a vehicle weighing 12,000 lbs. had run over his chest, cannot be taken for granted. One must remember the numerous cases on record where a person has received terrible injuries and has still survived. There are persons living who have broken necks and who should, according to Kwei Chungshu's "common sense," be rigid in death. I would like to cite the case of the U. S. Marine, who in this very city a few days ago, received gun shot wounds in the head via the mouth, became unconscious, regained consciousness and walked up a flight of steps, before collapsing again.

Death to the victim of the bus accident is, to quote Kwei Chungshu, doubly certain by testimonials of witnesses. He undoubtedly means the witnesses for the Chinese police. He must not forget the other witnesses who state that the victim did not die instantaneously. Much sounder common sense than Kwei Chungshu's is contained in the following sentence. A dead man cannot groan.

The deceased's mother has everyone's sympathy, but on the other hand I would like to suggest that the mother could not claim compensation from the Bus Co., if she agreed that death was not instantaneous and could possibly have been averted if the Chinese police had allowed the immediate removal of her son.

If the victim was still alive, Kwei Chungshu asks, why did not the kind-hearted Municipal Police take hold of the situation and remove him in spite of the objections of the Chinese Police? He then goes on to state that "One wonders why these humanitarian brothers of mercy hesitated to combat force with force but chose to submit as tame lambs—" (Italics are mine). I ask Kwei Chungshu if he honestly believes that the Chinese law would have upheld the Municipal Police if the above combat had taken place?

Kwei Chungshu's previous question is ably answered by that "certain contemporary" who, if I may be permitted to quote state—"something might have started which would probably have proceeded far beyond control, and a very unfortunate affair transformed into a tragedy on a much larger scale."

It is amusing to read Kwei Chungshu's question which commences, "If the incident had happened within the Settlement." In conclusion, I ask Kwei Chungshu to state since when was Connaught Road not part of the Settlement road, why are the street name post-printed in foreign and Chinese and not Chinese alone?

LAU-BOO-SAH.

Shanghai, April 16, 1934.

SHANGHAI	17	APR 1934
C. & S. B. C. P. Y.		
No. D	5784	
Date	18	1/34

*for*

*File 702*

8356

## CONNAUGHT ROAD INCIDENT REFUTED

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS,

Sir:—After more than a week of fruitless dispute between The China General Omnibus Company and the Chapel police, the horrible accident in which a Chinese cyclist was knocked down and pinned underneath the bus (Settlement license No. 15007) along Connaught Road shortly after 6 p.m. on April 7, is still a thorny question before the Chinese and Settlement authorities in this city.

Involving the question of extra-Settlement roads, this incident is particularly delicate and significant from a technical point of view. But no matter how the authorities concerned will settle this problem, all sensible residents in Shanghai must at least have a picture of comparison of both sides of the con-

display given by the Chinese police in forcibly preventing immediate succour being given."

### Mr. "Disgusted"

Evidently, Mr. "Disgusted" must have a high discretionary power, otherwise he would not have chosen such a grand occasion to make his debut in the paper. Ordinary people with a little common sense could easily see whether or not the story published with such an exaggeration three days after the incident is of any good intention.

In the first place, as a leading paper here, the North China Daily News should be responsible for releasing the story in such a misleading manner. The reporter who collected the news must have accomplished a lot after three days of elaborate investigation. The most im-

portant thing we would like to know in a case like this is the part of the body over which the heavy wheel of the omnibus rolled. Most likely, the paper purposely left out this most significant point in order to justify its incredible fabrication. A thousand pounds heaped on the chest of any ordinary person will be sufficient to stop his breath in one or two seconds. If the man could still be "shrieking from pain" after six minutes when the Settlement ambulance was said to have arrived, he would have survived the crash to thank the papers for taking the trouble to publish the story on his account.

### How About Victim's Mother

Again, the North China Daily News has failed to say anything about the victim's mother, who, in addition to her great sorrow for the bereavement of her only son had to stand the insult at the hand of a foreign officer in the Gordon Road Station. If the Chapel police were so barbarous as has been alleged, nobody would believe that the mother of the victim could allow her son, still "shrieking from pain," to be kept under the wheel without either making any effort to rescue him or condemning the Chinese police for their torturing action.

After interviewing a few of the eye-witnesses and after following closely all sides of the controversy in the papers during the last eight days, the writer cannot refrain from entertaining suspicion of the good intention of the North China Daily News in its publication of the story. Many foreign residents in Shanghai will be disappointed at the steps thus taken by their representative paper in needlessly arousing antagonistic feeling among Chinese and foreigners in this city, the peace and order of which depend to a large extent upon the goodwill and mutual understanding of all.

If the North China Daily News thinks that the Chinese authorities should be deprived of their jurisdiction over the extra-Settlement roads, it should pick on a better occasion or else it can just speak out frankly and the Chinese official, in gratitude for its straightforwardness, may voluntarily surrender the sovereignty of their country.

I am, etc.,

C. K. CHENG.

Shanghai, April 16, 1934.

## Death Of Suicide

A young Russian, V. Batsha, chance-ly during the trial in local consular court, Shute was at the end of the against him. In und guilty of the and a fine of \$3,000. Most of them in workers were described of collapse. dashed to safety at d of the seven a idated wall fell with ers in the dug-out w There were more t from death or of their comrades on them. Only swift action caught the seven work eight feet high and from the wall, which The tons of bricks lapped on them. when an old and shak ured about 9:30 yester Vain and Dixwell Ro slaughter house at the cation work at the n Seven laborers eng

## After Broadway Russian Begs

for begging. Korshak District Court yesterday by Judge Sung in the 19, was sent to jail to

## Reduction in Rough Appeal

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# CONNAUGHT RD. SCANDAL

## Some Cool Thinking

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As popular interest in the "Connaught Road Incident" would seem, judging from the space it occupies in your correspondence columns, not waning, but rather increasing, on account of the mutual recriminations indulged in by various readers who have aligned themselves on one side or the other, may I request again a little space to ask for a little more cool thinking from those impulsive persons who would hurry to condemn before they have heard the whole case.

I would like merely to call attention to a crucial point which has

rather been lost sight of because "racial prejudices," "outside roads" and other irrelevant questions involving mutual washing of dirty linen have generated so much heat that the real issues have been lost sight of in the haze.

It is an axiom that the person who makes a statement shall be prepared, if called upon, to substantiate it. It is the duty, therefore, of those who contend that the unfortunate victim of the accident was not killed outright, to bring forth the strongest evidence they possess to sustain their allegation since the same has been traversed. Once their case is made out, then it will be time to call upon the Bureau of Public Safety to explain whatever there is to explain. I am not trying to take up the cudgels on behalf of the Bureau, and would wholeheartedly join in its condemnation if the allegations against the Bureau were all true. But I have noticed that all reports have been strangely silent over the official death certificate or the result of the coroner's inquiry. Yet that is the crux of the whole affair. A passing reference in the Omnibus Company's statement, appearing in your columns on April 13, mentioned that "the cause of death was shock." Everybody knows that a person who succumbs to injuries received in an accident invariably suffers from shock to some extent. The vital part of the medical testimony, however, that is missing is shock as the result of what injuries? Certain injuries do cause instantaneous death, and the medical evidence would perhaps be able instantly to dispel all the hot air that is blown about over this case.

F. T. WANG.

Shanghai, Apr. 16.

\*\*\*The evidence that the victim of the accident did live a considerable time after the accident has been published in these columns and is overwhelming. One witness saw the unfortunate young man's arms and legs move. The Chinese Officer Cadet in charge of the Fire Brigade ambulance appealed to Mr. Shotter:—"Mr. Shotter, for God's sake can't you to anything to get the man out, as maybe we can save his life." Another witness actually felt the victim's pulse beating and he was also breathing. A fourth witness saw the arms and legs moving, saw the man eventually close his eyes and apparently die. That was at 6.30 p.m., twenty-nine minutes after the accident. While there is some difference of opinion as to whether the victim groaned or shrieked with pain, there is evidence to show that he did make sounds indicative of suffering. Mr. Wang has had both sides of this unfortunate affair placed before him in the columns of this paper in the form of statements issued by the organizations concerned. A proper appreciation of evidential values can only lead to one conclusion. The original report appearing in the "North-China Daily News" has been proved to be substantially correct.

Joe

Int

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. E. REGISTRY.  
No. D  
Date

## CONNAUGHT RD. SCANDAL

### The Facts Examined

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have carefully gone over the facts of the Connaught Road scandal and have also carefully read the Chinese version of the affair, and find it to be nothing more or less than a tirade against the Shanghai Municipal Police and Extrajudiciality. The evidence advanced by both members of the Bus Company and police force appears to be clear and truthful, even down to the fact that they actually have the number of the Chapei policemen who laid violent hands on one of the would-be rescuers.

If, as the Chinese version goes, a photographer was only a hundred yards down the road and that he was on the scene almost immediately, why on earth was the unfortunate victim not removed from under the bus until nearly an hour after the accident occurred. It sounds weak to me, to say the least of it.

The accusation made by the Chinese police that the face of the victim's mother was slapped by a Foreign police officer is absolutely unbelievable. I have opportunity enough of seeing our police at work and know for a fact that, whilst they are hard on law breakers, they are most kindly in their attitude towards sufferers. Kinder and fairer men than Messrs. Tullock and Pridmore, who we are informed had charge of the case, could not be found. Do the Chinese police really think that any sane thinking person, Chinese or Foreign, would believe the story that men who behaved themselves as Messrs. Tullock and Pridmore did under most provoking circumstances only a few minutes before would sink to the level of striking a woman who had just lost her only son under the most tragic circumstances? I say, shame! on those who started and gave voice to so foul a charge. The Municipal Council will surely not let such a statement pass unchallenged.

The statement made by the Chinese inferring that justice cannot be obtained against persons enjoying extrajudicial rights is an insult to every foreign court in Shanghai, and should be vigorously protested by those concerned.

In concluding, present me, Mr. Editor, to congratulate you on the stand you have taken and the energetic manner in which you have gone about getting to the truth of this shameful affair. Let us hope that your efforts on behalf of Humanity, Truth, and Justice will not be in vain.

FOR TRUTH.

Shanghai, Apr. 13.

*File for*

## AS A CHINESE SEES IT

### THE CONNAUGHT ROAD ACCIDENT

By KWEI CHUNG-SHU

**H**UMAN credulity was taxed to the full during the European war when German atrocities were depicted with all vividness. It was not until ten years after the Armistice that the world, thanks to independent historians, began to appreciate the other side of the story. The propaganda machinery of the Allies proved so efficient that some of its surviving manipulators have never lost an opportunity to pride themselves reminiscently on their ingenuity.

Shanghai seems to be passing through a miniature world war ever since the Connaught Road incident occurred last Saturday. Chinese life in this community has seldom appeared so precious to a certain contemporary as it has in the present case. So much of its valuable front-page space has been devoted to the cause of humanity and truth, that one is almost inclined to believe that the outrages committed by the Japanese against the Chinese in Hong-kew in 1932, judged by the meagre accounts given by the same journal, must be read like mere bedtime stories.

#### How It Started

**T**HE incident arose from a traffic accident in which a bus ran over a Chinese cyclist. The bus company and the municipal police claim that the Chinese police had prevented the removal of the victim from underneath the bus till a photograph was taken of the scene.

Many details have been drawn into this controversy, but only a few need be taken seriously into account. The main issue centers around the condition of the victim immediately after the accident. The bus company's officials and the municipal police are positive that the cyclist knocked down did not die till he was removed to the ambulance after a photograph had been taken, and that his life might have been saved had immediate medical aid been rendered.

For the Chinese police it is stated that the victim died instantly after the accident and that there appeared no sign of life to give hope for resuscitation.

The question is when a man is to be proclaimed dead. On this point is to be found many a theory of medical jurisprudence, but according to the Chinese law which, I presume, is to govern the case at issue, a man is dead when visible breathing has stopped. On this basis it is obviously within the competence of a police officer, or any normal-minded person, to ascertain the extinction of life.

#### A Common Sense View

**C**OMMON sense, moreover, is not to be disregarded. A person, riding on a bicycle knocked down, run over on his chest, and badly mutilated by a bus in motion with an unladen weight of 12,000 lbs. is almost always sure to die instantaneous death. In the absence of a miracle, even a Hercules or Jack Dempsey could not survive. In the present case death is shown to be doubly certain by testimonials of witnesses who have been examined and quoted by the Bureau of Public Safety as thinking and smacking the incident as a war-time story.

If the victim was still alive, then why did not the kindhearted municipal police take hold of the situation and remove him in spite of the objection of the Chinese police?

In fact, their action in trying to save a human being over the alleged unwarranted attitude of the recalcitrant Chinese police would have been upheld by Chinese law, and one wonders why these humanitarian brothers of mercy hesitated to combat force with force but chose to submit as tame lambs while the victim was being slowly reduced to death! If the Chinese police were guilty of commission, then they would be guilty of omission.

#### The Root Of The Agitation

**T**HE apparent tendency to make a mountain of a mole hill is of course engendered by no humanitarian motive. It is singular for instance, that so much has been written about the cruelty of the Chinese police and nothing has yet been said about the culpable negligence of the bus driver involved. While the attempt to divert the issue may provide an excuse for the driver to avoid a charge of manslaughter and the company to evade civil damages, the controversy is really an incident in the larger question of extra-settlement roads. If the incident had happened within the settlement, would a hue and cry have been raised? Therein lies the clue to the whole agitation.

Unfortunately, however, the solution to this time-honored problem is not to be evolved through a series of futile provocative controversies. The Chinese have always maintained a friendly attitude throughout the negotiations, and the only obstacles have been placed by the Japanese and not the Chinese. If this fact is faced frankly, considerable ado may be saved. It is more commendable to follow the suggestion of Mr. C. S. Franklin and Mr. F. E. Harris, to adopt stronger measures toward the Chinese than resort to underhand tactics. The Council, by virtue of force at the command of the consular body, has always got what it wants, and really there is no need to be melodramatic!

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D

Date

Continental Bank Building  
Telephone 18150 (3 lines) Telegram

*File for*

## 'Bus Company Makes Report On Tragic Incident

Statements From Foreign Officials Actually At  
Scene Of Accident On Connaught Road;  
Police Officer Pushed Over

In connection with the accident on Connaught Road, last Saturday evening, resulting in the death of a Chinese cyclist who was pinned beneath one of the buses of the China General Omnibus Company and whose body was prevented from being removed by police of the Public Safety Bureau, the Bus Company has issued the following statement:

In view of the contradictory reports that have appeared in various local papers regarding the bus accident which was followed by a fatal result on the evening of Saturday last, and of the action of the Public Safety Bureau constables or other officers in connection therewith, it is felt that the following evidence from members of the staff of this Company is pertinent.

The accident occurred at 6.07 p.m. and 58 minutes elapsed before the ambulance removed the victim who by then had expired. The Chief Engineer and Traffic Manager of the Company, who lives in the vicinity, was himself a witness of most of what occurred, while three British members of the staff were also witnesses. Your reports of the occurrence, to date, have perhaps overstressed the shrieks of agony, but there is evidence that the unfortunate victim was alive for some time after the accident, and that he did utter sounds of suffering.

### Cyclist Pinned Beneath

The bus ran over a cyclist who cut across in front of it in Connaught Road, near the Bus Depot. The cyclist was pinned under the front part of the bus with his machine.

Mr. Malleck, a British foreman employed in the Bus Company's garage, was one of the first on the scene. He saw the legs and arms of the cyclist moving, and was sure that he was alive. Then he and a Chinese garage hand endeavoured to lift the bus by means of breakdown jacks. They lifted it a few inches, and were prevented from further work by constables of the Public Safety Bureau.

A Shanghai Fire Brigade ambulance arrived in charge of a Chinese Officer Cadet of the Brigade, who finding that the Chapei Police would not allow the removal of the casualty, sent one of his crew with Mr. Malleck by car to telephone to Gordon Road Police Station for assistance.

Later the Cadet appealed to Mr. J. D. E. Shotter, Chief Engineer and Traffic Manager of the Company, saying: "Mr. Shotter, for God's sake can't you do anything to get this man out, as maybe we can save his life. What is the matter with the Chapei Police?"

### Police Take Over

As the Settlement Police from Gordon Road had by that time arrived, under the command of Sub-Inspectors Tulloch and Pridmore, Mr. Shotter replied that he had handed the matter over to them.

Mr. Malleck saw Mr. Alfred Huxley, Night Superintendent of the Company, attempt to pull the cyclist from under the bus; he also saw a Chapei constable prevent him from doing so by pulling Mr. Huxley away, at the same time threatening Mr. Huxley by placing his hand on his pistol holster.

### Officer Pushed Over

Mr. Malleck saw Sub-Inspector Pridmore pushed over a stretcher by the Chapei Police, Mr. Pridmore falling to the ground. He also saw the Settlement officer in plain-clothes (Sub-Inspector Tulloch) pushed by the Chapei Police.

Mr. Huxley received the information regarding the accident a few minutes after it occurred, and at once proceeded to the scene. He found the cyclist alive, he was breathing and his pulse was beating. Mr. Huxley gave orders for the jack to be used, but Constables of the Public Safety Bureau refused to allow this. Mr. Huxley then forced his way through the large crowd round the bus, and told Mr. Malleck to use the jack, which he

did, the bus being lifted a few inches.

Mr. Huxley bent down and attempted to pull the cyclist out, but he was seized by Constable 3321 of the Public Safety Bureau, pulled backward and thus prevented from lifting out the cyclist. The same constable subsequently snatched Mr. Huxley's flashlight from him, for the use of the photograph.

### Officer Knocked Down

The crowd was continually increasing, and Mr. Huxley asked Sub-Inspectors Tulloch and Pridmore to keep it back. Sub-Inspector Pridmore attempted to do so, but was knocked down by the Chapei Police. A message was sent to Gordon Road Police Station asking for reinforcements which arrived later in two cars.

After their arrival a photograph was taken by a Chinese photographer following which the cyclist was removed from under the bus, but on removal appeared to be dead.

Mr. R. A. Taylor, Traffic Inspector of the Bus Company, first heard of the accident while on duty on the Company's premises and telephoned for the ambulance.

### Still Alive

His evidence is that on arrival at the scene of the accident a few minutes after its occurrence he saw the arms and legs of the cyclist moving. He states that the casualty was alive until 6.36 p.m. at which time he saw the eyes close. This was 29 minutes after the accident occurred.

At 7.03 p.m. the body was removed from under the bus and placed on an ambulance which left at once for the Chinese Red Cross Hospital in Avenue Haig. On arrival there at 7.14 p.m. the man was found to be dead, and subsequently a death certificate was issued giving the cause of death as shock.

Statements have been put forward by sundry persons to the effect that the cyclist expired almost immediately after the accident—whether they are competent to judge is another matter—but from the above evidence it is clear that he survived for some time. Had early medical attention been made available his life might have been saved or at least his sufferings mitigated.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that in the common interests of humanity the victim of any accident should be rendered the earliest possible medical attention, it being presumed that he is alive until life is pronounced extinct by competent authority.

There can be no doubt that the efforts of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the Fire Department Ambulance Service and the Bus Company's employees to succour the injured party were frustrated by the members of the Bureau of Public Safety.

*File 72*

## BUS ACCIDENT

### A Chinese Reader's Letter

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR.—Will you be so good as to allow a Chinese reader to express a little comment on the Connaught Road "incident." I know as much about the matter as your other correspondents—nothing more than I have read in the newspapers, and as conflicting reports have appeared I am just as bewildered as ever as to what actually took place.

My object in writing this letter is to suggest that before your readers allow themselves to be carried away by indignation at the "inhuman" conduct of the Chinese police that they wait until the actual facts have been established.

Meanwhile, although I know that "two blacks don't make a white," I would like to mention that a recent visitor to Hongkong, Canon H. W. Brady, C.B.E., in the course of an interview told the reporters of an incident which occurred during his residence in South America. He was sent to prison for striking a policeman, after rescuing a girl from drowning.

"I got her out of the water, laid her on the ground and as she appeared to be all in I tried artificial respiration until help arrived. The 'help' arrived in the shape of the police, one of whom promptly hit me over the head with a chain. I went for the fellow and the next thing I remember was waking up in a cell."

"There is a curious law there that, in such a case as this, the person who has been injured or endangered must not be touched until the police or doctor arrives. Even if a person is run over by a car, he must be left entirely alone, though the doctor may not arrive for an hour or two."

I do not know what instructions have been issued by the Chinese police authorities, but I do think some of your correspondents should refrain from abuse until the facts of the Connaught Road "incident" have been clearly established. Then it will be time to place the blame—and even then it should be possible to do so without using expressions which are offensive, and are apparently intended to be. I can assure you that some of us are just as anxious as foreigners that things in this country should be done in accordance with the highest accepted standards of modern civilization, but we do not expect judgments to be formed while facts are still in dispute.

F. T. WANG.

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

\*\*\*Mr. Wang will be better able to appreciate the truth of the original story after perusal of the eye-witnesses' accounts of what actually took place on Saturday evening. He is to be congratulated upon the very moderate tone of his letter, but he will surely realize that the foreign indignation which is demonstrated has been aroused over the fate of one of his own countrymen.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. D. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 5794</u>
Date <u>13</u> / <u>4</u> / <u>34</u>

April 13, 1934.

Morning Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :

ANNIVERSARY OF KUOMINTANG PURIFICATION MOVEMENT

Yesterday being the Anniversary of the Purification Movement of the Kuomintang, the Shanghai District Kuomintang Headquarters held a commemoration meeting at 10 a.m. Some 200 persons representing various circles were present.

Precautionary measures were adopted both in the Chinese controlled territory and the Settlements. However no untoward incidents occurred during the day.

Sin Wan Pao (Tokyo Telegram):

RESTORATION OF JAPANESE SETTLEMENTS DENIED.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry states that no official despatch concerning the restoration of the Japanese concessions at Soochow and Hangchow has been received. The statement adds that all questions between China and Japan must be settled before the concessions are restored.

Sin Wan Pao (Nanking Telegram):

BRITAIN'S MILITARY STRENGTH AT HONGKONG.

According to information secured from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the British Government, in view of the tense situation in the Far East, has increased the military strength at Hongkong.

China Times and other local newspapers:

BUS ACCIDENT ON CONNAUGHT ROAD

With reference to the death of a Chinese named Sun, who was knocked down by a bus belonging to the China General Omnibus Company, reports have appeared in the newspapers, but it is ascertained that some of the points mentioned in those reports are not accurate.

The home of the deceased is in the vicinity of the scene of the accident. At about 6 p.m. on the date of the accident, the deceased left home on a bicycle. He went along Connaught Road from west to east. He was following a bus of the China General Omnibus Company, when he was suddenly knocked down by the rear wheel of the bus on the road between houses Nos. 373 and 375. At this juncture, Bus No. 15007 dashed along from east to west. The driver of the bus took no notice of the injured man on the road. When his car came near the man, he applied the brake, the bus passing over the man. Death was instantaneous. When the driver saw that an accident had occurred, he fled at once. There was a crowd of spectators.

Informed of the accident, the mother of the deceased, Sun Cwng Sze, came immediately to the scene. After finding that the body of her son was cold, she burst into tears.



4  
April 13, 1934.

Morning Transl. tion.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D</u>
Date <u>    </u> / <u>    </u> / <u>    </u>

As the place of the accident is an extra-Settlement road, Chinese Police came immediately to the scene. Finding that the man had been killed, they sent for a photographer to take a photograph of the scene to be used as evidence in case a dispute should arise.

When Settlement Police arrived and found that the Chinese Police were there before them, they were dissatisfied. Seeing that the driver of one of the buses had already escaped, they thought that large compensation might be demanded and complained that the man was only injured and that he died in consequence of the delay necessitated by the taking of a photograph.

Yesterday the Settlement Police authorities sent a protest to the Bureau of Public Safety with a view to evading the responsibility for the death on behalf of the China General Omnibus Company and the driver of the bus.

It is learned that the relatives of the deceased have retained the services of a lawyer and will file a charge against the company.

It is also indicated that the China General Omnibus Company sent representatives yesterday and the day before yesterday to discuss the question of compensation with the relatives of the deceased in order to settle the matter, but that the family had found out that the driver was once involved in an accident for which he was imprisoned for eight months and that he was released from prison only three days ago. The family refused to settle the matter with the Company and insisted on charging the driver in order that he might be suitably punished for his negligence.

Following the accident, the residents have paid much attention to the development of the case and if necessary a mass meeting of the residents will be held.

4.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. R. REGISTRY.
No. D 5794
Date 12/4/34

April 12, 1934.

Morning Translation.

Central China Daily News, Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

BUS ACCIDENT ON CONNAUGHT ROAD.

According to reports published on April 10 in the "North China Daily News", a local foreign newspaper, a bus belonging to the China General Omnibus Company, a British concern, at 6 p.m. April 7 knocked down a Chinese on Connaught Road (extra-Settlement road) and the victim died because the Chinese policeman desired to take a photo of the victim and did not allow the victim to be immediately rushed to hospital for treatment.

Interviewed yesterday by our reporter, Colonel Tan Pao-zeu (谭葆舟), officer-in-charge of the 6th Division Police made the following statement:-

"At 6.07 p.m. April 7, when a bus, Route 10, of the China General Omnibus Company was being driven from west to east on Connaught Road, the deceased, Sung Hoong-chwang (沈鸿章), son of the proprietor of a cigarette shop at No. 360 Connaught Road, was riding a bicycle in the same direction on the right side of the bus. Meantime, another bus, Route 10, (No. 15007) of the same concern was proceeding from east to west and in order to allow the bus to pass, Sung Hoong-chwang rode to the left side and was knocked down by the back wheel of the right side of the bus running from west to east and the right front wheel of the bus (No. 15007) crushed his neck and chest.

"Upon learning of this, the post duty policeman concerned went to the scene and the bus driver No. 407 had already left the scene. Sung Hoong-chwang died instantaneously of serious wounds. The death could be testified by his mother Sung Cong-tz (沈翁氏) and one witness named Moh Wen-tuh (马文德) who clearly saw that the body of the victim was motionless.

"In view of the fact that the victim had already died, this District Police had to take a photo of the deceased but the Gordon Road Station desired to remove the dead body. The report published by the "North China Daily News" to the effect that the wounded man met his death because the Chinese policeman did not allow him to be sent to hospital at once is absolutely contrary to fact. Such reports evidently show that those who are concerned intend to evade the responsibility for the accident."



## Chinese Authorities Reply To Accident Report

Denial Of Statement That Victim Of 'Bus Accident On Connaught Road Was Not Killed Instantly; Official Statement From Officials

The following official statement regarding the tragic accident on Connaught Road last Saturday, in which a Chinese was killed after being knocked down by an omnibus, has been forwarded to "The Shanghai Times" for publication by the City Government of Greater Shanghai, through the secretary, Mr. T. Y. Chang. The statement is published as received:

"In connection with the Connaught Road Incident in which a Chinese riding a bicycle was knocked down and killed by a 'bus of the China Omnibus Co., Ltd., the following statement has been issued by the City Government of Greater Shanghai:

"Thorough investigation and questioning of eye-witnesses of the accident have revealed the following facts:—

"1.—Shortly after six o'clock, last Saturday afternoon, April 7, two 'buses with passengers were travelling along Connaught Road in opposite directions. A Chinese riding a bicycle was travelling side by side with the east-bound 'bus when another 'bus, Settlement licence No. 15007, came along from the opposite direction. The cycle hit the right rear wheel of the first 'bus, and was thrown over with its rider. 'Bus 15007, coming from the east, did not or was unable to pull to a stop. Its right front wheel rolled over the chest and neck of the fallen man, dragging him and his bicycle along for a little distance.

"2.—Up to this point all reports seem to agree, but from this point on reports appearing in the foreign press differ from the finding of Chinese investigation in that while the former state that the victim died nearly an hour after the latter shows that the man was killed instantly. According to a report issued to the 'North China Daily News' and other foreign dailies, the man was 'shrieking from pain' even after the arrival of the settlement ambulance. According to a woman eye-witness, who was going in the same direction and saw the whole occurrence, the man was killed instantly and no shrieking or groaning was heard. This is corroborated by the man's own mother, who lives but 50 feet away from the scene of the accident, and was among the first to arrive on the spot. She is positive that her son did not show any sign of life still less any noise. This was before the arrival of the ambulance or even of the party of 'Bus Company's workers, who a few minutes later began to jack up the car. Just imagine the mother of the man making no protest while her son was pinned under the car and was shrieking from pain. Only a person absolutely out of his senses would believe such a story.

"3.—When the ambulance arrived, the car had already been jacked up. It was then that the ambulance men proceeded to remove the dead, not dying, man. The Chinese police held, however, that the corpse should not be removed until a photographic record of the accident had been obtained. This was done.

"4.—Again, the press reports would have us believe that it took nearly half an hour for the Chinese police to secure a photographer from Bubbling Well Road. The fact, however, is that the photographer was only about 100 yards away. He arrived on the scene within five minutes after the arrival of the Chinese police officer, with two assistants. They, too, testify that the man was dead when they arrived.

"5.—The mother of the victim states that she was taken to the Gordon Road station and kept there until nearly midnight when she was told to appear the following morning to be taken to the mortuary. When she protested against the illegal detention and cried out aloud over the death of her only son, a foreign officer slapped her face and told her to 'shut up.'

"6.—The next morning the mother called at the Gordon Road station, bringing with her a woman eye-witness. This important witness was not permitted to appear before the Chinese Coroner.

"The City Government of Greater Shanghai emphasizes that it was the removal of the dead body, but not that of a dying man that was objected to by the Chinese police, whose duty naturally it was to obtain as complete evidence as possible. This is all the more necessary in view of the great difficulty to obtain redress against those enjoying extraterritorial rights, whose reckless driving on Chinese highways has been responsible for so many tragic accidents. The City Government therefore deprecates the deliberate distortion of facts as appearing in the press."

*File 70*

*File 70*

## Last Saturday's Incident In Connaught Road

How Chapei Policemen Callously Prevented S.M.C.  
Police Officers From Succouring Grievously  
Injured Man; The Official Report

The following is the official version of the Connaught Road affair last Saturday evening, which has attracted such wide attention, issued by the Press Information Office of the Shanghai Municipal Council:

The report of the Commissioner of Police, S.M.P. to the Council states that at 6.30 p.m. on April 7 a telephone message was received at Gordon Road Police Station from the China General Omnibus Company's Depot on Connaught Road that an accident had occurred on Connaught Road near the Depot and that Chapei Police were present and refused to allow the Fire Brigade Ambulance men and Omnibus Company officials to remove an injured person from underneath a bus. Sub-Inspector Tulloch and Sub-Inspector Pridmore at once went to the scene,

where there was a large crowd of Chinese including about 15 Chapei policemen, round a bus. The S. M. Police officers were informed that the Chapei policemen had refused to permit the ambulance men and Bus Co. officials to remove from underneath the bus the injured person who, at the time they attempted to remove him, was still alive.

### Chapei Police Intervene

Although Sub-Inspector Tulloch when he arrived formed the opinion that the man was dead, he gave instructions to the ambulance men to remove the man at once and convey him to hospital. Upon this the Chapei policemen intervened and prevented the removal of the man. Steps had been taken to jack up the bus to take the weight off the man, who the two Sub-Inspectors tried in vain to remove in spite of the Chapei policemen's action. The Chapei policemen, declaring that they had as much right on the road as the Settlement Police, insisted that the body should not be moved until they had received orders from their officer in charge of the Division, and also that a photograph should first be taken.

### Hands On Pistols

By this time more Chapei policemen had arrived and a serious clash threatened between the Chapei Police and the Settlement Police. In order to avert a clash and to get the injured man removed, Sub-Inspector Tulloch gave orders for a photograph to be taken. The photograph was taken at 6.58 p.m. and another attempt was made to remove the man, but the Chapei policemen, in a high pitch of excitement, pushed the Settlement police and a number of them had their hands on their pistols in a threatening manner. Information was then received that the officer in charge of the Chapei Police Division had ordered his men to cease obstruction and the man was removed at 7.05 p.m. and sent to hospital, where he was pronounced to be dead. The Chapei policemen dispersed and the Settlement Police completed investigation into the accident.

The Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police has protested to the Chief of the Public Safety Bureau against the action of the Chapei policemen and requested him to issue orders that will prevent the occurrence of such an incident in the future.

MP

## Serious Interference With S.M. Police Functions

Native Police Refuse To Permit Injured Man To Be Removed From Under Omnibus; Clash Of Authority On Outside Road

Another of the numerous cases of interference with the functioning of Municipal Police on the Extra-Settlement Roads occurred on Connaught Road, on Saturday evening, and nearly precipitated an open clash between members of the Shanghai Municipal Police and a number of Chinese police in the vicinity of the China General Omnibus Company. It is to the credit of the Municipal Police that they refrained under the direct provocation from taking direct action to assert their authority in a time of special emergency, involving life and death. Just what official action is to be taken in the matter by the Shanghai Municipal Council has not been disclosed, it being stated by S.M.C. officials yesterday that the Council

"was awaiting a full report on the matter."

Although for some time past and since the case of detention of a foreign woman by Chinese police in the Western District, there have been no reported instances of interference by police of the surrounding Chinese areas, Saturday's incident is undoubtedly one of the worst of its kind for some considerable time. That there was not an open clash between the representatives of the S.M.P. and native police is solely due to the forbearance of the men from Gordon Road Station. Menaced with pistols held by the Chinese police they were prevented from removing the body of an injured Chinese from beneath the wheels of a heavy bus, despite the agony of the victim. For approximately three quarters of an hour the unfortunate man was compelled to remain under the bus while the Chinese police awaited instructions from a senior officer and permission to take the victim to hospital. In the meantime, the staff of the Fire Brigade's Emergency Hospital were forced to stand by and listen to the dying groans of the injured man, all attempts to extricate him from beneath the bus being obstructed by the Chinese police. When eventually the bus was jacked up and the victim conveyed to hospital, he was found to be dead.

### Facts Of Case

The facts of the case are briefly these: Shortly after 6.20 p.m., on Saturday evening, a bus owned by the China General Omnibus Company was involved in an accident which pinned a Chinese beneath one of the wheels. The accident occurred on Connaught Road, near the Depot of the bus company. A crowd quickly collected and a number of Chinese police appeared on the scene.

The efforts of the bus staff to extricate the victim from beneath the bus were prevented by these Chinese police. A telephone message was immediately sent to Gordon Road Station and two foreign police officers proceeded to the scene, after summoning the Emergency Ambulance.

The Chinese police refused to allow the S.M.P. officer to remove the injured man. Upon the arrival of the Ambulance an attempt was made to jack up the bus, but again the Chinese police interfered. Asked for an explanation of their actions the Chinese police stated that they been instructed to await orders from their senior officers, adding that a photograph of the accident must also be taken.

### Removed Dead

Powerless to do anything short of precipitating an open clash and probably leading to bloodshed, the S.M. Police officers awaited the arrival of the photographer. A few minutes before 7 o'clock a flashlight picture was taken. But it was not until about 10 minutes later that orders were received from some quarter which ended the tension. The Chinese police then permitted the bus to be jacked up and the victim to be removed. He was taken to hos-

pital but pronounced dead upon arrival.

Connaught Road is one of the Extra-Settlement Roads the control of which is at present in dispute between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Chinese authorities. It has been the scene of previous clashes between the two authorities and serious trouble has been narrowly averted.

Recently, assurances were given by the Chinese authorities that interference with the functioning of the S. M. Police on outside roads, and also with foreigners using them, would cease pending a settlement of the present dispute. Assurances were given by the Chinese authorities that Chinese police patrolling sections along these roads had been instructed to refrain from interference with those lawfully using these roads. Breaches of regulations were to be reported to senior officers, but Chinese police were not to be permitted to interfere with the functioning of Settlement police on the roads in dispute. For some time there has been an absence of incidents on extra-Settlement Roads, but Saturday's incident is one of the gravest that has been reported for many months.

It is interesting to note, in this connection, that Major-General Wen Hung-en, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, in a statement issued yesterday to certain pressmen, flatly denied that the man under the bus had been left there in an injured condition. He stated that the victim had been killed outright and that officers of the Sixth District had sent for a photographer to take a picture of the accident as a basis for legal action.

8527  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D 5794  
Date 12.1.34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D 5794  
Date 11 - 13

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1934

### 'Torture Under Wheel' Story Denied; Victim Died At Once, Claim

A sensational story appearing in a morning paper concerning a pedestrian's alleged torture for 57 minutes in a bus accident on Connaught Road last Saturday evening and his death because of refusal by Public Safety Bureau officials to allow him to be moved to a hospital was flatly denied by Major-General Wen Hung-en, commissioner of the bureau, in an interview with The Shanghai Evening Post this morning.

"The pedestrian was killed outright," General Wen said. "It is because of the fact that he had been killed that officers of the Sixth District Bureau sent for a photographer to take a picture of the accident as basis for legal action."

General Wen issued the statement following personal investigation into the report. As motorcar accidents are ordinarily routine, he had not been informed of this particular mishap previously, it was understood.

"Foreign police and Chinese police are all the same," said the commissioner. "They are human beings. I could not imagine how one can believe in such a story that Chinese officers would leave a dying man under a wheel in order to take a picture. The Sixth District officer has told me that he has witnesses testifying that the pedestrian was killed outright."

*File 202 ✓*

821

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Tuesday, April 10, 1934

#### BUS ACCIDENT

##### A Reader's Amazement

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—Anyone not long conversant with Chinese psychology, must have read with amazement your account this morning of the accident that occurred on Connaught Road last Saturday, where a human being was forced by Chinese Police (on a Municipal Council Road) to lie screaming under the wheels of a bus, while a photographer was summoned. Fifty-seven minutes of agony, and then a possibly unnecessary death, that the wheels of a correct procedure as conceived by a barbarous Chinese officialdom might run its due course.

You state that the ten Settlement police exercised a commendable restraint, thus possibly forestalling a nasty "incident." Personally, I am sickened by the repetition of our "forestalled incidents." I presume the Municipal police had their orders, and how I pity them, red-blooded white men, forced to stand by for the better part of an hour and watch a fellow-mortal die by inches.

A GRAND STAND SEAT.

Shanghai, Apr. 10.

file  
JH  
✓

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. 22/34.  
REPORT

Gordon Road Station,

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5794
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
Date 11/4/34

Subject (in full) Report on Incident on Extra Settlement Roads.

Made by D.S.I. Koir Forwarded by

Sir,

I beg to report that a phone message was received at this station at 6.30 p.m. 7/4/34 from the China General Omnibus Company to the effect that an accident had occurred on Connaught Road near The Bus Company premises. S.I. Tullock in company with S.I. Pridmore immediately attended and ascertained that a male Chinese riding a bicycle had been involved in a fatal accident. The Fire Brigade ambulance had already arrived on the scene and instructions were given by S.I. Tullock to the officer in charge of the Chapel Police who were in attendance to have the body removed which he refused to do.

Interference then by Chapel Police was experienced when S.I. Pridmore Mr. H. Huxley, China General Omnibus Coy, and ~~S.I. Tullock~~ were threatened with pistols should the body be removed without permitting them first to take a photograph of the accident.

Accordingly to the driver's statement and that of Mr. A. Huxley deceased was alive after the accident, and if the Chapel Police attached to the 6th Division had allowed the deceased to be removed to hospital there may of been a chance of saving the deceased life.

On the arrival of the undersigned and D.S.I. Tseu Han Poo the body had been removed to the Public Mortuary pending an inquest, and although enquiries were made amongst the crowd, that gathered and residents in the vicinity, no witness to the accident could be found.

Although I did not see the incident referred to by S.I. Tullock and S.I. Pridmore, the Chapel Police were assisting in dispersing the crowd which had gathered on the Municipal roadway.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

-2-

Station, .....  
Date ..... 19 .....

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by ..... *St. John. Supt.*

S.I. Leslie from the Traffic Office attended, also Inspector Taylor of the V.I.O. to test the brakes of the bus concerned, finding them in good working order.

The verdict at the inquest was as follows:•

"Deceased was struck by M/Bus 15007, body to be removed by deceased's mother Sung Ong Sz".

*Noted  
Who 10/4*

*John  
12*

*J. Moor*  
D. S. I.

## CONNAUGHT ROAD INCIDENT

Chinese Prevent Removal Of  
Accident Victim

KEPT UNDER BUS UNTIL  
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN

Another serious incident which occurred on one of the contested outside roads has just come to light.

On Saturday last, at about 6 p.m., a young Chinese was knocked down and pinned under the wheel of one of the China General Omnibus Co.'s busses running along Connaught Road. The accident occurred almost opposite the bus company's depot. Immediate aid was summoned and a call put in for the emergency ambulance of the Shanghai Fire Brigade.

The Chapei police were immediately on the scene and when the ambulance arrived, six minutes after the accident, they prevented the man from being removed from under the wheel. During the whole of this time the man was alive and shrieking from the pain. When the Chapei police could not be prevailed upon to remove the man a call was put in to the Gordon Road police station of the Shanghai Municipal Police. Three officers from the station were soon on the scene.

### Chapei Police Prevent Removal

When further attempts were made to assist the victim, the Chapei police again intervened and prevented any attempt at rescue. They insisted that the man remain where he was, under the wheel of the bus, until a photographer could be summoned to take a picture of the accident.

Reinforcements were called from the Settlement police force and these soon arrived. On their arrival, however, the Chapei police became definitely menacing in their attitude and only very commendable restraint on the part of the Settlement police prevented a very ugly incident.

Eventually the photographer arrived and took a flashlight photograph of the accident. Only then would the Chapei police allow the victim to be removed, some 57 minutes after the accident had taken place. The man was pronounced dead upon being removed, the verdict by the doctors being death through injuries and shock.

Traffic was blocked on Connaught Road for more than three quarters of an hour during which the more than twenty Chapei police on hand did nothing to clear the area. At first only three Settlement police turned out in answer to the call and on the second call being put in the total number was increased to ten.

### Police Officer Pushed Over

During the incident the attitude of the Chapei police was distinctly unpleasant. Sub-Inspector Pridmore, one of the Settlement officers, was pushed over by one of the Chapei police who interfered while the Settlement officer was attempting to remove the injured man and place him on a Fire Brigade stretcher. When he regained his feet two or three of the Chinese police were seen to place their hands on their pistols.

A crowd of about 800 people constituted another difficulty for the Settlement police and angry shouts were heard on all sides but the Chapei sub-inspector was successful in preventing any disturbance. The injured man, however, was kept under the bus until a Chinese photographer in Bubbling Well Road was able to get on the scene on instructions of the Chapei police and take a photograph of the bus, the bicycle and the victim.

It is understood that the China General Omnibus Company is forwarding a report on the affair to the Shanghai Municipal Council.

File 752

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

Date March 29, 1935.

Subject..... Extension of Lungwa and Hungjao Aerodromes -

Present situation.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

H. Grubb A.S.

The levelling work at the Lungwa Aerodrome which now occupies an area of 800 mow has been completed and space has been now allotted to the two aviation companies as follows:

China National Aviation Corporation, 51 Canton Rd.	North portion of the aerodrome.
Eurasia Aviation Corporation, 97 Jinkee Road.	South portion of the aerodrome.

The first mentioned Corporation has constructed four hangars roofed with corrugated iron each having accommodation for three planes, while the other concern has hangar only a large temporary/constructed of matting.

The Hungjao Aerodrome which was formerly used by the Eurasia Aviation Corporation has now been set aside exclusively for military planes and private planes of General Chiang and other important officials of the National Government. The work of extending this Aerodrome has not yet been started.

R. W. Mac Adie.  
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

File

HAG

29 MAR 1935

MINISTERIAL  
S. B. REGENT

S. No. D. 5725  
XXXX  
December 15, 1934

Extension of Lungwa and Hungjao Aerodromes.

D. W. Mac Adie

Plans were set on foot by the National Government at the end of the summer of this year to extend the area of the Lungwa and Hungjao aerodromes, the ultimate object being that the former would have landing facilities for both seaplanes and land craft and would be used for civil aviation while the latter would be set aside exclusively for military planes. Levelling work is now proceeding on the Lungwa Aerodrome extension and when completed the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, 97 Jinks Road, which now uses the Hungjao field will share the Lungwa landing facilities with the present users the China National Aviation Corporation, 51 Canton Road.

The following table shows the former and present areas of the two aerodromes, etc.

	Original Area	Present & Scheduled Area	Compensation paid to landowners	Work in hand on extension
Lungwa Aerodrome	100 mow	800 mow	\$350 to \$700 per mow plus extra compensation of \$4 per mow for standing crops, \$8 per mow for each grave removed and \$2 for transporting each coffin.	Levelling ground. Construction of a hangar. Digging of a moat surrounding the landing field.
Hungjao Aerodrome	150 mow	1,200 mow	\$200 to \$500 per mow plus extra compensation as above.	Very little of any description pending completion of Lungwa extension.

The above arrangements are in the hands of the City Government which is acting under instructions from the Ministry of Interior. The local Authorities have been promised that \$600,000.00 will be allotted to them from the funds raised

- 2 -

through the State Lottery to defray the expenses incurred in acquiring the necessary ground, etc. for the Lungwa extension while the amount expended for the same purpose at Lungwa, some £50,000.00, will be met by the Ministry of Agr.

D. .

D.C. (Special Branch)

*File with  
original report.  
MB*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. REGISTRY.

REPORT

S. No. 4795  
Date December 5, 1934

Subject (in full) Extension of Lunghwa and Hungjao Aerodromes.

Made by D.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by H. Grubb et

Plans were set on foot by the National Government at the end of the summer of this year to extend the area of the Lunghwa and Hungjao aerodromes, the ultimate object being that the former would have landing facilities for both seaplanes and land craft and would be used for civil aviation while the latter would be set aside exclusively for military planes. Levelling work is now proceeding on the Lunghwa Aerodrome extension and when completed the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, 97 Jinkee Road, which now uses the Hungjao field will share the Lunghwa landing facilities with the present users the China National Aviation Corporation, 51 Canton Road.

The following table shows the former and present areas of the two aerodromes, etc.

	Original Area	Present & Scheduled Area	Compensation paid to landowners	Work in hand on extension
Lunghwa Aerodrome	100 mow	800 mow	\$350 to \$700 per mow plus extra compensation of \$4 per mow for standing crops, \$8 per mow for each grave removed and \$2 for transporting each coffin.	Levelling ground. Construction of a hangar. Digging of a moat surrounding the land- ing field.
Hungjao Aerodrome	150 mow	1,200 mow	\$200 to \$500 per mow plus extra compensation as above.	Very little of any description pending completion of Lunghwa extension.

The above arrangements are in the hands of the City Government which is acting under instructions from the Ministry of Interior. The local Authorities have been promised that \$600,000.00 will be allotted to them from the funds raised

See  
file  
J. L. S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date, ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by, ..... Forwarded by, .....

- 2 -

through the State Lottery to defray the expenses incurred  
in acquiring the necessary ground, etc. for the Lungwa  
extension while the amount expended for the same purpose  
at Hungjao, some \$570,000.00, will be met by the Ministry  
of War.

R. W. Mac Aris

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

*[Signature]*

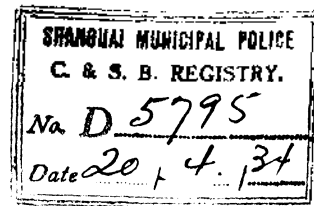
Commissioner of Police,

Sir,

Information.

*[Signature]* D.C. (Sp. Br.)

DEC 5 1934



April 20, 1934.

Afternoon Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:

THE EXTENSION OF HUNGJAO AERODROME

Yesterday a joint proclamation was issued by the Bureaux of Public Works and Land of the Shanghai City Government informing the people concerned that all graves on the land which is to form the extension of the Hungjao Aerodrome should be removed before April 25 and that after the date the graves will be removed by the Land Bureau.

The proclamation also states that all houses on the land must be demolished before April 25 and compensation for the demolition should be collected at the Hungjao Office of the Land Bureau.

China Times and other local newspapers:

CHINA AVIATION LEAGUE TO HOLD GENERAL MEETING

A general meeting of representatives of the movement for national salvation through the development of aviation was scheduled to take place on May 5, but it has been postponed until June 15.

Society Evening News dated April 19:

SEARCH PARTIES.

Every one in Shanghai recognizes a search party and any person, on being searched, knows that he must raise his hands. The foreign policemen of the party carry pistols in their hands and point them at the persons who are being searched by Chinese policemen.

One afternoon, several years ago, a friend of mine and I were walking along the street behind the Sun Sun Company and met a search party. I was afraid when we were held up by the pistols of the foreign policemen. Later, I was told by my friend that whenever I met a search party, I should stop immediately and put up my hands. He told me not to put my hands into my pocket, otherwise, the police would think that I was taking out a pistol and my life would be in danger.

The following points occur to me:-

1. A person who has just come to Shanghai from the interior and who does not recognize a search party is in great danger.
2. Search parties are common in Shanghai, the crime of armed robbery is common, yet the guns of the robbers are not seized by the search parties.
3. Foreigners and Japanese receive special treatment and are not searched.



Form 2  
G. 35000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1 Special

REPORT

Date April 13 1934

Subject (in full) Extension of Hungjao Aerodrome - work proceeds  
without interference.

Made by D.S. MacAdie Forwarded by W. Duncan D.S.

In furtherance of the scheme to extend the Hungjao Aerodrome, some fifty surveyors and coolies under the supervision of the Chief of the Bureau of Land proceeded to Hungjao at 9 a.m. April 12 and the demarcation of the land adjoining the Aerodrome was carried out under the protection of some 200 armed policemen of the Bureau of Public Safety and 100 members of the Peace Preservation Corps until 3 p.m. when work was completed. During the proceeding strict precautions were taken by the police who forbade those not having business to approach and prohibited persons from loitering in the vicinity.

The Bureau of Land has notified the landowners that sums ranging from \$180 to \$480 will be paid for each mow of land surrendered and that a sum from \$2 to \$14 be paid as compensation for removing graves as well as extra compensation of \$4 for standing crops.

R. W. MacAdie.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commr.  
for

Information

Thos Robertson

Subt

W.P.  
4/5

14/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.  
S. No. *D 5795*  
Date *April 10, 1934*

REPORT

Subject (in full) Hungjao Peasants oppose extension of Aerodrome -  
police fire on crowd.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

*W. Duncan D.S.*

At 2 p.m. April 9, some 20 coolies under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Works and Land led by the Tipao of Chen Ka Dang, commenced to erect posts demarcating a piece of land adjoining the Hungjao Aerodrome as a preliminary step to extending the Aerodrome by about 1,000 mow. At about 4 p.m. some 300 countrymen who are the owners of the land in question and who have hitherto refused to vacate the land assembled on the spot and prevented the coolies from carrying on their work. Twenty policemen of the Machine Gun Company of the Reserve Unit of the Bureau of Public Safety who accompanied the coolies endeavoured to intervene and were thereupon attacked by the crowd who threw ordure at them. In an attempt to disperse the crowd police party fired several shots into the air but the crowd refused to give way whereupon the police fired at them with the result that three countrymen were wounded. Subsequently another party of 80 policemen came to the scene and dispersed the crowd. The three wounded countrymen are now detained in the Red Cross Hospital.

At 5 p.m. the crowd proceeded to the home of Tseng Lien Tang (鄧連堂), the tipao in question and smashed all furniture on the premises on the grounds that he, being tipao, was to blame for having agreed to the annexation of the land by force.

The strong opposition of the countrymen to the scheme is due to the fact that the Chinese Authorities have decided to pay not more than \$200 per mow of land surrendered, although the market price in that locality ranges from \$500 to \$1,000 per mow.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*R. W. Mac Adie.*  
D. S.

*Copies sent to  
Capt. Wilson (Bran)  
D. Hastings and  
Mr. Koke  
1074/34*

COPY

Stn. Ref. No. 630/34

"B" Division.  
Bubbling Well Station.  
April 9, 1934.

Eviction and Shooting of Tenants in the Tsiang Ka Ong Village (江家壩) West of Hungjao Aerodrome, by the Public Safety Bureau. (Chinese Territory)

At 6.35 p.m. 9/4/34 a telephone message was received from the C.C.R. stating that a S.F. Brigade ambulance had been sent to the Shanghai Sanatorium, 150 Rubicon Road, to remove persons to the Chinese Red Cross Hospital Avenue Haig, who were suffering from bullet wounds.

C.D.C.273 and the undersigned attended the latter hospital where the wounded were ascertained to be :-

1. Sung Tsang Sz (宋三), female, aged 48 years, native of Shanghai. Bullet wound in the left side.
2. Sung Zieu Sz (宋修), female, aged 35 years, native of Shanghai. Bullet wound in the right hand.
3. Yao Li Kung (姚力公), aged 62 years, native of Shanghai. Bullet wound in the right thigh.

All reside in the Tsiang Ka Ong Village (江家壩), near the Western boundary of the Hungjao Aerodrome (Chinese Territory).

The circumstances are as follows :- A few months ago, the Aerodrome authorities wishing to expand the landing field gave notice to tenants in the Tsiang Ka Ong Village to quit their huts. This the villagers refused to do.

At 3 p.m. 9/4/34 a squad of Public Safety Bureau

- 2 -

officers went to the village and attempted to evict the inhabitants. The villagers strongly opposed their eviction and attempted to assault the P.S.E. officers who opened fire on the crowd, which is stated to have been about 100 in number, with the result as stated in para 2.

Information to D.D.O. "B"

Form No. 3  
G. 25,000/11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

Date April 29, 1933.

Subject (in full) Extension of Lungwa Aerodrome.

Made by D. S. MacArie

Forwarded by

Thos Rubenstein, Lt

No further developments have come to  
notice in connection with the scheme to extend the area  
of Lungwa Aerodrome. The situation is covered in  
the attached extract from the Intelligence Report  
dated April 27, 1933. A further report will be  
submitted in due course.

R. W. MacArie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File  
Wg

1933  
APR 30 1933

EXTRACT FROM THE INTELLIGENCE REPORT DATED 27/4/33

Extension of Lungwa Aerodrome - Landowners protest  
against order to remove

In accordance with the decision of the Ministry of Communications to extend the area of the Lungwa Aerodrome by 30 fow, landowners affected have been notified to remove their ancestral tombs within two weeks. The landowners will be given, in addition to the cost of the land, which will be determined by the Bureau of Land, a sum of \$15 per fow as removal fee. Consequently ten landowners called at the Shanghai Municipality and local Kuomintang on the forenoon of April 26 and appealed for assistance in persuading the Ministry to drop the scheme. At both places, they were promised consideration of their appeal.

FACTS FROM FRENCH POLICE INTELLIGENCE REPORT.

April 27, 1933.

Commission for the Sale of Lottery Tickets.

The Commission undertaking the sale of tickets in the State Lottery of the National Government to raise funds for the construction of aerodromes and the construction of highways was inaugurated at 4 p.m. April 26 at the Shanghai Bankers Association, No. 4 Hongkong Road. there were present 24 persons.

Mr. Chou Lin, Vice Minister of Finance, who presided, declared that Mr. T. V. Soong had organized the Commission with the approval of the Central Political Council.

At the close of the proceedings, it was resolved:-

1) That General Wu Teh Chen, Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, Chang Sui Yang, Director of the Kwang Hwa University, Yu Yah Ching, member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Wang Shao Lai, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Dou Yu Seng, Chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers Association of the French Concession, Sze Liang Zai, manager of the "Shun Pao", Chien Yung Min, banker, Cheng Lai, Chief of the National Loans Department of the Ministry of Finance, H. Mazot, A. Reiss, V. Pumagalli and Speelman be appointed members of the ~~Executive~~ Committee. (in all 21 members).

2) That Wang Shao Lai, Tung Hsi Kwang, Yu Yah Ching, Dou Yu Seng, Chien Yung Min, V. Pumagalli and Speelman be appointed members of the Permanent Committee.

3) That Chang Sui Yang, Yeh Tso Tang, Li Fu Seng, Hu Pi Chiang and A. Reiss be appointed members of the Finance Committee.

4) That the sale of tickets be commenced from May 1 and the first drawing of the lottery take place on July 31, 1933.

Chinese Precautions during May.

The Local Chinese authorities have resolved to prohibit all meetings to celebrate the commemorations days and humiliation days in the month of May. The local Tangpu, the Social Bureau and the Bureau of Public Safety are at present organizing, on the instructions of the Central Bureau of the Kuomintang, a Committee to arrange the celebration of the revolutionary festivals during the month.

All meetings convoked in celebration of these anniversaries will be held in the office of the local Tangpu.

Lungwa Aerodrome to be Enlarged.

On the orders of the Ministry of Communications, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai yesterday issued the following notification:- "The land required for the expansion of the Lungwa Aerodrome (30 new) will be acquired by the Government at \$15 per acre. The land should be vacated within 15 days."

The inhabitants and the landowners detailed delegates to call at the Municipality at 2 p.m. yesterday to submit petitions to the Municipality and the Tangpu for assistance.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Date April 12, 1934.

Subject (in full) Functioning of Kuomintang Agent in the Settlement.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang.

Li Siau, Secret Agent No. 3 in the employ of the Kuomintang Headquarters is not known to the Public Safety Bureau.

The Kuomintang headquarters were informed through Mr. Loh Yuen Fu (陸文福) in accordance with your instructions.

Tan Shao Liang  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2  
See 2 pass  
to FILE  
JTP

Reg. Passed to you  
JHR 12/4.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
ICL & V.S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5776
Branch <del>XXXXXX</del>
Date 11/4/34
April 22, 1934

Subject (in full) Assistance to Chinese Authorities.

Made by D.P.S. Lingard

Forwarded by

*SBK m s.*

Li Siau (李笑), secret agent attached to the Investigation Section of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang Headquarters, holder of Card No. 0003, valid from March 1 to April 1, 1934, reported to Sinza Station that at 2.30 p.m. 10-4-34 he saw a male Chinese named Zung (董), age about 20, native of Szechuen, whom he recognized as being a member of the Fah Nan District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, on Bubbling Well Road near the Race Course. He shadowed the suspect but was soon observed by the latter who fled. The agent pursued him north along Myburgh Road where he saw the suspect turn into Lane 194 where he lost sight of him.

The matter was investigated by D.I. MacFarlane and C.D.C. 292 of Sinza Station in conjunction with D.P.S. Lingard and Clerk Fang, Special Branch, and it was ascertained that only four Chinese style houses are located in Lane 194 - Nos. 14 to 17 - and that they are occupied by two families named Yao (姚) and Ting (丁) respectively, the former occupying houses Nos. 14, 15 and 17, while the latter, a medical practitioner, resides in house No. 16.

When questioned by the Police, Wong Ts Ding (王子定), the private watchman of the alleyway, strongly denied that any person had entered the alleyway as reported by Agent Li Siau.

The following is a description of the suspect :-  
Age about 20, native of Szechuen, square face, height 5' 6", slim build, wearing navy blue coloured long gown and felt hat.

No effort was made by Li Siau to secure the assistance of the Police on street duty to apprehend the suspect, who, it transpires, knows the agent personally.

Copies passed to Sinza *SBK* *W. P. S. Lingard*  
Officer i/c Special Branch. *W. P. S.*

D-5 799

FM.  
G. 40M.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Dixwell Road,

Station,

REPORT

Date 30th April 1941

Subject BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS IN HONOUR OF H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

Made by                      and                      Forwarded by Inspector J. Watson  
Officer 1/c.

Sir,

On 29-4-41, the local Japanese Community celebrated the birthday of H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan.

Proceedings as follows :-

1. Parade of Japanese Youths at Hongkew Park followed by a procession via N. Szechuen Road to the Hongkew District.
2. Religious services at the Shanghai Marine Kiongwan Road.
3. Address by Mr. Horiuchi Japanese Consul General.
4. Physical exercises by Japanese school children boys and girls.
5. Athletic meeting.
6. Music by the Japanese Naval Band.

The following high ranking officials attended :-

Mr. Horiuchi

Japanese Consul General.

Lieut General Nakano

Commander in Chief of the Shanghai Area.

Rear Admiral Takano

Commander in Chief of the Special Naval Landing Party.

Rear Admiral Fujita

Japanese Naval Attache.

Mr. Fukuda

President of the Japanese Residents Corporation.

Mr. Harada

S. M. C. Committee.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT (2)

Lixcell Road Station,

Date 30th April 1941.

Subject (in full) Conti area.

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

Mr. Akami

Special Deputy Commissioner S.M.P.

Mr. Kikuchi

Deputy Commissioner S.M.P.

Mr. Furuya

Assistant Commissioner S.M.P.

A number of Chinese Officials

Representatives of the local Japanese Schools,  
and a large crowd of the civilian population.

The usual precautions were taken by the Japanese  
authorities, and S.M. Police. No unusual incident  
reported.

*Handwritten:* D. C. "C" Division.

✓ A. C. (Special Branch)

D. C. (Inspections).

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

*Handwritten signature: Watson*  
..... Inspector,  
Officer i/c.



*Handwritten notes:*  
I am  
II  
6/45  
M/S

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY  
No. 3. B. D. 5797  
Date 25 # 41

S. 1. Special Branch *Stalib* File No. Date April 24, 1941.

SUBJECT: Celebrations in honour of Japanese  
Emperor's Birthday to be held on  
April 29, 1941

- At 9 a.m. A ceremony offering homage to the  
portrait of His Majesty the Emperor,  
will commence.
- Between 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. A ceremony offering homage to the  
portrait of His Majesty the Emperor,  
will be held at the Japanese Consulate-  
General.
- At 10.30 a.m. A celebration to commemorate the  
Emperor's Birthday will be held in  
Hongkew Park (Vide the attached lists).
- Between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. An athletic meeting to celebrate the  
Emperor's Birthday will be held (Vide  
the attached lists).
- At 2 p.m. The Japanese Naval Band will give a  
concert at Hongkew Park. This concert  
will continue about an hour and a half.  
In case of inclement weather, the  
concert will be given in the Central  
Primary School Building.
- At 6 p.m. A banquet in celebration of the  
Emperor's Birthday will be held at  
the Japanese Club (Vide the attached  
lists).

Events celebrating the Emperor's  
Birthday

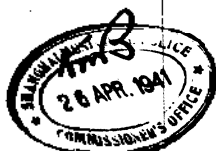
(1) A Celebration to commemorate the Emperor's  
Birthday

- Time : 10.30 a.m.
- Place: Hongkew Park. (In case of  
inclement weather, this  
celebration will be held at  
the Japanese Club prior to  
the holding of a banquet).
- Programme: (a) Opening ceremony.  
(b) Payment of a silent  
tribute to His Imperial  
Japanese Majesty by facing  
to the east.

Copies sent  
D.O.C.  
O/K H  
O/K D.R.



D.O. (Division)  
Information



FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

- 2 -

Station. File No. Date.

SUBJECT:

- (c) Singing of the National Anthem in chorus to the accompaniment of the Japanese Commercial School Band.
- (d) A congratulatory address by Mr. Horiuchi, Japanese Consul-General.
- (e) Three Banzais for the Emperor (Mr. Fukuka, President of the Japanese Corporation will lead this).
- (f) Closing ceremony.

(2) A Grand Athletic Meeting in celebration of the Emperor's Birthday

This athletic meeting will be held in Hongkew Park at 11 a.m. on April 29. In the morning, mass-games by students of Japanese national schools and secondary schools, athletic dances etc. will be held; in the afternoon, various sports contests will be held by the local residents.

In case of inclement weather, various contests if possible, will be held inside the buildings.

- (a) Martial arts and wrestling contests to be held under the auspices of the Shanghai Branch of the Nippon Butokukai Association at Hongkew Park between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. The sports to be held are Judo, fencing, archery, Jukenjutsu and wrestling.
- (b) Athletic meeting (the time and place of this meeting is the same as above). Participants are members of the Japanese Navy and Army and civilians. This meeting is promoted by the Japanese Residents' Corporation.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 3 -

Station. File No. Date.

SUBJECT:

(3) Banquet in celebration of the Emperor's Birthday

Time :	6 p.m.
Place :	The Japanese Club on Boone Road.
Fee :	Yen 2 per person.
Attendants:	About 600 persons, comprising members of the Japanese Army and Navy and civilians.
Guests :	About 20 prominent Chinese officials of various Chinese and Manchoukuoan organs. (invitation cards will be sent to them).

In the event of inclement weather, the celebration for the Emperor's Birthday will be held without a band, prior to the commencement of the banquet.

Apart from the events to be held by the Japanese Residents' Corporation, the Japanese Young Men's Association in Shanghai will hold a procession between 8 a.m. and 8.40 a.m. on April 29. About 4,000 Japanese youths will participate in this procession.

The 4,000 Japanese youths will assemble on the base-ball ground in Hongkew Park before 8 a.m. when they will be formed into 10 companies. 10 banners of the Young Men's Association will be carried in the lead of each company. These companies will proceed along the street, taking the following

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

- 4 -

Station. File No. Date.

SUBJECT:

route :- From the rear gate of Hongkew Park  
via North Szechuen Road, North Soochow Road and  
Woosung Road to the vacant ground near "Chiyo  
Yoko Company" (a Japanese camera shop) on Woosung  
Road.

The procession will be dispersed on the vacant  
ground at 8.40 a.m. the same day.

10. 25/4

7. Yonagawa  
D. S.

A. C. (Special Branch).

25 11 11  
m



April 28, 1939.

URGENT

HAIRIKU SHINPO (April 27)

ALL JAPANESE TO DISPLAY RISING SUN FLAGS ON IMPERIAL  
BIRTHDAY : SOLDIERS MAY PROCEED TO AREA SOUTH OF  
SOOCHOW CREEK IN UNIFORM

(Contributed by Tanjo Sanjin)

Japanese residents in the International Settlement and the French Concession should hoist the national flags and in front of their residences or shops on April 29, the Imperial Birthday anniversary. All Japanese, even if they reside at the North or South Pole, should celebrate the birthday anniversary of H.I.J.M. the Emperor, the father of the nation, and other national holidays by displaying the national flags. Braving the anti-Japanese terrorism, in the International Settlement and the French Concession, Japanese should observe the felicitous event by hoisting the Rising Sun flag. Unless we exalt this "Yamato Damashii" ("Japanese Spirit"), how can we carry out the China incident and create a New Order in the East Asia. Japanese should not refrain from hoisting the national flag for fear of terrorism or of criticism from anti-Japanese newspapers or fear of plots by communists.

Distribution

D.C. (Div) ✓

D.O. "A"

D.O. "B"

D.O. "C"

D.O. "D"

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (S. 50)

28/4

The International Settlement is not a British colony; it belongs to Japan, Britain, America, Italy and China. Therefore, the Japanese official organs and nationals should display the national flag in a dignified manner. The flag of the National Government, however, should not be allowed to be displayed, because the National Government has surrendered its political and administrative rights in this area. As for the Japanese Army, the

service-men should proceed to the foreign area south of the Soochow Creek in uniform. It is only the servicemen of a defeated nation who are not allowed to visit a district in military uniform. It is ridiculous to say that it will be dangerous for a person attired in the uniform of a military employee or of a "Kyowakai" etc. to visit the area. Japanese servicemen should walk about in the district in uniform, whether on official or private business. Should any anti-Japanese elements attempt to harm uniformed men, the Japanese authorities will occupy the place until the offenders are arrested even if only one man has been victimized and carry out thorough measures to eradicate the evil.

Should the Municipal Council request that large numbers of Japanese in uniform or Japanese kimono should refrain from visiting the area on the ground that the sight of these uniforms or dress may stir up anti-Japanese elements and give rise to unfortunate incidents, it should be rejected.

Shanghai lies within our occupied area. Japan has already blocked the Yangtse River from strategic necessity. Why does not Japan deal with the foreign areas in Shanghai in the same way? Even such a distant place as Chungking has been attacked by our air forces and it is disgraceful to our military and diplomatic authorities that guerillas of the Chungking Government should be permitted to exist under the nose of the Japanese Naval Landing Party and the Japanese Army.

On the occasion of the Imperial Birthday anniversary, Japanese servicemen should walk about in the area south of the Soochow Creek in their uniform and this policy must not be changed hereafter. Japanese

officials and residents in the area should display the national flag on that day. The dare-to-die corps will advance with the regimental colours. The Japanese officials and residents must advance bravely with the Imperial flag and die under the flag. Should any incident occur to prevent our advance, there must be counter-measures.

APR 30 1939

## Spectacular Ceremonies In Honour Of Emperor

Hongkew Park Crowded With Japanese Anxious To Demonstrate Allegiance And Affection For His Imperial Majesty; Sports Are Featured

Showing their loyalty and allegiance to Emperor Hirohito and paying their deepest respects in honour of his birthday, the Japanese public of Shanghai celebrated the occasion in fitting manner yesterday with a continuous round of activities.

At 8 o'clock, Hongkew Park was opened to the public. Buses travelling from the bridge to the park were crowded beyond capacity the whole of the day. About 9 o'clock the crowds commenced to congregate in the park and school children of every age and from every Japanese school were escorted to the main area in the park. Every man, woman and child carried rising sun flags which were seen by the thousands. The park was simply decorated with flags and not only the Japanese flags were in evidence, but streamers of flags representing every other country in the world were strung from a main pole in the centre of the park.

Fine weather favoured the Japanese celebrations which drew more throngs to the festivities than was probably expected. The Japanese Naval authorities maintained order and control and all marks of Japanese respect and courtesy were paid by the military. Every house and shop in the Hongkew district, as well as Japanese firms, banks and vessels, both foreign and Japanese, in the foreign settlement displayed the rising sun flag as a mark of respect to the Emperor of Japan.

### Sports In Park

Not even the traditions of Rome's finest soldiers bred greater courage, asceticism and self-control than is demanded to-day of the Imperial Japanese forces. Displaying this national pride in unique form, hundreds of volunteer wrestlers, fencers, and judoists, mostly from the military forces, participated in these events with amazing skill and courage. Armed with a pole that resembled a rifle, gladiators jabbed and thrust at each other with all the skill and force at their disposal. In spite of the fact that they wore marks, padded shoulder and breast pads, the contestants must, nevertheless, have felt heavily bruised after the contest. In another arena, men and boys beat each other with sticks, a game which appears to have been adopted from fencing. Heavy padding is also worn for this sport and it was interesting to watch the squealing and howling after a contestant plunges and scores a point.

Two forms of Japanese wrestling were displayed for the public with

hundreds participating. One was a mat arena with boys and young men wrestling, throwing each other down and scoring points in the usual wrestling manner. In the other arena, however, the wrestlers were mostly well-grown men who wrestled on a sand bed. Two contestants would enter the ring, announce their names to one another, bow before the judges and the spectators, then, after some queer mannerisms and action with the feet, they charged at one another for the first throw. Once one of the contestants fell to the sand, the event was over. Only one throw was allowed.

### Dance Of The Flags

With a flag in each hand, some 2000 school girls, all dressed in a similar costume and about the same height, performed a very graceful dance which was loudly applauded. Apparently every Japanese school girl knows how to dance, for the co-ordination and swinging by all participants in this dance was very well performed. Phonograph records furnished the music for the dance which was directed by one instructor from the grandstand. The fact that the girls formed, ran and dispersed instantly and uniformly at the command of the instructor, proved that such events must have had much previous demonstration.

A mass demonstration of gymnastics, in which every school child participated, was staged on the main part of the park at 10.30 a.m. The display of physical fitness and co-ordination in this form of exercise was performed to the tune of music, a piece which is very popular and familiar with the Japanese people.

Prior to the demonstrations, the pupils and student bodies all carrying flags, paraded round and around the field, singing and proudly displaying their different uniforms and awards for efficiency in their schools.

In the afternoon, Chinese school children paraded in the park. Very few uniforms were worn but every child had a Japanese and a five barred flag. It is believed the children were from the Chinese schools in the Hongkew district.

In addition to the celebrations in Hongkew Park there were a number of official and unofficial receptions given by the Japanese community, chief of which was the reception at the residence of Mr. Y. Mura, Japanese Consul-General, to representatives of other nationalities were invited, including and army officers.

**In Other Centres**

From Shanghai to Hankow, Japanese garrisons and communities

along the 600-mile stretch of the Yangtze, marked the 38th anniversary of the birth of their sovereign.

In Nanking, a salute of 101 guns was fired, while in Hankow a vast aerial armada flew over the city, scene of a spectacular air battle a year ago when 51 Chinese machines were downed in combat. Assembled from two bases, the machines flying in formation required more than one hour to pass one designated spot.

Lieut.-General Otozo Yamada, commander in chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to Central China, reviewed troops in Nanking beginning at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Two hours previously, Japanese residents, led by civilian officials, held a ceremony at the Japanese Primary School in observance of the occasion.

In Kiukiang, similar ceremonies were held at the Japanese Consulate and at the Japanese Primary School, while officers and men of the fighting services attended functions at their respective headquarters.

In Kuling, famous mountain resort, a military parade was held.

In Nanchang, a brief ceremony was held in the morning, with officers and men paraded for a salute in the direction of the Imperial Palace in Tokyo. Similar abbreviated rites were held by all Japanese garrisons at the front.

An army and navy athletic meet was held in Chungshan Park in Hankow.

APR 29 1939

## Local Japanese Celebrating Birthday Of Emperor

Broadcast, Flag-raising And Sports Programme  
Comprise Events For To-day; Reception For  
Official Guests At Consul's Residence

Opening with a broadcast of the Japanese national anthem at 7 o'clock this morning, special celebrations on the occasion of the Japanese Emperor's birthday will be held by Japanese civilians and officials in Shanghai throughout the day, the Japanese press reported yesterday.

With the broadcast of the national anthem, Japanese residents will pay a silent salute to the Tokyo Palace at homes, in their offices, or on the streets. A mass gathering will be held at the Shanghai Shrine compound, the papers stated.

Japanese officials and civilians will later gather at the Japanese Consulate-General from 9 to 9.30 o'clock in the morning to pay homage to the Imperial Portraits. Those unable to attend the ceremony at the Consulate-General will join similar services at the Japanese schools in Hongkew, the dailies said.

### Sports At Hongkew

At Hongkew Park, beginning at 10.30 o'clock in the morning, athletic contests, including wrestling, fencing, and judo events will be held until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. In the event of rain, the contest will be held in the auditorium of the Central Japanese Primary School. Simultaneously with the athletic contests, an archery meet will be held in Hongkew Park, the papers reported.

A military band will render a special musical programme, at Hongkew Park from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In case of rain, it will be presented at the Northern Japanese Primary School, according to the Japanese press.

In addition there will be an official reception held at the residence of the Consul-General for Japan, Mr. Y. Miura, to which representatives of other nationalities have been invited.

FILE

29/4

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APR 28 1939

## Local Nipponese Plan Festive Day

### Full Program To Mark Birthday Tomorrow Of Emperor

Opening with a broadcast of the Japanese national anthem at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning special celebrations on the occasion of the Japanese Emperor's birthday will be held by Japanese civilians and officials in Shanghai throughout the day, the Japanese press reports.

With the broadcasting of the national anthem, Japanese residents will pay a silent salute to the Tokyo Palace at homes, in their offices, or on the streets. A mass gathering will be held at the Shanghai Shrine compound.

Japanese officials and civilians will later gather at the Japanese Consulate General from 9 to 10 o'clock in the morning to pay homage to the Imperial Portraits. Those unable to attend the ceremony at the Consulate General will join similar services at the Japanese schools in Hongkew.

At Hongkew Park, beginning at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, athletic contests, including wrestling, fencing, and judo events will be held until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FILE

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. E. REG. 18

Section 1, Special Branch  
REPORT

Date April 30, 1939

Subject Reception at the residence of Japanese Consul-General on 29-4-39,  
Birthday Anniversary of the Japanese Emperor.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

C. G. G. x D. I.

The undermentioned members of Special Branch were on observation duty in the vicinity of No. 128 Seymour Road, the residence of the Japanese Consul-General, between 11.15 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. on April 29 in connection with the reception held in the premises on the occasion of Anniversary of the Birthday of the Emperor of Japan:-

D.S.I. Prokofiev

D.S. Pitts

D.S. Lockwood

J.D.S. Kanashita

D.I. Pan Lien Pih

C.D.C. 355 Wang Lan Sheng

The function passed off without any untoward incident.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

D. C. ( Special Branch ).



"B" Divisional Office,

April 27, 1939.

*Copies to Addl. Secy. &*

*J.C. Kinnaird*  
Officers i/c *S. R.A. G.R. & P.R.D. R.M.*

*(1939)*  
*hus. 2/4*  
**FILE**  
*P.A. to D.O. (S. 30)*  
*27/4*  
Commencing from 8 a.m. Saturday, April 29,  
four J.P.Ss. or J.P.Cs. attached to Footoo Road  
Station, four attached to Gordon Road Station and  
two attached to Bubbling Well Station will escort  
children from convenient centres to the Japanese  
Western Primary School, Kiaochow Road. About  
300 children will assemble at the school and proceed  
in seven motor-buses to Hongkew Park to participate  
in the celebrations held in connection with the  
Emperor's Birthday.

*D.C. Sp. Br.*  
*Information*  
Six of the ten members of the Japanese Branch  
of the Force referred to above will travel in the  
motor-buses and two motor-cycle combinations, each  
with a driver and a passenger will proceed in front  
of and at the rear of the buses.

**DEPUTY COMMISSIONER**  
**24 APR 1939**  
**VISIONS**  
The Police escort will remain at Hongkew Park  
and escort the children on their return to the school  
at 3 - 4 p.m.

Please make the necessary arrangements.

Divisional Officer.

*2/4*  
*D.C. (Division)*

*In addition to above, adequate  
precaution are being taken at, & in  
the vicinity of S. J. J. H.  
Consul-General's residence during  
the hours of reception, 11 A. - 1 P.m.*

*R.A. Spoke. 27/4  
D.O.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

"B" Division Station,

Date 27.4.39. 19

Subject Request made by Principal of Japanese Western Primary School for  
Police to escort Pupils to Hongkew Park on Buses.

Made by ... and ... Forwarded by Superintendent Shioyue.

Sir,

I beg to report that Mr. Washida, the Principal of the Japanese Western Primary School, Kioochow Road, requests that Japanese Police Constables be detailed to escort the pupils of his school, about 300 in number, to attend a celebration to be held at Hongkew Park, Kiangwan Road, at about 10 a.m. on the 29.4.39. on the occasion of Japanese Emperor's Birthday.

The pupils will travel in 7 buses, starting from the above mentioned school at about 9 a.m. on that date, en route as follows:-

Kioochow Road, Hart Road, Avenue Road, Carter Road, Bubbling Well Road, Wanking Road, Szechuen Road, North Szechuen Road, Kiangwan Road.

The celebration will be completed at about 2 p.m., when the pupils will be conveyed back to the school on buses following the same route as above. They are expected to reach the school at about 2:40 p.m.

The undersigned therefore submits this report for instructions.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Ch. Shioyue*  
Superintendent.

D.O."B" Division.

*RDY 27/4*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY

Special *March 5, 1939*

REPORT

Date *April 28* 19 *39*.

Subject (in full) Reception to be held by Japanese Consul-General on April 29,  
Birthday Anniversary of the Japanese Emperor.

Made by and Forwarded by C. D. I. Ross

In connection with the reception to be held between 11.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. on April 29, Anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor of Japan, the undermentioned members of Special Branch have been detailed for observation duty in the vicinity of No.128 Seymour Road, the residence of the Japanese Consul-General where the reception will be held:-

D.S.I. Prokofiev

D. S. Pitts

D. S. Lockwood

J.D.S. Kamashita

D. I. Pan Lien Pih

C.D.C.355 Wang Lan Sheng



*DCD's*  
*Information*  
*His Reputation*  
*DC(S.B.)*

*CDI*  
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

*copy to D.O.B. + B'well*

*S1*  
*332*  
P.A. to D.C. (So Br.)  
*25/4*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. \_\_\_\_\_  
S. B. REGISTRY

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 24, 1939.

Subject (in full) Reception to be held by Japanese Consul-General in celebration  
of the Birthday Anniversary of the Japanese Emperor, April 29.  
Made by D.S. Kamashita Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.

With reference to the attached file on the celebration to be held on April 29th, - Emperor of Japan's birthday - I have to state that between 11.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. April 29, Mr. Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General will hold a reception at his residence, No. 128 Seymour Road, in celebration of the 38th birthday anniversary of the Japanese Emperor. A large number of prominent foreign and Japanese officials and residents are expected to attend the function.

*D. S. Kamashita*  
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

*Copies to D.O.B. & B. well.*

*DC Diis*  
*Information*  
*of the Robertson*  
*DC(SB)*

*DBR*  
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)  
24/4.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1. Special

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S.1. REGISTRY  
No. S. H. D. 5797  
Branch/Station  
Date April 16, 1939

Subject. Celebration by local Japanese officials and Residents in connection  
with the Imperial Birthday on April 29.

Made by D.S. Kamashita

Forwarded by

C. Crawford J.V.

With reference to the attached translation from the "Shanghai Mainichi" by the Domei News Agency regarding the celebration of the Imperial birthday on April 29, I have to state that after a series of meetings, it was decided to hold a function in the Japanese Club, Boone Road on April 14 :-

The ceremony in celebration of 38th birthday anniversary of the Japanese Emperor is to be held jointly by Japanese officials and residents in Hongkew Park at 10.30 a.m. April 29 and is arranged as follows:-

- (1) Opening speech.
- (2) Singing of the National Anthem, "Kimigayo".
- (3) Congratulation message by Mr. Y. Miura, Consul- General.
- (4) Three cheers and "Banzai."
- (5) Closing speech.

The ceremony will be carried out irrespective of the condition of the weather and will be attended by prominent military, naval and consular officials and leading Japanese residents.

Between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. a competition in Japanese military arts such as "Jujitsu," "Japanese Fencing," Bayonet Fighting and "Japanese Wrestling" will be held at Hongkew Park, by Japanese servicemen and civilians.

Between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. an athletic meeting will be held at the park for Japanese servicemen and civilians.

P.L.

R.V.

DR

18/4

D.S. Kamashita

E. S.

DC Davis

Information

John Robertson

DC(SB)



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date.....19

Subject. ....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

Between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. a competition in Japanese archery will take place under the auspices of the local branch of the "Butokukai."

Music will be supplied by a Japanese naval band between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. Should the weather be unsuitable the concert will take place in the Japanese primary school on Range Road instead of the park, at the abovementioned time.

Stalls for the sale of refreshments will be established in the park by Japanese but the selling of alcoholic liquor will be prohibited.

In addition to the abovementioned functions the Daito Radio Station will broadcast the National Anthem "Kimigayo" at 7 a.m. April 29 and Japanese residents are requested to bow towards the Imperial Palace in Tokyo either at home or other suitable places.

Between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. a ceremony of paying homage to the Imperial portrait will be held at the Japanese Consulate-General and leading Japanese officials and residents are expected to attend this ceremony.

A reception will be held by Mr. Y. Miura, Consul-General, at his residence situated at No. 128 Seymour Road on April 29, and a large number of foreign and Japanese officials and residents will be invited, but arrangements are not yet complete.

*H. Kawashita*  
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

*Distribution:*

*D.O. 'B'*

*D.O. 'C'*

*Hong Kew*

*Dixwell Rd*

*B'well*

*DBR*

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

*7/4*

12-4-39

DOMESTIC  
LOCAL NEWS AND TRANSLATION SERVICE

SHEET 9

No. 5

EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY  
TO BE CELEBRATED

CEREMONIES TO CELEBRATE THE 38TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF EMPEROR HIROHITO WILL BE HELD BY THE JAPANESE COMMUNITY APRIL 29 IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE OBSERVANCE OF THE IMPERIAL BIRTHDAY ADOPTED BY

THE GOVERNMENT SOME TIME AGO, THE SHANGHAI MAIN-ICHI SAID WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

PLANS FOR THE CEREMONIES WERE DISCUSSED AT A JOINT MEETING OF JAPANESE MILITARY, NAVAL, DIPLOMATIC AND CIVIC AUTHORITIES AT THE JAPANESE CLUB YESTERDAY.

JAPANESE RESIDENTS WILL BOW TOWARD THE IMPERIAL PALACE IN TOKYO AT 7 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, AT WHICH TIME A CEREMONY WILL BE HELD AT THE SHANGHAI SHRINE. VISITS WILL BE MADE TO THE JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL FROM 9 TO 10 O'CLOCK TO PAY HOMAGE TO THE IMPERIAL PORTRAITS. CEREMONIES WILL BE HELD LATER IN HONGKEW PARK WHERE THE EVENTS WILL INCLUDE EXHIBITIONS OF MILITARY ARTS, SUMO MATCHES, ATHLETICS, AN ARCHERY CONTEST AND A CONCERT BY A NAVAL BAND.

KU/GH

FORM NO. 3  
G. 40W-1-38

*Special Branch,*

Miscellaneous  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 235/38.

Hongkew Station, 5-297

REPORT

Date April 29, 1938.

Subject (in full) Various Functions held at Hongkew Park in connection  
with the Birthday of H. I. J. Majesty.

Made by D. S. I. Watanabe.

Forwarded by

Sir,

I have to report that <sup>the</sup> Japanese Emperor's birthday was celebrated at the Hongkew Park today by Japanese Nationals, both civil and military, with various programmes.

No less than 5,000 civilians and service-men and school children gathered at the grounds where numerous functions were held.

The official celebration commenced at 10.30 a.m. in which representatives of civil, military, naval and the local Japanese Community took part. Amongst the participants were also a large number of Japanese school children.

Sports, jujitsu, concert, fencing, archery, etc., were held between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. after which the combined military and naval bands marched along N. Szechuen, Range, Chapoo, Woosung, Seward, Boone and Woosung Roads and proceeded to the Japanese Central Primary School, Range Road, where a concert was held for the benefit of the Japanese Community.

Wrestling was also held on the grounds of the Japanese Shrine on Kiangwan Road.

The whole programme was concluded at 5.45 p.m. without any untoward incidents.

San <sup>and</sup> <sub>4/</sub>

*D. S. I.*  
D. S. I.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

3797

Special Branch - S-1 Station,

REPORT

Date April 29, 1938.

Subject (in full) Reception at the residence of the Japanese Consul-General  
in honour of the birthday of the Emperor of Japan.  
Made by D.S. Smith. Forwarded by C. G. G. D. D.

Members of the Special Branch, detectives from Bubbling Well Station and uniformed details from this station, the Reserve Unit and Depot Staff kept observation duty in the vicinity of the residence of the Japanese Consul-General on Seymour Road between 12 noon and 1 p.m. April 29, 1938, when a reception was held in honour of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

Some two hundred foreign guests attended (members of the Diplomatic Corps, Shanghai Municipal Council, the Press, etc., etc.).

Nothing of an untoward nature occurred during the period in question.

FILE

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D.C. (Special Branch).

12048

Ja. Pikes

D. S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORT

Special Branch *5797*

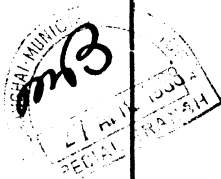
Date April 27 1938.

Subject (in full) Celebration of the Birthday of His Majesty the Emperor  
of Japan on April 29, 1938.

Made by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Forwarded by C.D.I. Ross

The undermentioned members of the Special Branch  
have been detailed for observation duty at No.128 Seymour  
Road, the residence of the Japanese Consul-General who will  
give a reception between 12 noon and 1 p.m. April 29 to  
members of the Consular body and prominent members of the  
Japanese and foreign community in celebration of the birthday  
of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan :-

D. S. Pitts  
D. S. Rogovenko  
D. S. Kamashita  
S.D.H. 102 Basant Singh  
S.D.C. 77 Dulla Singh  
S.D.C. 528 Arjan Singh  
C.D.S. 45  
C.D.C.s 355 and 356



*Dist. -  
D.O. 3.  
B. well*

D. C. (Special Branch)

*DBRm  
C. D. I.*

*D. S. Pitts*

*C. D. I. 27/4*

*S. I.*

*DBR 27/4*

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.**

File No. \_\_\_\_\_

Section 1, Special Branch, *5797*  
**REPORT** *38*

Date *April* 25, 1938.

Subject. Celebration of the Birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of  
Japan on April 29.

Made by D.S. Kamashita

Forwarded by *C. Crawford*

*SP. 13*  
The 37th birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan falls on April 29, 1938. In this connection the following celebrations have been scheduled to take place, which are sponsored by the local Japanese authorities and the Japanese community:-

8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

Ceremony to congratulate His Majesty which will be held at the Japanese Consulate-General and will be attended by members of the Consulate-General, Japanese officials and leading members of the Japanese community.

12 noon to 1 p.m.

A reception will be given by Mr. S. Hidaka, Consul-General, at his residence, No. 128 Seymour Road, to members of the Consular Body and prominent members of the Japanese and foreign community. — *DC Dims - Consulate General*

10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.

An official ceremonial service will be held in Hongkew Park by the Japanese officials and residents. The ceremony will be presided over by Mr. S. Hidaka, Consul-General. High Japanese military and naval officers are expected to attend the ceremony.

11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

In addition to the above ceremony the following functions will be held in Hongkew Park:-

Exhibitions of Jujitsu.  
" " fencing.  
" " archery.  
Sports meeting.

Exhibition of wrestling matches will be held in the site of the Japanese Shinto Shrine, Kiangwan Road.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date ..... 19 .....

(2)

Subject .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

Parade of combined military and naval bands along North Szechuen Road and in the Hongkew district, starting from Hongkew Park.

4.00 pm. to 6.00 p.m.

A concert will be given by the bands at the Japanese Primary School, Range Road.

- -

In connection with the different functions in Hongkew Park and the precautions to be adopted, a meeting was held at the Japanese Consulate by representatives from the different authorities on April 13, when it was decided to request the Municipal Police to undertake the necessary precautionary measures and regulation of traffic on the roads surrounding the park, while the Japanese consular police will undertake the duty inside the park. The Japanese Naval Landing Party and the Japanese Gendarmerie will adopt their own measures.

*N. Kawashita*  
D. S.

Distribution:

D.C. (Special Branch)

D.C. (Div)  
D.O. "B"  
D.O. "C"  
A.C. (Traffic)  
Hongkew  
Dixwell Road  
Bubbling Well

*2574*  
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Japanese Residents Corporation,

April 20, 1938.

Shanghai Municipal Police,

Woochow Road.

Re H.I.J.M. Birthday Celebration

Dear Sir,

In keeping with the traditional custom, it has been decided to hold the usual celebration in commemoration of the birthday of H.I.J.M. Emperor Hirohito under the following programme. In this connection you are requested to make the necessary arrangements for the disposition of Police officers in and around the grounds and we thank you in anticipation for your kind attention in the matter.

Programme

- (1) Ceremony at Hongkew Park at 10.30 a.m. on 29.4.38.  
(Hours mentioned in this document are Shanghai Standard Time).
- (2) Entertainments
  - (a) Jujitsu, fencing, archery and sports meeting.  
From 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.
  - (b) Wrestling: Between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. at site of the Japanese Shrine on Kiangwan Road.
  - (c) Joint Musical Programme
    1. Route march of joint military and naval bands, from Hongkew Park to Hongkew area by way of North Szechuen Road, between 2 - 3 p.m. Primary
    2. Joint concert at the Japanese Central ~~Exhibit~~/School, Range Road, between 4 - 6 p.m.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd:- Teizo Matsunaga.



S.I.  
SBR-21/4

Copy from Daily Report of Officer in charge of Dixwell Road Police Station.

Friday, April 30th, 1937.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 579

Date 30/4/37

Birthday  
celebrations  
of H.I.M.  
Emperor of  
Japan.

Celebrations in connection with the birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan were held in the Hongkew Park on the 29-4-37 commencing at 9.30 a.m. and continuing until 5 p.m. Throughout the day various Japanese Consular, Naval, and Military officials attended as well as members of the local Japanese community. Due to inclement weather various entertainments previously planned were somewhat curtailed.

Precautionary measures were adopted by police under Inspector i/c in the Park and vicinity and nothing of an untoward nature occurred. The D.O."C" attended.

*Immation*  
.....Inspector.  
Officer-in-Charge.

D.C. (Spl. Branch).

FILE

132

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

S.I. Special Branch *SCANDON*

REPORT

Date April 30, 1937.

Subject Celebration of the Birthday of His Imperial Majesty,  
the Emperor of Japan

Made by D.S. Henchman

Forwarded by

*W. L. Lavier* *DL*

In connection with the birthday of His Imperial Majesty,  
the Emperor of Japan, celebrations were held in Hongkew Park  
between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. on 29th April, 1937.

Observation duty was performed by the undermentioned  
members of the Special Branch :-

D. S. Henchman

D.P.S. Wocking

D. S. Kamashita (1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.)

S.D.C. 74

S.D.C. 674

No untoward incident occurred.

*Henchman*

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

*JBR*

*324*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXX~~

REPORT

Date. April 30, 1937.

Subject. Birthday Celebrations of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor  
of Japan - Observation duty performed by members of Special Branch

Made by D. S. Larby Forwarded by *W. J. Larby* *Det.*

In connection with the official functions and  
festivities held to celebrate the birthday of His Imperial  
Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, observation duty was performed  
by the undermentioned Special Branch detectives on April 29  
at the times and places mentioned hereunder :

8 a.m. - 11 a.m. Reception at the Japanese

Consulate-General :

D. S. Larby

D. S. Kamashita

D. I. Pan Lien-pih

11.30 a.m. - 1 p.m. Reception given by the Japanese

Consul-General at his residence, 128, Seymour Road:

D. S. Larby

D. S. Kamashita

D. I. Pan Lien-pih

C.D.S. 45

C.D.C. 49

C.D.C. 355

No untoward incident occurred during the proceedings.

FILE

D.C. (Special Branch).

*W. J. Larby*

D. S.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5797

S.I., Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 28, 1937.

Subject. Celebrations of the Birthday of His Imperial Majesty  
the Emperor of Japan.

Made by D.S.I. Laurier Forwarded by D. S. I.

In connection with the official functions and  
celebrations which will take place on April 29 in connection  
with the anniversary of the Birthday of His Imperial Majesty  
the Emperor of Japan on April 29: the undermentioned  
detectives of the Special Branch will be on observation duty  
at the places mentioned :-

8 a.m. - 11 a.m. Reception at the Japanese Consulate-  
General :

D.S. Larby

D.S. Kamashita

D.I. Pan Lien-pih

11.30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m. Reception to be given by Japanese  
Consul-General at his residence,  
128 Seymour Road :

D.S. Larby

D.S. Kamashita

D.I. Pan Lien-pih

C.D.S. 45

C.D.C. 49

C.D.C. 355

10 a.m. - 4.30 p.m. Celebrations in Hongkew Park :

D.S. Henchman

D.S. Kamashita (from 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.)

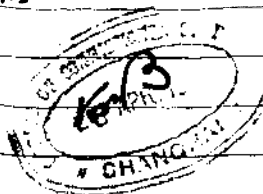
D.P.S. Hocking

S.D.C. 74

S.D.C. 674

S.I.  
Refers  
proceedings  
D.S.I.  
11/21  
4

De (D.S.I.)



el.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

11/21 4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5797

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date April 27, 1937.

Subject Celebration of the Birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan  
on April 29.

Made by D.S. Kamashita

Forwarded by

J. Boyne D. S. I.

The 36th birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will fall on April 29, 1937. In connection with this, the following celebrations will be held by the local Japanese Consulate-General and the Japanese community on April 29 :-

8.10 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

A ceremony will be held at the Japanese Consulate-General, which will be attended by members of the Consulate-General and leading members of the Japanese Community.

10 a.m. to 11 a.m.

A reception at the Japanese Consulate-General will be given by Mr. N. Yoshioka, the Acting Consul-General, to the leading members of the Japanese Community, naval and military officers.

11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

A reception at his residence, No. 128 Seymour Road, will be given by Mr. Yoshioka in honour of the members of the Consular Body and of prominent members of the Foreign and Chinese Communities.

2 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

An official ceremonial service will be observed at the field in Hongkew Park by Japanese officials and residents.

The ceremony will be presided over by Mr. N. Yoshioka, Acting Consul-General. Vice-Admiral Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, Rear-Admiral Manda and Major-General Kita, naval and military attaches respectively and Rear-Admiral Ohkuchi, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, are also expected to attend the ceremony. These high officials will proceed by motor-car through the West gate of the Park to a platform to be erected on the East side of the



S.1.  
Reprint  
proceeding  
JBR  
18/4/37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date.....19

Subject.....

-2-

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

field.

In addition to the ceremony the following functions will be observed in the park and on Kiangwan Road.

10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

An athletic meeting and mass games, etc. will be held on the field in the park.

11.30 a.m.

A geisha girls' procession will be held on Kiangwan Road. The geisha girls will first gather in the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road, and then form a procession in front of the main gate of Hongkew Park, whence they will proceed to the orchestra stand in the park by way of the West gate.

11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Exhibition of Japanese fencing, Jujitsu and archery in the park.

12.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Japanese dances, and Japanese farces etc. will be staged in the orchestra stand in the park.

The greater part of Hongkew Park (Western and Northern Sections of the pond in the park) will be reserved for the Japanese community for the celebration of the Emperor's birthday. The Japanese who attend the celebration in the park will be admitted through the West gate only and free admission tickets will be issued by the Japanese Residents Corporation to these persons.

Precautions will be adopted in the park by the S.M.P. and the Japanese Consular Police from 9.30 a.m. to the termination of various functions. Members of the S.V.C., Japanese Company, S.M.P. Japanese Specials, Japanese Military Police,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station,

Date. .... 19

Subject. ....

-3-

Made by. .... Forwarded by. ....

and the Japanese Reservist Association will assist the police. The Japanese Naval Landing Party will also maintain a section to meet any emergency.

In the event of inclement weather on April 29, the official ceremony will be held in the Japanese Public School, Range Road, while the exhibition of Fencing and Jujitsu will be held in the Japanese School, North Szechuen Road, and the dances, farces and archery in the Japanese Club, Soone Road.

H. Hamashita  
D. S.

Ch.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Dist.

D. C. D. in.

D. C. B.

" C.

H. Kew.

D. in well known

A. C. (Traffic)

DBF 27/4

FM-2  
G. 40M-2

202-C

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File REGISTRY  
B. D. 5797  
Section 2, Special Br. Sansom

REPORT

Date April 30, 1936.

Subject Celebration of the Birthday of the Japanese Emperor.

Made by D.S. Sansom

Forwarded by L. I. L. L. L.

Precautionary measures, in the form of observation and patrol, were carried out by the undermentioned persons at the Japanese Consulate-General and at 128 Seymour Road, between 8 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. on April 29, in connexion with the receptions held in honour of the birthday of the Emperor of Japan. No untoward incident occurred.

D. S. Sansom

D.P.S. MacKay

J.D.S. Kamashita

J.D.C. Suga

D.S. Tcheremshansky

A Sansom

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DA R  
204

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7797

Special Branch 30-4-36

REPORT

Date April 30, 1936.

Subject Anniversary of the Birthday of H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan  
(29 April 1936).

Made by D.S.I. Moore Forwarded by J.B. Ross G.D.I.

In connection with the various functions held on 29 April by the local Japanese community in celebration of the birthday of H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan, the undermentioned officers of the Special Branch carried out observation duty as follows :-

Ceremony and reception at Japanese Consulate-General.

8 a.m. to 11 a.m.

D. S. Sansom  
D. S. Tcheremshansky  
D.P.S. Mackay  
D. S. Kamashita  
D. C. Suga

Reception at the residence of the Japanese Consul-General, 128 Seymour Road.

11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

D. S. Sansom  
D. S. Tcheremshansky  
D.P.S. Mackay  
D. S. Kamashita  
D. C. Suga

Ceremony at the Japanese Primary School, Range Road.

2 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

D.S.I. Moore  
D. S. Jones  
D. S. McKeown  
D.P.S. Lockwood  
D. C. Suga

Entertainment held at the Japanese Club, Boone Road.

10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

D.S.I. Moore	10 a.m. to 7 p.m.
D. S. Jones	10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
D. S. Kourjansky	3.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.
S.D.H. 102	10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
S.D.C. 74	- do -
S.D.C. 674	- do -
D. S. Kamashita	3.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.
D. C. Suga	- do -

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File  
102

**SECRET**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. **REL-STORY**  
B. D. **5797**  
Special Branch **XXXXXX**

**REPORT**

Date **April 28 1935**

Subject **Korean Anarchists plan to create incidents on Birthday of  
H.I.M. the Japanese Emperor.**

Made by **and** Forwarded by **C.D.I. Ross**

According to information received by the local Japanese Consulate-General, Kim Ku (金九), a well known Korean anarchist, has planned to send a number of Korean revolutionaries to create trouble and possibly carry out assassinations of important Japanese officials during the celebrations to be held on April 29, the birthday of the Japanese Emperor. It is reported that Kim Ku is at present in Chinkiang and that a meeting which discussed and decided upon the plans to create disturbances in Shanghai was held there recently. It will be remembered that Kim Ku was the person responsible for the bomb outrage which took place in the Hongkew Park on April 29, 1932.

*C.D.I. Ross*

C. D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch

*DC (Div)*

*Information. Copied sent to*

*Do "B"*

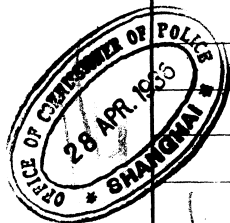
*Do "C"*

*B. Well*

*Hongkew*

*D. Road*

*of Information*  
*St. Lawrence*  
*15.*



*John Robertson*  
*late SB*

*file*  
*for*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
REGISTRY

S.I. Special Branch. D. 1106

REPORT

Date April 28, 1936.

Subject (in full) Japanese Emperor's Birthday celebration.

Made by J.D.C. Suga

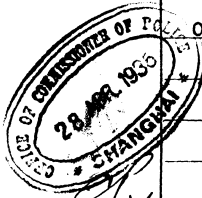
Forwarded by W. Duncan D.S.D.

The various events to be held at Hongkew Park in connection with the celebration of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's birthday on April 29 will, in the event of inclement weather, be cancelled and, instead, a ceremony will be held at 2 p.m. at the Japanese School, 86 Range Road.

The amusements will take place from 11 a.m. at the Japanese Club, Boone Road. Stalls for the sale of refreshments will be erected in the club.

J.D.C.  
28/4/36

J.D.C. Suga  
J.D.C.



Officer i/c. Special Branch.

DC (Div)  
Information copied  
sent to  
D.O.C.  
Hongkew  
D. Rd.  
J. H. Robertson  
W. 2/2-313

Information  
Re: [unclear]  
DC  
file  
4-12



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

Bubbling Well Division 577

REPORT

Date April 24th 1936.

Subject Attached.

Made by XXXX and Forwarded by Inspector Clissold.

Sir,

The attached, placed on my desk by J.P.S.58, is forwarded for information and instructions,

D. O. "B".

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Bbericola

Officer in charge.

I

C. Y. B. W.

Arrange an escort please & return this file.

II

Sh.

Ridlake

19.0 25/4

III

rrm

Bbericola 30

J. P. C.

Sh.

Information

Ridlake, D.C. 25/4

11R 27 36

file  
102  
Noted.  
Wto  
27/4



7

I beg to report that in a letter received from the School Master of the Japanese Western Primary School, No.601 Kiaochow Road, informing us to the effect that for the purpose of participating in a Mass Game which scheduled to be held in celebration of H.I. Japanese Majesty's birth day on April 29, 1936 at the Hongkew Park, The children over the 4th year-class about 200 in number, lead by teachers, of the School, will leave the School at 10.30 a.m. and walk down along Kiaochow, Sinza and Hart Roads to a corner of Avenue and Hart Roads where they will board on trams, reserved for them, for The Park at 11 a.m.

The police arrangement for traffic requested by the school concerned.

**S1r.**

Your obedient servant,

*Strimling*  
J.P.S. No. 58.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5797

Special Branch 36

REPORT

Date. April 28, 1936.

Subject. Anniversary of the Birthday of H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan  
(29 April 1936)

Made by. and Forwarded by C.D.I. Ross

In connection with the various functions to be held on 29 April by the local Japanese community in celebration of the birthday of H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan, the undermentioned officers of the Special Branch will carry out observation duty as follows :-

Ceremony and reception at Japanese Consulate-General.

8 a.m. to 11 a.m.

D. S. Sansom  
D. S. Tchermshansky  
D.P.S. Mackay  
D. S. Kamashita  
D. C. Suga

Reception at the residence of the Japanese Consul-General,  
128 Seymour Road.

11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

D. S. Sansom  
D. S. Tchermshansky  
D.P.S. Mackay  
D. S. Kamashita  
D. C. Suga

Ceremony at the Japanese Primary School, Range Road.

2 p.m. to 3 p.m.

D.S.I. Moore  
D. S. Jones  
D. S. McKeown  
D.P.S. Lockwood  
D. C. Suga

Entertainment to be held at the Japanese Club, Boone Road.

10 a.m. onwards.

D.S.I. Moore  
D. S. Jones  
D. S. Kourjansky  
S.D.H. 102  
S.D.C. 74  
S.D.C. 574

*J.B. Ross*

C. D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE  
Edwards sent  
E.D.O.s  
Station  
concerned  
H.C.

FM 2  
G. 40M 35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. **MUNICIPAL POLICE**  
**B. D. 5797**  
**REGISTRY**

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 27, 1936.

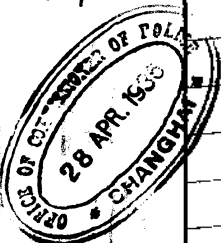
Subject Japanese Emperor's Birthday Celebration - Meeting of  
Order Maintenance and Protection Committees.

Made by J.D.C. Suga

Forwarded by *W. Duncan L.S.S.*

Between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. on April 23, some 20 members of the order maintenance and protection committees, which have been formed in connection with the celebration of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's birthday on April 29, held a meeting at the office of the Japanese Residents' Corporation, Quinsan Road. Mr. Fukuyama, Chief of the First Section of the Japanese Consular Police Department, presided over the function, during which the following matters were decided :-

1. That the precautionary measures and the maintenance of order in and around that part of Hongkew Park which is to be used for the celebration be undertaken jointly by the S.M.P., S.M.P. (Specials, Japanese), the Japanese Consular Police, the Japanese Ex-service Men's Association, the Japanese Company of the S.V.C., the Japanese Military Police, and the Japanese Boy Scouts, from 10 a.m. until the termination of the various functions.
2. That 30 of the Japanese Ex-Service Men's Association, 20 of the Japanese Company of S.V.C., 20 of the S.M.P. (Specials), 20 of the Japanese Boy Scouts, 45 of the Japanese Consular Police, and 4 of the Japanese Military Police be detailed to Hongkew Park. The S.M.P. will detail such men as they consider necessary.
3. That the regulation of traffic be left to the Municipal Police.
4. That all the Japanese visitors attending the celebration be admitted through the west gate only, and they should produce free admission tickets to the park, issued by the Japanese Residents' Corporation. This, however, will



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

not interfere with members of the general public who wish to visit the disengaged section of the Park from entering by the Main Gate.

5. That the visitors' vehicles be allowed to park on Kiangwan Road north of the west gate.

6. That no restriction be made concerning the carrying of personal belongings by visitors into the park.

7. That high officials who attend the ceremony, to be held between 1.50 p.m. and 2.30 p.m., will enter through the main gate and proceed to the platform erected between the running track and the west bank of the pond near the rifle range.

8. That strict protection be provided to those high officials attending the ceremony, in view of the fact that no restriction is being made as to the carrying of personal belongings by visitors.

9. That no Chinese except those <sup>who</sup> will be accompanied by Japanese be allowed to enter the reserved part of the Park.

The Japanese Naval Lending Party will also take adequate measures in and around the park, at their discretion, for the same purpose.

The following events will be held in Hongkew Park :-

10.20 a.m. to 3 p.m. Athletic meeting.

12 noon to 4 p.m. Japanese dances, Japanese farce, etc.

12.30 p.m. to 3 p.m. Fencing, bayonet fighting and jujitsu.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date.....19

Subject .....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

- 3 -

1.50 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Celebration ceremony.

Some 30 stalls will be erected in the park for  
the sale of refreshments.

Attached is a complete programme of the various  
functions to be held on the occasion.

*K. Suga*  
J. D. O.

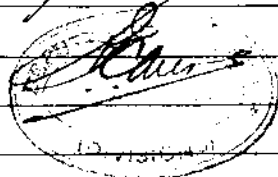
Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copies sent to D.O."B"  
D.O."C"  
B'Well  
Hongkew  
Dixwell Rd

DC (Div)  
Informative

the Robertson  
to the ER

*OKC*  
*Art R*  
To see Ru  
assistance may be  
needed by D.C.C.



*11/1/35*

Programme of various functions to be held on April 29, 1936,  
anniversary of the birthday of H.I.M. the Japanese Emperor

Ceremony and reception at the local Japanese Consulate-General

- 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. A ceremony will be held at the local Japanese Consulate-General, which will be attended by Japanese consular officials and the Japanese public.
- 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. A reception will be given by Mr. Ishii, Consul-General, to leading members of the Japanese community as well as naval and military officers. In order to avoid congestion, persons arriving in motor cars will be requested to approach the Consular gate by way of Minghong, North Yangtze and Woochang Roads. On arriving, the cars will be requested to leave the gate immediately and, passing through Woochang, Whangpoo, Minghong Roads, to park along North Yangtze Road.

Reception at the residence of the Consul-General

- 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. A reception will be given by Mr. Ishii, Consul-General, at his residence, No.128 Seymour Road, in honour of members of the Diplomatic and Consular Bodies and leading members of the foreign, Chinese and Japanese communities.

Ceremony to be held at Hongkew Park

- 1.50 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. An official ceremonial service will be observed jointly by Japanese officials and residents at Hongkew Park. Mr. Ishii, Consul-General, will preside over the function.

Events to be held in Hongkew Park

- 10.20 a.m. to 3 p.m. An athletic meeting will be held in the Park.
- 12 noon to 4 p.m. Japanese dances, Japanese farce, etc., will be staged on the orchestra stand in the Park.
- 12.30 p.m. to 3 p.m. Exhibition of fencing, bayonet fighting and jujitsu.

As a large number of the Japanese community are expected to attend, the Japanese Residents' Corporation has prepared some 20,000 free admission tickets to the park, to be issued to Japanese.

In case of inclement weather the events to be held in the Park will be cancelled, and instead a reception will be given in the Japanese Club, Boone Road, at 7 p.m. on the same day, while the ceremony to be held in the Park will be held at the Japanese School, Range Road, at 2 p.m.



Japanese Emperor's B.  
Order Maintenance and Protection

Between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. on April 23, some members of the order maintenance and protection committees, which have been formed in connection with the celebration of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's birthday on April 29, held a meeting at the office of the Japanese Residents' Corporation, Quinman Road. Mr. Sakayama, Chief of the First Section of the Japanese Consular Police Department, presided over the function, during which the following matters were decided :-

1. That the precautionary measures and the maintenance of order in and around that part of Hongkew Park which is to be used for the celebration be undertaken jointly by the S.M.P., S.M.P. (Specials Japanese), the Japanese Consular Police, the Japanese Ex-service Men's Association, the Japanese Company of the S.V.C., the Japanese Military Police, and the Japanese Boy Scouts, from 10 a.m. until the termination of the various functions.
2. That 30 of the Japanese Ex-Service Men's Association, 20 of the Japanese Company of S.V.C., 20 of the S.M.P. (Specials), 20 of the Japanese Boy Scouts, 45 of the Japanese Consular Police, and 4 of the Japanese Military Police be detailed to Hongkew Park. The S.M.P. will detail such men as they consider necessary.
3. That the regulation of traffic be left to the Municipal Police.
4. That all the Japanese visitors attending the celebration be admitted through the west gate only, and they should produce free admission tickets to the park, issued by the Japanese Residents' Corporation. This, however, will

K.S.

FM  
G. 404 35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I. Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date April 17, 1936.

Subject Japanese Emperor's Birthday Celebration - Meeting of Preparatory Committee.

Made by J.D.C. Suga

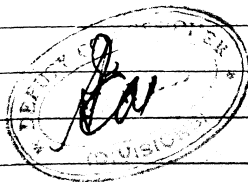
Forwarded by W. Duncan, I.S.D.

Between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. April 16, some 100 members of the preparatory committee for the celebration of the Japanese Emperor's Birthday on April 29, held a meeting at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, to consider and decide on the plans to be adopted on the occasion.

It was decided that the celebration be held on a grander scale than hitherto and that both the amusement, which includes athletics, fencing, Jujitsu, Japanese dancing, music, etc., and the celebration ceremony, which, since the Shanghai incident in 1932 has been held at the Japanese School, Range Road, will, owing to the situation being more peaceful, be held in the Hongkew Park as on former occasions.

A detailed programme will be drawn up later by the Japanese Residents' Corporation, when an official request will be made to the Municipal Police to adopt precautionary measures.

A protection committee consisting of Japanese members of the Municipal Police, the Japanese Consular Police, the Japanese Naval Landing Party, Japanese Company, S.V.C., the Japanese Military Police and the Japanese Boy Scouts, will shortly hold a meeting to devise ways and means of providing adequate protection.



Officer i/c, Special Branch.

J.D.C. Suga

DC (Div)

Information. Report on programme will be forwarded in due course

The Robertson  
G. H. H.B.

31  
For the  
information  
of the  
Division  
J.D.C.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. 5797

C.S.6, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date April 30, 1935

Subject Anniversary of the birthday of H.I.M. the Japanese Emperor.

Made by D.S.I. Coyne.

Forwarded by

*B.B. Everett*

I have to report that on April 29, 1935, approximately 20,000 persons attended the events held in Hongkew Park in celebration of the birthday of H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan.

No untoward incident occurred and by 5.30 p.m. the crowd had dispersed.

The under-mentioned personnel of the Special Branch were on duty at Hongkew Park between 10.0 a.m. and 5.0 p.m.:-

D.S.I. Coyne; D.S. Tcherechshansky; D.S. Lockwood; S.D.H. 102; S.D.C. 138; S.D.C. 674.

Report forwarded from S.I.  
covering all duties performed by members of Special Branch on ap 29  
Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

D. S. I.

File  
*JWS*

FM 3  
G. 40.00-1.35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 797

S.I., Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 30, 1935.

Subject Anniversary of the birthday of H.I.M. the Japanese Emperor.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan

Forwarded by

H. Grubb C.S.I.

In connection with the various functions held on April 29 by local Japanese in celebration of the birthday of H.I.M. the Japanese Emperor, the following officers from the Special Branch carried out observation duty as under :

Ceremony and reception at Japanese Consulate General  
8.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.

D.S.I. Duncan

D. S. Makaroff

D. S. Lingard

D. S. Umemoto

Reception at the residence of the Japanese Consul-General,

128 Seymour Road - 11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

D.S.I. Duncan

D. S. Makaroff

D. S. Lingard

D. S. Umemoto

Ceremony at the Japanese Primary School, Range Road

1 p.m. to 2 p.m.

D. S. McKeown

D.P.S. Duke

S.D.C. 77

"At Home" on board the cruiser "Iwate", berthed at

N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf - 2.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

D. S. McKeown

D.P.S. Duke

D. S. Umemoto

S.D.C. 77

Events held in Hongkew Park

9.45 a.m. to 5.15 p.m.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date, .....19

Subject .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

- 2 -

D.S.I. Coyne

D. S. Tcheremshansky

D.F.S. Lockwood

D. S. Kamashita

S.D.H. 102

S.D.C. 138

S.D.C. 674

No untoward incident occurred.

*W. H. Duncan*  
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

*File*  
*JH*

FM 1  
4 40.000-1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. Misc. S. B. REGISTRY. File No. 52/35.

Dixwell Road. Station. REPORT Date April 29. 19 35.

Subject Anniversary of the Birthday of H.I.M., the Emperor of Japan.

Made by D.S.I. McPhee. Forwarded by Insp. Edouard

Sir,

Between 10.A.M. and 5.P.M. 29/4/35, an Athletic meeting was held in the Hongkew Park by local Japanese in celebration of the birthday of H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan.

Approximately 15,000 local Japanese visited Hongkew Park between the above mentioned times.

Mr. Ishii, Japanese Consul-General, visited Hongkew Park at about 2.30.P.M. and left at about 3.P.M.

Uniform Police and Detectives attached to this Station, together with Detectives from the Special Branch and Hongkew Station, and Japanese details from Uniform Branch attached to Washing Road Station, officiated under the supervision of Officer i/c Dixwell Road Station, in conjunction with 40 members of the Japanese Consular Police, 20 Japanese ex-soldiers, and 15 members of the Japanese detachment S.V.C.

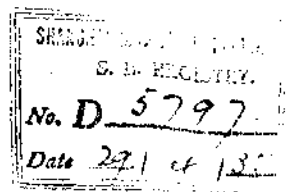
D.D.O."C" Div. visited Hongkew Park on two occasions during the celebration.

The celebration passed off quietly and no untoward incidents occurred.

I am, Sir,  
Yours obediently  
John McPhee  
D.S.I.

D.D.O."C" Div.  
Officer i/c Special Branch.

File  
J.H.  
8 APR 1935



April 29, 1935.

Labour (5)

Zuan Hwa Hosiery Factory - Unrest among workers

Unrest now exists among the workers of the Zuan Hwa ( 瑞華 ) Hosiery Factory, 120 Min Tsch Ka, Nantao, who are opposing an announcement of the management that, owing to trade depression, a reduction of \$5.07 would be made from their pay, which ranges from \$2.27 to \$3.38 per dozen pairs of stockings made.

These workers have solicited the assistance of the 1st District Knitting Factory Workers' Union, 25 Sien Mien Sz Loong, City.

International Labour Day

Some 250 members of the Chinese Y.W.C.A. held a meeting in their office at 55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, at 2 p.m. April 28 in connection with the commemoration of International Labour Day, which falls on May 1, 1935. Speeches bearing on the occasion were made by several persons and musical entertainment was provided. The function terminated at 6 p.m.

Japanese Industrial Concerns - Celebration of the Birthday of H.I.M. the Japanese Emperor

In celebration of the Birthday of H.I.M. Japanese Emperor, some 44,000 employees of local Japanese industrial concerns have been granted a holiday to-day, April 29.

Special Branch, S. B. K. C. S. S.  
April 26, 1935  
Date 26 / 4 / 35

Anniversary of the birthday of H.I.M. the Japanese Emperor.

In connection with the various functions to be held on April 29, by local Japanese in celebration of the birthday of H.I.M. the Japanese Emperor, the following officers from the Special Branch will carry out observation duty as under :-

Ceremony and receptions at the local Japanese Consulate from 8.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Reception at the residence of the Japanese Consul-General, 128 Seymour Road, from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

D.S.I. Duncan  
D.S. Lingard  
D.S. Makaroff  
D.S. Umemoto

Events to be held in Hongkew Park between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

D.S.I. Coyne  
D.S. Tcheremehansky  
D.P.S. Lockwood  
D.S. Kamashita  
S.D.H. 102  
S.D.C. 138  
S.D.C. 674

Official ceremony to be held at the Japanese Primary School, Range Road at 1.30 p.m. "At Home" between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. on board the cruiser "Iwate," berthed at Wayside Wharf.

D.S. McKeown  
D.P.S. Duke  
D.S. Umemoto  
S.D.C. 77

Distribution

D.C. (Divisions)  
D.O. "C"  
D.O. "B"  
D.O. "D"  
Hongkew  
Dixwell Road  
Bubbling Well  
Wayside  
S.B. (S.B.)  
S. 1  
S. 2  
S. 3  
S. 4  
S. 5

*W. Givens*  
D. C. (Special Branch)



Programme of various functions to be held on April 29,  
anniversary of the birthday of H.I.M. the Japanese Emperor  
-----

Ceremony and reception at the local Japanese Consulate-General

8.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. A ceremony will be held at  
the local Japanese Consulate-General, which will be  
attended by Japanese Consular officials and the  
Japanese public.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. A reception will be given by  
Mr. Ishii, Consul-General, to leading members of  
the Japanese community as well as naval and military  
officers.

Reception at the residence of the Consul-General

11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. A reception will be given by  
Mr. Ishii, Consul-General, at his residence,  
No. 128 Seymour Road, in honour of members of the  
Diplomatic and Consular Bodies and leading members  
of the foreign, Chinese and Japanese community.

Official ceremony to be held at the Japanese Central Primary  
School, Range Road

1.30 p.m. An official ceremonial service will be  
observed jointly by the Japanese officials and  
residents in the compound of the Japanese Central  
Primary School, Range Road. Mr. Ishii, Consul-  
General, will preside over the function. Japanese  
notables and prominent residents as well as  
representatives of various public bodies will attend.  
The ceremony will last about 15 minutes.

"At Home" on board the cruiser "Iwate", berthed at the <sup>1044 mile</sup> C.S.K.  
Wharf, Yangtzepoo Road

2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. An "At Home" will be held on board  
the cruiser "Iwate" by Vice-Admiral Hayakata,  
Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet. The cruiser  
will berth at the C.S.K. Wharf, Yangtzepoo Road.  
Invitations have been sent out to a large number of  
Japanese officials and residents.

( 2 )

Events to be held in Hongkew Park

10 a.m. to 5 p.m. An athletic meeting will be held  
in the park.

1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Japanese dances will be performed  
on the orchestra stand in the park.

2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Exhibition of fencing, bayonet  
fighting and jujitsu.

As a large number of the Japanese community are  
expected to attend, the Japanese Residents' Corporation  
has prepared some 20,000 free admission tickets to the  
park to be issued to Japanese.

In case of inclement weather the events to be held  
in the park will be cancelled, and instead a reception will  
be held in the Japanese Club, Boone Road, at 7 p.m. on  
the same day.

Distribution

D.C. (Divisions)  
D.C. "C"  
D.C. "B"  
D.C. "D"  
Hongkew  
Dixwell Road  
Bubbling Well  
Wayside

S 1 (G.B.)

S 2 "

S 4 "

S 5 "

*Handwritten:*  
JCA  
7/14

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D-794  
No. D-794

S. 1, Special Branch Station, 1

REPORT

Date April 25, 1935

Subject Japanese Emperor's birthday celebrations - Meeting of Order Maintenance and Protection Committees.

Made by D. S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by H. Gault

Between 1.00 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. April 24, some 15 members of the Order Maintenance and Protection Committees, which have been formed in connection with the celebration of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's birthday on April 29, held a meeting at the office of the Japanese Residents' Corporation, Quinsan Road. Mr. Fukuyama, Chief of the First Section of the Japanese Consular Police Department, presided over the function.

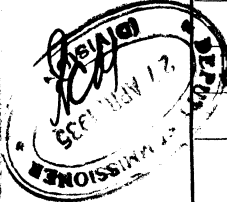
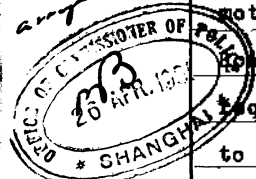
It was decided that the Municipal Police be requested to adopt precautionary measures outside the compound of the Japanese Central Primary School, Range Road, where an official ceremonial service will be held by the Japanese community at 1.30 p.m. April 29. The maintenance of order inside the compound will be undertaken by the local Japanese Consular Police in conjunction with members of the Ex-Service Men's Association, the Japanese Military Police and the Japanese Boy Scouts. The Japanese Naval Landing Party, the Japanese Co. S.V.C.; and the S.M.P. Specials (Japanese) will also detail a number of men to assist in maintaining order.

The regulation of traffic will be left to the Municipal Police. In order to avoid congestion, persons arriving in motor-cars will be advised to enter Range Road from Woosung Road and park their vehicles on Fearon Road. It will be requested that only a limited number of vehicles belonging to notables be permitted to park along the south side of Range Road near the school.

Precautions will be adopted from 12.30 p.m. until the termination of the ceremony which will last about 15 minutes.

Regarding persons attending the ceremony, the following

Copy to  
20 (div) for  
the making  
a report.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date, ..... 19

Subject ..... ( 2 ) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by. ....

decisions were reached:-

- 1) Visitors shall produce their name cards or sign their names before entering.
- 2) Foreign reporters who wish to attend shall obtain a permit which will be issued by the Press Union upon application.
- 3) No Chinese shall be permitted to enter except on business.
- 4) Photographers shall be required to wear badges which will be issued by the Japanese Residents' Corporation upon application.
- 5) No persons carrying cameras or parcels shall be permitted to enter.

The programme of the ceremony will be as follows:-

- 1) Reading of congratulatory message by Mr. Ishii, local Consul-General, who is the Chairman of the Celebration Committee.
- 2) Singing of "Kimigayo" - the National Anthem.
- 3) Three cheers for the Emperor.

The following public bodies will send their representatives to the function:-

The Japanese Residents' Corporation.

The Japanese Ex-Service Men's Association.

The Japanese Co. S.V.C.

The Japanese Street Unions.

Various Japanese institutions and ladies' organizations.

Individual visitors will be admitted to the enclosure reserved for the public.

The following notables will attend:-

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet.

Rear-Admiral Areaki, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, .....

Date.....19

Subject..... ( 3 )

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Rear-Admiral Sato, Japanese Naval Attache.

Major-General Isogai, Japanese Military Attache.

Mr. Yokotake, Japanese Commercial Counsellor.

The events to be held in the Hongkew Park will commence at 10 a.m. and will last until 5 p.m. Permission for the use of a large portion of the park exclusively by the Japanese community has already been obtained by the Japanese Residents' Corporation from the Shanghai Municipal Council. For this purpose the Corporation will prepare some 20,000 free admission tickets for Japanese visitors. The entrance to the park will be by the rear gate near the Open Air Swimming Pool.

Regarding precautionary measures to be adopted in the park, it was decided that the Municipal Police be requested to undertake necessary precautions. The Consular Police, the Japanese Co. S.V.C. and the Ex-Service Men's Association will detail a number of men to co-operate with the Municipal Police in maintaining order in the park.

The following events will be held:-

10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Athletic meeting.

1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Japanese dances.

2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Fencing, bayonet fighting and jujitsu.

Some 40 stalls will be erected in the park for the sale of refreshments.

Attached is a complete programme of the various functions to be held on that day.

*M. Sato*  
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

arrangements  
are being made  
for members of  
the Special Branch  
to be in attendance

Det. G.P.

Information.

D.S. (Davis) and

D.O. concerned

will be given

notice in good

time of names

of men from

Sp. Br. who

can be prepared

for each function

J. S. Davis

25 Nov 1935

D.5797

RECEIVED
NO. 5797
DATE 25/4/36

April 25, 1936.

Morning translation.

Hippo

THE JAPANESE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY: GUARDING ARRANGEMENTS

In connection with the celebration of the Japanese Emperor's birthday to be held on April 29, it has been decided that the Japanese Consular Police, the J.I. the Japanese members of the S.V.C., the Japanese Ex-Servicemen's Association, the Japanese members of the Special Police, the Japanese Youth Corps and the local Japanese Military Police will co-operate in guarding the celebration at Hongkew Park while the Japanese Landing Party will maintain guard independently.

D. 5797

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5797
Date 20. 4. 35

April 20, 1935.

Morning translation.

S.M.C. PERMITS JAPANESE TO CELEBRATE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY  
IN HONGKEW PARK

The Japanese Residents

Corporation has received formal permission from the  
S.M.C. regarding the use of Hongkew Park on April 29  
to celebrate Emperor's birthday.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.

File No. 777

S. 1, Special Branch Shanghai

REPORT

Date April 15, 1935.

Subject Japanese Emperor's Birthday Celebrations - Meeting of Preparatory Committee.

Made by D. S. Umemoto.

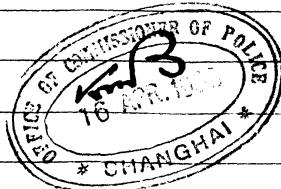
Forwarded by *H. Grubb* *cap*

Between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. April 13, some 22 members of the preparatory committee for the celebration of the Japanese Emperor's Birthday on April 29, held a meeting at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, to consider a request submitted by the Japanese Industrial Association, that the event be celebrated on a grander scale than hitherto.

The proposal was supported by the majority of the members and it was decided that preparations would be made to hold the celebration in the Hongkew Park during the afternoon of April 29, following the official part of the ceremony, which will be held in the compound of the Japanese Central Primary School, Range Road, at 1 p.m. on the same day.

A programme will be drawn up later by the Japanese Residents' Corporation, when an official request will be made to the Municipal Police to adopt precautionary measures. The Protection Committee consisting of Japanese members of the Municipal Police: the Japanese Consular Police; the Japanese Naval Landing Party: Japanese Company, S.V.C.: the Japanese Ex-Service Men's Association: the Japanese Military Police and the Japanese Boy Scouts, will shortly hold a meeting to devise ways and means of providing adequate protection.

The local Japanese Consular Authorities and the Japanese Third Fleet will celebrate the occasion independently.



*D. S. Umemoto*

D. S.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

*File*  
*JH*

17 APR 1935

*act b. p.*

*Information*

*J. H. Lewis*

*S. C. (SPT 154)*

15 APR 1935



Form No. 3  
G. 100-9-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5797
C & S. B. REGISTRY.
Date April 30, 1934

Special Branch

REPORT

Date

Subject (in full)... Anniversary of the Birthday of H.I.J. Majesty.

Made by... and... Forwarded by... D.S. Sansom.

In connection with the above mentioned anniversary, I have to report that members of the Special Branch kept observation at the former Tsukinoya Garden, Dixwell Road and at the Japanese Primary School, Range Road, where functions were held, and that no untoward incident occurred. The Naval Landing Party parade was cancelled on account of the inclement weather.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

. 1. XXXXX

April 28, 34.

anniversary of the birthday of H.I.M. Majesty.

//

and

. 1. XXXXX.

In connection with the various functions to be  
on April 28 by local Japanese in celebration of the  
anniversary of the birthday of H.I.M. Majesty, the  
following officers from the Special Branch will carry out  
observation duty as under:-

Ceremony and reception at the local Japanese Consulate  
from 8.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Reception at the residence  
of the Japanese Consul-General, 128 Seymour Road, from  
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Reception at Japanese  
Club, Selegie Road from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

-----

M.F.T. Moore

. 1. Mac Ale

. 1. 11th

. 1. G. Moore

Functions to be held at Bengkeo Park, former  
Tanjong Garden, Maxwell Road, and Japanese  
Club, Selegie Road from 10 a.m.  
until conclusion of the functions

-----

1. S. Jackson

1. S. Jones

1. S. Kharoff

S.S.B. 102

S.S.B. 74

S.S.B. 374

D. S. 1.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Celebration in the compound of the Japanese Central Primary School

✓ 1.30 p.m.

An official celebration by the local Japanese community will be held in the compound of the Japanese Central Primary School, Range Road. Mr. Sugihara, Acting Consul-General, will preside over the function. Mr. Yasui, Chairman of the Administrative Board of the Japanese Residents Corporation, has been appointed Chairman of the Celebration Committee. The function will last about 15 minutes.

Functions to be held at Hongkew Park

✓ 10.45 a.m.

Some 1,500 officers and men of the Japanese Naval Landing Party will participate in a parade which will be reviewed by Admiral Imamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet. The participants will assemble at the park by 9.30 a.m. The function will last until about 11.15 a.m.

During the afternoon A bicycle race will be held in Hongkew Park under the auspices of Japanese bicycle merchants with the support of the "Shanghai Nippo".

Celebration at the former Tsukinoya Garden, Dixwell Rd.

✓ 11.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

An athletic meeting will be held at the former Tsukinoya Garden, Dixwell Road, by the local Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions.

Reception at the Japanese Club, Boone Road

7.00 p.m.

A reception will be held by some 400 members of the Japanese community at the Japanese Club, Boone Road. The proceedings will last about one hour.

Programme of various functions to be held on April 29,  
anniversary of H.I.M. the Japanese Emperor's birthday

Ceremony at various Japanese schools

9.00 a.m. A ceremonial service will be held by students at the following Japanese schools :-  
The Japanese Commercial School, Pingliang Road.  
The Eastern Primary School, Pingliang Road.  
The Girls' High School, Scott Road.  
The Northern Primary School, North Szechuen Road.  
The Central Primary School, Range Road.  
The Western Primary School, Kiaochow Road.  
The proceedings will last about 40 minutes.

9.40 a.m. A ceremony will be observed by Japanese residents in the eastern and western districts at the Eastern and Western Primary Schools. This will be followed by an athletic meeting which will be carried out in the school compounds. The function will last until about noon.

Ceremony and reception at the local Japanese Consulate-General

8.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. A ceremony will be solemnized at the local Japanese Consulate-General, which will be attended by the Consular Officials and a large number of Japanese residents.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. A reception will be given by Mr. Sugihara, acting Consul-General, to leading members of the Japanese community.

Reception at the residence of the Consul-General

11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. A reception will be given by Mr. Sugihara, acting Consul-General, at the residence of the Consul-General, No.128 Seymour Road, in honour of members of the Diplomatic and Consular Bodies and leading members of the foreign and Japanese community as well as certain Chinese officials.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

REPORT

S 1, Special Branch

Date April 30, 1934

Subject (in full) Birthday Anniversary of H.I.J. Majesty.

Made by D.S.I. Moore

Forwarded by

Whuncan L.S.D.

In connection with the birthday Anniversary of H.I.J. Majesty, the various celebrations listed in report on file dated April 25, 1934, were held on April 29, with the exception of the parade of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in Hongkew Park which was cancelled owing to inclement weather.

Officers of the Special Branch carried out observation duty at the various functions (as per report dated April 25). Nothing of an untoward nature occurred during the festivities.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Common

Li

Information

All passed off quietly

The Robertson

Sup

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 26/34  
C. & S. D. 20111

Dixwell Road Station.

Date April 26, 1934

Subject (in full) Parade rehearsal held by Japanese Naval Landing Party on  
Kiangwan Road.

Made by D.S.I. White Forwarded by Insp. E.S. Ewa

Sir,

Between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. the 28-4-34, the Japanese Naval  
Landing Party held a parade rehearsal in preparation for main  
parade to be held on the 29-4-34 in commemoration of the Emperor  
of Japan's birthday anniversary.

Municipal Police of Dixwell Road Station, together with four  
Japanese detectives from Hongkew Station, functioned under the  
supervision of Officer i/c District.

No untoward incident occurred.

R. J. White

D. S. I.

D. D. J. "C".

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Notice  
Who so

Form No. 3  
G. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No.
C & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. 577
Date 28 1 19 34

S. 2, Special Division

REPORT

Date April 28 1 19 34

Subject (in full) Rehearsal parade of the Japanese Naval Landing Party to be held on Kiangwan Road on April 28.

Made by D. S. Umemoto. Forwarded by J. B. R. S.

The rehearsal parade which was to have been held by the local Japanese Naval Landing Party on April 27 in Hongkew Park has been postponed, owing to inclement weather, to 10.00 a.m. April 28 on Kiangwan Road instead of at the Hongkew Park. The proceedings will last about one hour.

*D. S. Umemoto*

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Noted  
WHP 28/4/34.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date April 25, 1934

Subject (in full) Ceremony to be held in the Japanese Central Primary School compound, Range Road, on April 29.

Made by D. S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by

*DBRm S.*

Between 1.20 p.m. and 3.15 p.m. April 25, the Order Maintenance and Policing Committees which have been formed in connection with the celebration of the birthday anniversary of H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan to be held in the compound of the Japanese Central Primary School, Range Road, on April 29, held a final meeting at the Japanese Club to discuss plans to be adopted by various parties who are to police the grounds and vicinity.

It was decided that the Municipal Police be requested to adopt special precautionary measures outside the compound and to regulate the traffic. The maintenance of order inside the compound will be undertaken by the local Japanese Consular Police in conjunction with members of the Ex-Service Men's Association, Boy Scouts and men specially appointed for this purpose.

The Japanese Naval Landing Party, the Japanese Gendarmerie, the Japanese Company, S.V.C., and the Japanese Special Police will also be detailed to assist in maintaining order.

The programme of the ceremony will be as follows:-

- 1) Reading of congratulatory message by Mr. Sugihara, Acting Consul-General.
- 2) Singing of Kimigayo, national anthem.
- 3) Three cheers for the Emperor.

The following bodies will send representatives to the function:-

The Japanese Residents Corporation,  
The Japanese Ex-Service Men's Association,  
The Japanese Street Unions,  
The ladies' organizations,  
The various Japanese schools.

Individual visitors will be admitted to the enclosure reserved for the public.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date..... 19

Subject (in full) ..... ( 2 ) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by.....

The following notables will attend:-

Representative of Mr. Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China.

Representative of Mr. Ishii, Japanese Consul-General.

Vice Admiral Imamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet.

Rear Admiral Uno, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party.

Major General Suzuki, Japanese Military Attache.

Captain Sato, Japanese Naval Attache.

Mr. Yokotake, Japanese Commercial Counsellor.

*H. Imemoto.*

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*F.H.L.*

*Copies sent*

*DC (Dw)  
& DO "C"*

*F.H.L.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. REGISTRY.

No. D 5797

Date APR 25 1944

Subject (in full) Athletic meeting to be held at the former Tsukinoya Garden  
on April 29; anniversary of the Japanese Emperor's birthday.

Made by D. S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by

JBLW S.

Between 3.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. April 24, a meeting of some 30 representatives of local Japanese street unions was held at the Japanese Club to draw up a programme for an athletic meeting to be held in the compound of the former Tsukinoya Garden on April 29, in commemoration of the birthday anniversary of H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan. There will be 35 events. The proceedings will commence from 11.00 a.m. Theatrical performances will be staged from 1.00 p.m.

Some 30 stalls for the sale of refreshments, food, etc. will be constructed inside the compound along the walls.

As a precautionary measure in order to prevent the admission of undesirable characters, special badges will be issued to members of the street unions and their families. The number of applications for badges received by the office of the local Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions has already reached 9,000. As there are some 28 more street unions which have not yet sent in their applications, it is expected that over 10,000 badges will be issued. A certain number of the visitors will probably enter the Hongkew Park in the afternoon to witness bicycle races.

At 1.00 p.m. April 29, representatives of street unions numbering about 100 carrying street union flags will proceed from the Tsukinoya Garden to the Japanese Central Primary School, Range Road, to attend an official ceremony to be held by the Japanese community. It is learned that these persons will leave the garden in small groups and assemble at the corner of Range and Woosung Roads whence they will proceed in a body to the school compound. Several of the chairmen of street unions are in favour of proceeding from the garden to the school in a form of procession

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date.....19

Subject (in full) ..... ( 2 ) .....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

and this suggestion will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting  
of the Preparatory Committee of the athletic meeting. Should  
it be decided to proceed in a form of procession, an application  
for the issue of a permit will be submitted to the Municipal  
Police by the Amalgamated Association of Street Unions.

*M. H. Nemoto*  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE  
Copies to  
DC (Sec)  
DC (Yahama)  
Do "C"

*FR*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D. 577</u>
Date <u>25.1.34</u>

REPORT

Subject (in full) Anniversary of the Birthday of H.I.J. Majesty.

Made by and Forwarded by D. S. I. Duncan.

In connection with the various functions to be held on April 29 by local Japanese in celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of H.I.J. Majesty, the following officers from the Special Branch will carry out observation duty as under:-

Ceremony and reception at the local Japanese Consulate from 8.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Reception at the residence of the Japanese Consul-General, 128 Seymour Road, from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Reception at Japanese Club, Boone Road from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

D.S.I. Moore

D. S. Mac Adie

D. S. Pitts

D. S. Wemoto

Functions to be held at Hongkew Park, former Tsukinoya Garden, Dixwell Road, and Japanese Primary School, 6 Range Road from 10 a.m. until conclusion of the functions

D. S. Sansom

D. S. Jones

D. S. Makaroff

S.D.H. 102

S.D.C. 74

S.D.C. 674

*D. S. I. Duncan*

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*File*  
*Copies of programme*  
*& SB arrangements*  
*sent to:-*  
*DC (Dai)*  
*DC (Graham)*  
*DO B*  
*DO C*  
*DO D*  
*Hongkew*  
*Dixwell Rd*  
*B. Hill*  
*W. Hill*

Form No. 3  
5,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. 2, Special

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 5797
Branch Station
Date 23-1-34

Subject (in full) Celebration to be held on April 29; anniversary of H.I.M.  
the Japanese Emperor's birthday.

Made by D. S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by

*J.B. R. S. 1*

I forward herewith a programme concerning various functions  
in commemoration of H.I.M. the Japanese Emperor's birthday to  
be held by the Japanese Authorities and the Japanese community  
on April 29, 1934.

*Umemoto.*  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*SI*  
*for compilation*  
*of SB arrangements*  
*- by pm of April 25.*  
*\* Eve function - arrangements*  
*at same time*

*FR*

\* See File  
558

Programme of various functions to be held on April 29;  
anniversary of H.I.M. the Japanese Emperor's birthday.

Ceremony at various Japanese schools

9.00 a.m. A ceremonial service will be held by students  
at the following Japanese schools:-  
The Japanese Commercial School, Pingliang Road.  
The Eastern Primary School, Pingliang Road.  
The Girls' High School, Scott Road.  
The Northern Primary School, North Szechuen Road.  
The Central Primary School, Range Road.  
The Western Primary School, Kiaochow Road.  
The proceedings will last about 40 minutes.

9.40 a.m. A ceremony will be observed by Japanese residents  
in the eastern and western districts at the  
Eastern and Western Primary Schools. This will  
be followed by an athletic meeting which will  
be carried out in the school compounds. The  
function will last until about noon.

Ceremony and reception at the local Japanese Consulate-General

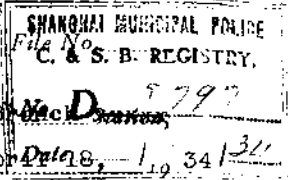
8.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. A ceremony will be solemnized at  
the local Japanese Consulate-General, which will  
be attended by the Consular Officials and a  
large number of Japanese residents.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. A reception will <sup>be</sup> given by Mr.  
Sugihara, acting Consul-General, to leading  
members of the Japanese community.

Reception at the residence of the Consul-General

11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. A reception will be given by Mr.  
Sugihara, acting Consul-General, at the  
residence of the Consul-General, No. 128  
Seymour Road, in honour of members of the  
Diplomatic and Consular Bodies and leading  
members of the foreign and Japanese community  
as well as certain Chinese officials.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.



S. 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 18, 1934

Subject (in full) Parade to be held by the Japanese Naval Landing Party  
on April 29, 1934.

Made by D. S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by

SBR D.S.

Regarding the attached translation of a letter from the Japanese Naval Landing Party, a copy of which was addressed to Dixwell Road Station, requesting permission for the use of Hongkew Park on April 27 and April 29 to hold a parade of the Japanese Third Fleet and the Naval Landing Party in commemoration of the anniversary of H.I.M. the Japanese Emperor's birthday, I have visited Lt.-Commander Yasuda, Staff Officer of the Landing Party, and learned from him that on April 27 rehearsal parades will be carried out in Hongkew Park from 9 a.m. until about 12 noon. On April 29, some 1,500 officers and men will be reviewed by Vice Admiral Imamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet. The participants will assemble at the park by 9.30 a.m. The parade will commence at 10.45 a.m. and terminate at about 11.15 a.m.

Invitations have been sent out to local Japanese notables. No foreign naval and military attaches have been invited.

No armoured vehicles will participate in the parade which have hitherto been held on Kiangwan Road. The use of Kiangwan Road is requested by the Naval Authorities simply for the purpose of parking motor-cars transporting visitors.

D. S. Umemoto.  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File  
copy to  
D. S. Umemoto  
D. S. Umemoto  
D. S. Umemoto

*File Copy*

S. 2, Special Branch xxxxx

April 18, 34

Parade to be held by the Japanese Naval Landing Party  
on April 29, 1934.

Regarding the attached translation of a letter from the Japanese Naval Landing Party, a copy of which was addressed to Dixwell Road Station, requesting permission for the use of Hongkew Park on April 27 and April 29 to hold a parade of the Japanese Third Fleet and the Naval Landing Party in commemoration of the anniversary of H.I.M. the Japanese Emperor's birthday, I have visited Lt.-Commander Yasuda, Staff Officer of the Landing Party, and learned from him that on April 27 rehearsal parades will be carried out in Hongkew Park from 9 a.m. until about 12 noon. On April 29, some 1,500 officers and men will be reviewed by Vice Admiral Imamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet. The participants will assemble at the park by 9.30 a.m. The parade will commence at 10.45 a.m. and terminate at about 11.15 a.m.

Invitations have been sent out to local Japanese notables. No foreign naval and military attaches have been invited.

No armoured vehicles will participate in the parade which have hitherto been held on Kiangwan Road. The use of Kiangwan Road is requested by the Naval Authorities simply for the purpose of parking motor-cars transporting visitors.

D. 3.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Distribution

D.C. (Divisions)  
D.C. (Japanese)  
D.O. "C"  
Officer i/c Dixwell Road.



Translation of a letter from the Shanghai Japanese  
Naval Landing Party.

-----

April 17, 1934.

The Public Works Department,  
Shanghai Municipal Council.

(Copy) Dixwell Road Police Station.

Dear Sirs,

Request for the use of Hongkew Park

It is hereby requested that  
permission be granted for the use of a part of  
Kiangwan Road and Hongkew Park at the undermentioned  
times and dates for the purpose of holding a parade:-

From 9 a.m. to 12 noon, April 27 (Rehearsal parade)

From 9 a.m. to 12 noon, April 29.

The Shanghai Japanese Naval Landing Party.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI File No. 230  
C. C. S. P. O. T. T.  
Dixwell Road Station,  
Nanking  
Date 18th April 1934

Subject (in full) Parades scheduled by Japanese Naval Landing Party in connection with the birthday anniversary of the Emperor of Japan.

Made by D. S. I. White

Forwarded by

Sir,

On the 17/4/34 a letter was received from the Japanese Naval Landing Party, addressed to Dixwell Road Station, pertaining to the dates scheduled for parades in connection with the birthday anniversary of the Emperor of Japan, and requesting the services of the Municipal Police in connection therewith.

The times and dates are herewith appended.

Rehersal Parade: 9a.m. to 12 noon. 27/4/34

Actual Parade : 9a.m. to 12noon 29/4/34

It is also learned that the divers Japanese Comunal Organizations in Shanghai are organising an athletic meeting, which is scheduled to be held in the Japanese Gardens, off Dixwell Road, O.C.I. on the 29/4/34.

D. S. I.  
D. S. I.

D. D. O. "CH."

Officer i/c. Special Branch.

File 12

5.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POST OFFICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5797
Date 15/4/34

April 15, 1934.

Morning Translation.

LISCELLANEOUS

NIHON

CELEBRATION OF JAPANESE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY

At 1.30 p.m. yesterday the Celebration Committee of 50 persons including Mr. Sugihara, Acting Japanese Consul-General, and Mr. Yasui, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Japanese Residents Corporation, held a meeting at the Japanese Club to make arrangements for the celebration of the Japanese Emperor's Birthday on April 29. As a result of the meeting it was decided that the following programme will be followed:-

An official celebration will be held at 1.30 p.m. at the Japanese school on Range Road at which Minister Ariyoshi, Vice-Admiral Inamura, Rear-Admiral Uno, Military and Naval attaches and other public bodies will attend.

A dinner party of about 350 persons will be held at the Japanese Club at 7 p.m.

At the Japanese Consulate receptions will be given to the staff, to Japanese residents and to foreigners at 8 a.m., at 10 a.m., and at 11.30 a.m.

An exhibition will be held at the Japanese school on Range Road.

An athletic meeting will be held at the Japanese school in the Western District.

A review of Japanese marines and sailors will be held at Hongkew Park at 10.45 a.m.

KAINICHI

TWO JAPANESE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Yesterday at the Japanese Consular Court two Japanese named H. Iuchi, age 47, residing at No 9 Tong Ching Li off Chapoo Road and S. Shomura, age 45, residing at No. 6 Lane 44 Yuhang Road, were committed for trial on a charge of smuggling a quantity of artificial silk into China.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY TO ENGAGE JAPANESE

It is reported that the Shanghai Telephone Company has decided to engage a Japanese girl in order to avoid trouble between the Company and the Japanese subscribers. The Japanese Residents Corporation has been requested by the Company to recommend one at the pay of about 70 or 80 dollars per month.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. 5797  
No. D 5797  
Date 14/4/34

Subject (in full) Celebration of the Japanese Emperor's birthday on April 29, 1934.

Made by D. S. Umemoto. Forwarded by SBR S.

At 5 p.m. April 5, a meeting was held at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, by some 35 chairmen of various Japanese street unions to discuss plans for the celebration of His Majesty the Japanese Emperor's birthday on April 29. In view of a decision having been reached at a meeting held recently by representatives of the local Japanese Consular Authorities and public bodies to the effect that no public entertainment would be carried out officially, it was decided at the meeting to hold an athletic meeting in commemoration of the birthday at the former Tsukinoya Garden, Dixwell Road, under the auspices of the local Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions. The attendance will also be entertained to theatrical performances which will be staged at the garden.

The function will be open to members of the Japanese street unions and their families and will be held from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. April 29. In case of inclement weather, the theatrical performances will be given at the Kabukiza Theatre, North Szechuen Road Extension.

Further meetings will be convened by the Amalgamated Association of Street Unions to draw up a programme and to devise ways and means for the maintenance of order at the ground.

The various police authorities will be requested to police the vicinity after the necessary arrangements have been completed.

S 2  
Further report  
in accordance  
with instructions  
to D.C. (S) & D.C. (C)

D. S. Umemoto

Deputy Commissioner,  
Special Branch.

D. S. Umemoto

SBR 13/4

Fm. 2  
G. 35000-1-24

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. 2, Special Mr. Dechamox,

Date. Apr 11, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. C. & S. B. R. CT. 14.

Subject (in full) Celebration of the Japanese Emperor's birthday on April 29.

Made by D. S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by

S. S. C. S.

In connection with the celebration of the forthcoming anniversary of His Majesty the Japanese Emperor's birthday on April 29, a meeting was held recently at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, by some 30 representatives of the local Japanese Consular Authorities and various public bodies. The function was presided over by Mr. I. Ishii, local Japanese Consul-General.

It was decided that a ceremonial service will be solemnized at 1 p.m. April 29 by the Japanese community in the compound of the Japanese Central Primary School, No. 6 Range Road. The service will be presided over by Mr. Ishii, Consul-General, and attended by Japanese notables and representatives of various institutions and public bodies as well as members of the Japanese public.

Apart from this function, a ceremony in commemoration of the anniversary will be observed during the morning at the local Japanese Consulate-General which will be attended by Japanese residents. Between 11.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. a reception will be held at the residence of the Japanese Consul-General at No. 128 Seymour Road to which foreign and Chinese officials and prominent residents as well as a number of Japanese notables will be invited.

The Japanese Naval Authorities are contemplating holding a parade of the Japanese Third Fleet and the Naval Landing Party at Hongkew Park during the afternoon.

Certain Japanese residents were in favour of celebrating the day on a grand scale at such a place as Hongkew Park as on previous occasions, however, it was decided at the meeting that no public entertainment would be held at the park this year.

Arrangements are being made to hold entertainments at Japanese schools in various districts.

During the evening a reception will be held in the Japanese

5-5798

5-5799

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5798
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 5798
Date 28 July 1934

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

Subject (in full) Purchase of the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury

by the Soviet authorities.

Made by F.S. Makaroff

Forwarded by

*SBK. S.*

Regarding the proposed sale of the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury to the Soviet Authorities, further enquiries reveal that all negotiations terminated following the sudden demise of Victor Volinsky, who was in charge of the Press and Information Bureaux of the Soviet Embassy in China.

Volinsky, who died on April 9, 1934 in the General Hospital, arrived in Shanghai from Moscow on March 13, 1934 having been invested with full authority to conduct the necessary transactions for the buying of the above mentioned newspaper.

Being new to Shanghai and having no knowledge of local conditions, Volinsky was assisted in his work by S.I. Slepak, representative of "Tass" News Agency in North China, who is reported to have left by rail for Peiping in June, 1934.

*V. Chertanov*

F. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Av J*

*28/7/34*

*File 5798*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

8.2, Special  
REPORT

File No.  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.  
Branch *Foreign*  
No. *D 5798*  
Date *April 11, 1934.*  
*11/4/34*

Subject (in full). *S.I. Slepak (or Slepach) and the purchase*  
*of the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury.*

Made by *D.S. Tcherezhansky* Forwarded by *SBRu S.*

*Semen Ignatievitch Slepak (or Slepach), representative*  
*of "Tass" News Agency in North China, arrived at Shanghai from*  
*Peiping a few days ago by rail. It is reported that Slepak's*  
*mission here is in connection with the negotiations between the*  
*Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, No. 17-21 Avenue Edward VII,*  
*and the Soviet Authorities regarding the purchase of this news-*  
*paper by the latter. It is said that the Soviet Authorities*  
*propose to finance this newspaper in order to change its policy*  
*to that of a pro-Soviet nature. The proprietors of the news-*  
*paper are prepared to sell provided the sum demanded is forth-*  
*coming.*

*Slepak's place of residence is at present unknown.*

*52*  
*Further report*  
*in due course*  
*WJ*

*D.S. Tcherezhansky*

*J. Tcherezhansky*  
D. S.

*SBR 12/4*

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Copies sent to Messrs. Lipson, Kelson and Vandenberg*

*WJ*  
*11/4*



SHANGHAI EVENING POST AND MERCURY

VOLINSKY, Victor

In charge of the Press and Information Bureaux of the  
Soviet Embassy in China.

**SMP**

SMP: No. D 5798  
28 July 1934

SLEPAK, Semen Ignatievitch  
(or SLEPACH)

Representative of TASS News Agency in North China.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## REPORT

Misc.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

Dixwell Road Station

Date April 11, 1934

No. D 5727

Subject (in full) Bomb throwing incident at the Hong Kong Theatre, 677 N. Szechuen Road, S.O.L.

Made by D.S.I. White

Forwarded by

The China Press of the 11th inst., carried a report to the effect that a bomb had been placed in the Hong Kong Theatre, North Szechuen Road, which exploded at about 10.30 p.m. the 10-4-34, resulting in a male and female Chinese receiving injuries.

On perusal of the aforesaid report, D.S.I. White and D.S.I. Van Tuh Foo instituted enquiries at the 1st Station 5th Division, P.S. Bureau, which elicited confirmation of the report and results in the appended information being ascertained in connection thereto.

During the month of April, 1934, the joint proprietors namely, Lok S Daung (洛樹棠) and Dee Yau Daung (狄耀棠) of the Hong Kong Theatre, 677 N. Szechuen Road, S.O.L., have received a series of threatening letters demanding certain sums of money.

In compliance with the contents of the letters the proprietors of the theatre have visited the appointed rendezvous, Kwei Tsang Restaurant, 50 East Woonchang Road, on the instructions of the police of the 1st Station 5th Division, P.S.B., at the schedule times and dates mentioned in the letters, but to date have been unsuccessful in making contact with the writers. The letters are signed in the name of Tsang Ng (張宇) and Lee Mieu (李茂), which names the police of the Public Safety Bureau believe to be fictitious.

At about 10.30 p.m. on the 10-4-34, whilst the theatrical performance was in progress at the theatre an explosion occurred, resulting in a male Chinese named Ying Tshieu Lai (尹桂來) and his wife Ying Wong Sa (尹王紗) sustaining slight injuries. The two injured persons were removed to the Foo Ming Hospital, North Szechuen Road, where they received medical treatment and were subsequently discharged.

1  
Fm  
350

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. <sup>22</sup>35/34

REPORT

Station,  
Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

It is learned from the police of the P.S. Bureau that the bomb was a cigarette tin filled with some type of explosive, which they are unable to ascertain, and, that no material damage was caused to the building.

At the time of the explosion about 100 persons composed the audience and that very little commotion occurred over the incident

The performance was resumed about five minutes after the incident.

An offer was made to the police of the 1st Station 5th Division, P.S. Bureau, to co-operate in pursuing investigations pertaining to the perpetrators of the offence. This offer was politely refused, with the information that should the services of the Municipal Police be required, they will communicate with Dixwell Road Station for assistance.

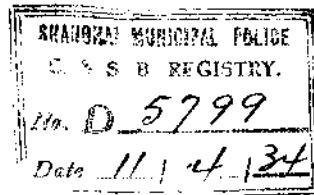
*R. White*  
D. S. I.

~~D. D. J. 404~~

O/C Special Branch.

*SI*  
*JB*

*Noted*  
*Who 11/3/34*



April 11, 1934.

Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :

BOMB EXPLOSION AT HONGKONG THEATRE

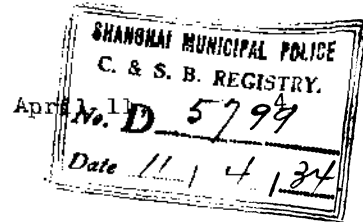
The Hongkong Theatre (香港大戲院) off North Szechuen Road stages Cantonese dramas only and is a very prosperous concern.

Recently the manager of the theatre received three threatening letters from certain loafers demanding money, but the manager paid no heed to the letters.

However at about 11 p.m. yesterday while a performance was in progress, two bombs were thrown from the third class stalls.

The bombs exploded, patrons ran for their lives and the bomb throwers made good their escape. Two patrons received serious injuries and were later removed to the Foh Sing (佛生) Hospital.

The 5th District Police of the Public Safety Bureau sent a large party of police to the scene. The threatening letters were handed over to the police who are now making efforts to arrest the loafers.



Miscellaneous (2)

Shanghai Municipality Electric Supply Trade Association  
- circular telegram in furtherance of national goods  
movement

On April 10, the above mentioned association, 580 Yoch Jen Li, Yunnan Road, despatched a circular telegram to chambers of Commerce and trade associations throughout the nation. The telegram explains that both foreign and Chinese electric light bulbs are manufactured in Shanghai and that the only difference between them is the trade mark. It finally exhorts the public to use Chinese bulbs which are comparatively cheaper.

Bomb Explosion in Hongkong Theatre, North Szechuen Road  
O.O.L.

At 10.30 p.m. April 10, a hand grenade exploded on the ground floor of the Hongkong Theatre, No.683 North Szechuen Road O.O.L. during a cinema performance. It is reported that two members of the audience were injured.

*John Robertson*

Supt.  
for Officer i/c Special Branch.

7  
D-5800

D-5801

F. 127  
G. 130m-10-33

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <b>5800</b>
Date <b>12/4/34</b>

CRIME REGISTER No.— **279/54**

Division

Police Station

10. 10. 34.

Diary Number:— **5 Final**

Nature of Offence:— **10.**

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

**9/4/34 8-11.**

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

**S. S. D. Court.**

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION:

The accused **Zeng Ping Zeng** appeared before the  
S. S. D. Court on the **9/4/34** a.m. when he was found  
not guilty but to be detained temporarily in custody  
during the period of appeal.

*9. R.  
10-4-34  
LHP*

*B. S. Kangam*

D. S. 251

S. D. i/c.

Copy for O.C. Special Branch.

*51  
S. S. Kangam  
to FILE  
JH*

F. 22F  
G. 40000-9-33.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 5800</u>
Date <u>11</u> / <u>4</u> / <u>34</u>

CRIME REGISTER No:—

278, 34

Division.

Yulin Road Police Station.

April 8 19 34

Diary Number:—

4

Nature of Offence:—

40

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

See below

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

See below

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

At 11.15 a.m. 8/4/34 the station was visited by  
Mr. T.Y. Van a lawyer for the defendant, handing over the  
two government surplus receipts to the undersigned.

(Sd) B.I. Kurjansky.

D.S. 251.



CRIME DIARY.

P.I.R. 278/34.

"D"  
Yulin Road  
April 7th. 34.

Diary No. 5.

40.

7-4-34.

See below.

Armed with the S.D. Court Despatch Warrant No. 1927 (see diary 2) issued on the 6-4-34, D.S.I. Yang Pei Sheng, C.D.C. 220 and the undersigned proceeded to the S.P.S. Bureau this A.M. and there at 9.40 a.m. received custody of the accused Zung Ping Zung.

Upon being interrogated at station, the accused admitted having taken the described Surtax receipts from Tsau Kung Ling under the circumstances related on Diary 1, his companions being: Yang Ah Lai (楊阿來), Loh Tuh Ching (羅德慶) and Sung Yue Yoong (孫裕榮), correct addresses unknown.

He stated that he and the above three men, being the members of Shipping Hong coolie strikers' Union stationed at No. 5 Peu Kah Loong, Nantao, have been instructed by the Union to inspect and prevent shipping goods by various Hongs to Tientsin, and the above action was committed by them entirely on the orders from the Union. They did not believe Tsau Kung Ling, the Compt's goods were destined for Tsingtao, therefore carried away the documents for a perusal by the Union. The accused refused to produce the stolen receipts stating <sup>them to be</sup> they are at present in possession of the said Union, which is headed by one Hyung Shing Ziang (任榮祥). While in the P.S. Bureau this A.M. detectives met one named Pao Ting Mao (包庭模), a member of the above organisation, who agreed to negotiate with his colleagues for the return of the documents to Yulin Road

Station, promising to give an answer at 4.p.m. this inst.

The Compt Jong Tuh Yue further stated that on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of April 1934, respectively, his Company had sent their No.1 coolie named Yoong Fah (葉發) to the Union with a request to return the documents which was, without any explanation, refused by them.

It was also learned from Compt that unless his Company can obtain the original receipts before they are able to transport the goods to Tsingtao, they have to pay \$214.50 (value of the receipts) again, as the Government offices do not issue duplicate receipts.

It was learned by detectives that the described Union has been formed by shipping hong coolies of the companies negotiating with Tientsin. The coolies are at present on strike, over the refusal by their companies to issue them locomotion allowances.

At 4.p.m. this station was visited by Pao Ting Mao, stating he was unsuccessful in obtaining the receipts from the Union. He promised to continue his efforts re recovering them on the 8-4-34.

The accused is charged with "Theft" under Art. 336, Sect. 4 and will be brought before the S.S.D. Court on the 9-4-34. A.M. Statement has been taken from him.

S. D. 1/e

D.D.O. "D"

*A. V. Humphrey*  
D.S. 251.

CRIME DIARY.

*O.C. Special Bk.*

Crime Register No. 278/34.

"D"

Yulin Road

April 6,

34.

2.

40.

6-4-34.

See below.

On the 6-4-34 A.M. the undersigned submitted an application for a Despatch Warrant to the S.S.D. Court for the extradition of the accused from the S.P.S. Bureau, Nantao.

The Warrant No. 1927, dated 6-4-34 was issued at 3.30 p.m. this inst. and detectives next proceeded to the S.P.S. Bureau and produced it, when it was learned that the accused had been released by them this P.M. (6-4-34). Detectives were explained that following the arrest of the accused on the 5-4-34, the Kuomintang Headquarters, stationed in Nantao, made a petition for his release on the condition that whenever he might be wanted, they guaranteed him to come forward, to which the P.S. Bureau agreed and released the man.

Detectives were further informed that he will be invited to the P.S. Bureau at 9 a.m. on the 7-4-34 and then handed over to the S.M.P. on the authority of the above Despatch Warrant.

A visit there at the appointed hour will be made by detectives.

Statement from Tsoo Kung Ling, a witness in this case (see Diary 1), has been taken. The numbers of stolen surtax receipts were ascertained to be 5298 & 5412.

S. D. 1/6 *[initials]*

D.D.O. "D"

Copy to O.C. Special Bk.

*B. I. Humphrey*  
D.S. 251.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D 5800  
Date 11/1/34  
Yuli Police Station

Crime Register No. 27

April 5 1934

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence:—	Larceny
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day.	10 . . .	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	See below

## RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	1 . . . . . Day Road
Time and date of offence.	10 . . . . .
" " " reported.	10 . . . . .
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	Mr. O.C.L.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	1 / unemployed, Singspo, Siping Rd.

Arrests. . . . . examined by Mantao Police.

Classification of property stolen. . . . . receipts. Value \$

Classification of property recovered. . . . . Value \$

In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered.

- (a) Time and date body was discovered.
- (b) Position, appearance and marks on body.
- (c) Apparent cause of death.
- (d) Motive if known.

Full Details of Method used in Committing offence

- In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described.
- (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises.
- (f) Means used (tools etc.)
- (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc.
- (h) Mode of transport and description.
- (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)

*Handwritten:*  
10/10/34

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises?
- (k) Are they all "old" servants?
- (l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
- (m) What was their "characters"?
- (n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
- (o) Are old servants suspected?
- (p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion, if not, who is suspected?

Remarks.

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

At 10 . . . 5/4/34 the complainant Wong Tai Yue employed as a clerk at Tsong Fah Hoong Shipping Co., 30 Yeong Eu Fong, Rue Luggage, French Town, and residing O.O.L. reported here that at about 7.30 p.m. on the 2/4/34 one named Tseu Kung Ling, clerk of Dah Tsong Transportation Co. 6 The Bund, was unlawfully deprived of two Government surtax receipts the property of his, complainant's company, while near No. 4 Shanghai Cotton Mill, Pingliang Road, by one Tung Ping Lung and three others.

Enquiries were made by S.S.I. Yang Pui Sheng and C. .C. 220 and the undersigned and the following was ascertained.

At about 4 p.m. on the 2/4/34 Tseu Kung Ling having been instructed by his master, proceeded to Tsong Fah Hoong Shipping Co. French Town and there received an order to deliver a quantity of cotton from No. 4 Shanghai Cotton Mill, Pingliang Road to the above company to be shipped to Tsingtao on the 3/4/34. On proceeding to the mill and obtaining the goods he had received from the management two Government surtax receipts for 2214.50. for same and when about to depart at 7.30 p.m. 2/4/34 standing on Pingliang Road, he was suddenly approached by four male Chinese whom he knew previously by sight. They enquired as to the destination of the goods. On receiving the reply from Tseu Kung Ling the goods were to be shipped to Tsingtao, the first of the men asked him to show the receipts. Having known the man before and not suspecting anything wrong, Tseu Kung Ling had given him the receipts, whereon

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

the men stated that they did not believe the goods were to be destined for Tientsin, and on ascertaining they were members of shipping hong coolies strike committee and were going to check it up later, he placed them into his car. He further told Tsou Kung Ling that in the event his statement was correct they would send back the receipts to him. He then with his car and its driver a hired car waiting nearby, and despite the protests of Tsou Kung Ling refused to go.

On the occurrence taking place, the complainant made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain duplicates for the receipts, therefore brought the case to the notice of the Police Station; he wished to charge the accused as without the receipts his company were unable to deliver goods anywhere.

It was further learned by detectives that a number of coolies of various shipping companies in Shanghai shipping goods to Tientsin are at present on strike, (they are demanding an issue of locomotion allowance) and the above men are the members of shipping hong coolies strikers union in Kantao, their task being to prevent shipping goods to Tientsin by any companies until their demands were complied with.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
----------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Chou Kuan L. was located at his company, agreed to the report, received and complaint in search for the described man, and on enquiry made the party with the assistance of the Police, located the above Union at . . . . . at 12 noon . . . /34 there on the indication of Chou Kuan Ling one named Zung Ping Zung 36, . . . . . employed, Linpo, Jilin Road, was taken into custody by detectives, having been identified by Chou as the man who had given the receipts to and who actually carried the receipts away.

Upon being questioned he admitted being one of the four men but denied being man who had actually taken away the receipts. He further stated that the receipts were at present in possession of one of the Union leaders, but refused to tell his name and address. The accused was then detained at the Public Safety Bureau the latter notifying the detectives that the accused could be handed over at 5 p.m. 5/4/34 without a despatch warrant.

On visiting them at the latter hour, detectives were refused the extradition of the accused on the ground that they were not in possession of a despatch warrant. Application for same will be made on the 6/4/34 a. m.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:---

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:---

Nature of Offence:---

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

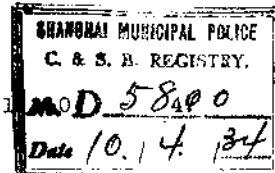
### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

This case was brought to the notice of Mr. Bryan  
..... of the advised that the accused when loaded over be  
charged with larceny under Art. 308 section 4 of the  
C.C.A.A.

(Sd) B.I. Bourjinsky

D.O. 251.





April

### Labour

#### Shipping Hong Workers - Strike Situation

The 80 coolies of the eight shipping hongs situated in the Settlement and the French Concession continue to refuse to transport cotton yarn to wharves as a protest against the abolition by their employers of the transportation gratuity system.

The person who was arrested by the Chinese Authorities on a charge of larceny at the instance of the Municipal Police (Vide I.R. 9/4/34) appeared before the 1st Special District Court on April 9 when he was found not guilty but ordered to be detained pending an appeal by the Municipal Police.

It is reported that the Shipping Hong Workers' Union will convene a general meeting for April 11 when a strike of the whole body of the workers in the trade will be called for. As a consequence, the Bureau of Social Affairs has decided to issue to-day, April 10, a notice which will instruct the proprietors of the shipping hongs concerned in the dispute to maintain the transportation gratuity system pending a settlement of the trouble, as well as order the workers not to extend the strike involving at present only eight shipping hongs to various local concerns in the trade which number some 100.

#### Mayar Silk Weaving Factories - strike situation

The strike situation in the ten factories of the Mayar Silk Weaving Company located in the French Concession and Chinese territory remains unchanged this morning.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

April 11, 1934.

No. D

Date

DEMAREE C. BESS

Demaree C. Bess, an American citizen, was born in 1893 at Kansas City, Missouri. In addition to studying at a high school in his native town, he attended and graduated from the Columbia University, Missouri.

He is reputed to have worked on various of the Kansas City daily newspapers until 1920 when he became connected with the Christian Science Monitor of Boston, Mass. He apparently impressed his employers for in 1924 he came to China as the Far Eastern Correspondent of the Monitor. He came from the U.S.A. to Shanghai where he stayed from April 1924 until the middle of 1925 when he made a two year tour of Japan in the interest of his paper.

In May 1927 he was ordered to Peiping by his employers and it was in Peiping that he met the present Mrs. Dorothy G. Bess, a divorcee, who was at one time the wife of Randall Gould, present Executive Editor of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.

Whilst in Peiping Bess made the acquaintance of and became very intimate with Mr. Slepach, Soviet citizen and representative of the Tass News Agency in Peiping. Bess is reputed to have worked in close co-operation with Slepach in Manchuria and through him became acquainted with V. Royer, at one time Shanghai representative of Tass, and another radical named C. F. Glass, a British subject, who is reputed to have been at one time connected with H. Isaacs, an American citizen of pronounced communist tendencies.

Bess and his wife left Peiping for Shanghai by rail about April 20, 1932, and arrived in Shanghai on April 24, and on arrival here both put up at the Metropole Hotel.

See file  
No 7131

See file  
No 7131  
See file  
No 7131

On May 18, 1933, officers of the S.M.P. interviewed Bess in the Metropole Hotel in connection with the finding of his name and address in a room at No. 7 Quinsan Gardens occupied by Miss Ting Ling (丁玲) and a male Chinese named Fung Pah Ming (冯伯明) alias Manu Fung alias Fung Kwang Chi (冯光之), who posed as her husband.

Bess stated, when questioned, that he was in receipt of a monthly journal entitled "The China Peasant and Labourers Correspondence", a "Red" publication recommended to him as containing items of interest by Slepach and it was probably in that connection that his name had appeared.

It was apparent to the officers interviewing Bess that he was possessed of a profound knowledge of Communism and that he was well on his guard the whole time. He admitted that he had sent copies of "The China Peasants and Labourers Correspondence" to the Christian Science Monitor and that certain articles contained in the Correspondence had been reprinted by the Monitor.

Note When Bess mentioned "The China Peasants and Labourers Correspondence" he was referring to "The Chinese Workers Correspondence", a copy of which addressed to him has recently been seized.

Bess and his wife resided at the Metropole Hotel until July 22, 1933, when they removed to No. 839 Avenue Foch, the home of Mrs. A. Ellis. On August 28, 1933, Bess applied for rooms in the Cathay Mansions stating that he desired to take up occupancy as from October 1, 1933. Between August 28, 1933, and September 20, 1933, he apparently received orders to proceed to Japan, for on the latter date he took over the rooms at the Cathay Mansions on behalf of his wife and proceeded on September

-3-

28 to Japan where he remained until November 4, 1933, on which date he returned to Shanghai.

From November 4, 1933, the pair resided at the Cathay Mansions until January 29 when they left Shanghai for Moscow giving their address in that city as No. 15 Bousoglebsky Pereulok, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Discreet enquiries regarding the local activities of Bess show that he contributed occasional articles to the Shanghai Times and the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury. The consensus of opinion regarding the man is to the effect that he was tremendously interested in his profession, but conservative and not likely to dabble in any reactionary undertaking beyond procuring copy for his paper.

His journey to Moscow is reputedly at the orders of his employers who have sent him there to relieve a man named Chamberlain who has been correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor in Moscow for the past eight years.

BESS, Demaree C. - American  
Correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor.  
Resides at No. 15 Bousoglebsky Pereulok, Moscow, USSR.

BESS, Mrs. Dorothy G.  
Wife of above. At one time wife of Randall GOULD, present  
Executive Editor of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.

**SMP**

SMP: No. D 5801  
12 April 1934

SLEPACH - Soviet  
Representative of the TASS News Agency in Peiping.

ROVER, V.  
At one time Shanghai representative of TASS.

GLASS, C. F. - British

ISAACS, H. - American

ELLIS, Mrs. A.  
Resides at No. 839 Avenue Foch.

CHAMBERLAIN  
Former Moscow correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor.

D-5802

D.5802

5802

24.5.35

May 24, 1935.

Afternoon translation.

THE MAYAR SILK MILL

The Mayar Silk Mill (亞美細爾) has seven branches and employs some 4,000 workers. Its business has become very bad.

With a view to maintaining the livelihood of the workers, the management is now commissioning workers to sell the products of the mill. The proceeds will be used to pay their wages.

D.C. (CRIME)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

April 13, 1935.

Political

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5802.
Date 13. 4. 35.

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. April 12 :-

Madam Waung Ching-wei.

Fu Jui-ling, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.15 a.m. April 13 :-

Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan.

Tseng Zong-ming, Vice Minister of Railways.

Liu Vee-ts, Vice Minister of Industry.

Hwang Foh-sung, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Zung Hung-nyien, - do -

Yang Teh-chao, - do -

Communist Propaganda

Copies of a communist handbill purporting to emanate from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League were found in the Western District on the morning of April 12, 1935. This handbill contains a report of the clash between strikers of the Mayer Silk Weaving Factories and the Chinese Police on April 11, 1934, and the following slogans :-

"To enforce a general strike of cotton mill workers to commemorate the anniversary!"

"Oppose the massacre and abduction of workers by Kuomintang Fascists and demand the release of arrested workers!"

"Support Labour vanguards, the Communist Party and the Communist Youth League!"





SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY  
File No. D-5862

Section 2, Special Branch  
REPORT

Date April 12, 1935.

Subject Communist Propaganda bearing on the "First Anniversary of the  
Mayar Silk Factory incident" which occurred on April 11, 1934.  
Made by D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa. Forwarded by *BB Bureau 522*

I forward herewith a communist handbill bearing on the clash between strikers of the Mayar Silk Weaving Factories and the Chinese Police which occurred in Chinese territory on April 11, 1934. Fifty-five copies of the handbill were found discarded by the Municipal Police on Hart Road near Changping Road at 5.30 a.m. April 12, 1935.

A summarized translation of the handbill, which purports to emanate from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, is as follows:-

" Open letter to juvenile labourers throughout Shanghai  
" and all Mayar Factory workers in connection with the First  
" Anniversary of the Mayar Incident of April 11, 1934 :

" Declare a general strike and hold 'flying' meetings to  
" commemorate the April 11 Anniversary!

" Hold memorial services in honour of the deceased  
" martyrs!

" Raise subscriptions to console the relatives of the  
" victims!

" Let all Mayar workers rise and oppose the suspension  
" of business, dismissals and reduction of wages!

" Enforce a general strike of cotton mill workers to  
" commemorate the anniversary!

" Oppose the massacre and abduction of workers by  
" Kuomintang Fascisti and demand the release of arrested  
" workers!

" Support Labour Vanguard, the Communist Party and  
" the Communist Youth League! "

*Kuh Pao-hwa*

D. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Br.)

*SI, Please  
include  
summary of  
this report in  
Daily Intelligence  
Report.*

*MG*

*10 APR 1935*

*Included in  
I. R. 13435*

*File 16  
15 APR 1935*

Report sent with <u>a bundle of</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Hart Road near Changping Road.</u>	Time found	<u>5.30 a.m.</u> Date <u>12/4/35</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<u>Residential.</u>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		<u>-</u>	
How distributed? (If known).		<u>Found on roadway, by C.P.C.s 2883 and 2692.</u>	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).		<u>Communistic.</u>	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		<u>-</u>	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		<u>-</u>	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		<u>-</u>	

Date April 12, 1935.

Signed J. M. D.  
for C. I. etc. i/c. Gordon Road Station.

5802  
9 2 12

February 9, 1935.

Morning Translation.

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek) and other local newspapers:

THE DUMPING OF ORDURE IN GUTTERS IN CHINESE CONTROLLED TERRITORY

On February 6 representatives of the Bureau of Public Health, the Bureau of Social Affairs, the Bureau of Public Safety, the Bureau of Finance, the Bureau of Public Works and the Bureau of Public Utilities held a meeting at the office of the first Bureau in the Civic Centre to discuss measures to prohibit ordure coolies from dumping ordure in gutters. Kiang Sze Lung (江泽龙) representing the Bureau of Public Health was in the chair.

The following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

- 1) That ordure carts of the Ordure Office be of uniform style and that a brass plate indicating the district be affixed to the cart in order to facilitate inspection.
- 2) That deputies of the Bureau of Public Utilities in conjunction with those of the Bureau of Public Health be detailed to conduct an investigation into ordure carts.
- 3) That the licence fee for ordure carts and the ordure tax at Nantao, which is paid by the Nantao Agricultural Association on behalf of ordure coolies, be collected in full in accordance with the Regulations governing the licence fees of ordure carts and that all ordure taxes in arrears be paid up within one month, failing which ordure coolies will be permitted to apply for licences and pay the tax direct to the Authorities and the carts will be examined by the Bureau of Public Utilities.
- 4) That the dumping of ordure in gutters be strictly prohibited and that offenders be sent to the Bureau of Public Safety to be dealt with.
- 5) That the Bureau of Public Health and the Bureau of Public Works devise schemes for the construction of ordure dumping pools.
- 6) That the Bureau of Public Health and the Bureau of Finance instruct ordure contractors to provide more ordure boats for the removal of ordure.

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek) and other local newspapers:

(美亚丝织厂)  
MAYAR SILK WEAVING FACTORY TO REMOVE TO NANTAO

Chinese factories in the French Concession are finding frequent interference by the French Authorities intolerable. In consequence, the Mayar Silk Weaving Factory on Rue Brenier de Montmorand has decided to remove to Nantao.

SHARONAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D-5802</u>
Date <u>27/7/34</u>

Report sent with <b>6 copies of</b> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.					
Where found	<b>Wonnaught near "erry road."</b>	Time found	<b>10.10 a.m.</b>	Date	<b>30/6/34.</b>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<b>residential.</b>			
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		<b>4th U.S.M. Camp, 256 Ferry Road.</b>			
How distributed? (If known).		<b>Found on roadway.</b>			
Nature of Document, (Communist or Anti-Government etc).		<b>Communist.</b>			
Arrests or not, if so how many?		<b>No.</b>			
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		<b>Nil.</b>			
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		<b>Nil.</b>			

Date **June 30, 1934.**

Signed *Adhind*  
for C. I. etc. i/c. G.Hd. Station.

S. B. REGISTRY	
No. D	5802
Date	12 / 1 / 34

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH POLICE REPORT DATED 9.6.34.

Communist Propaganda

At 10 a.m. June 8, the No.9 Mayar Silk Mill, 1001 Route de Zikawei, received by post for one Chen Yung Ping (陈永平), ten pamphlets of a communist nature, published on 22.4.34 by the self-styled "Shanghai Literary Library." These pamphlets invite the Mayar workers to continue their struggle for the liberation of their arrested comrades, and praise the workers in the Chinese soviet districts.

The pamphlets purport to emanate from the Chinese Society of Professional Training, the of offices ~~xxx~~ which are located at 80 Route Vallon.

According to enquiries made, however, no employee of the Mayar Mills is known as Chen Yung Ping, and it is certain that the literature was despatched by the propaganda department of the Chinese Communist Party who deliberately employed the name of the Chinese Society of Professional Training for their own ends.

cc. S.B.

Informant

JOR 96

Yue  
JB

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5802
Date 18/5/34

May 18, 4.

Labour (3)

B.C.C. Thorburn Road Factory - Female workers  
suspend operation

485 female workers in the Tin, Box and Tin Foil Rooms of the B.C.C. Factory on Thorburn Road ceased operation on the afternoon of May 17, owing to lack of material. They will resume on May 21.

Chung Hwa Seamen's General Labour Union -  
General Yang Hu instructed to resume office

On May 17, the Preparatory Committee of the Chung Hwa Seamen's General Labour Union, 33 Oong Ka Ts Loong, West Gate, received an order from the Central Kuomintang at Nanking to the effect that General Yang Hu who recently tendered his resignation be instructed to retain his post in the Union.

Heng Foong Silk Weaving Factory - dismissed workers  
agitate for reinstatement

Six ex-workers of the Heng Foong Silk Weaving Factory, 58 Loong Zung Li, Yulin Road, are now agitating for reinstatement. These workers were dismissed in April for being ringleaders during a strike of the employees of the concern in question in support of the strikers of the Mayar Silk Weaving Company (Vide I.R. 12/4/34). It is learned that the Management secured the approval of the Bureau of Social Affairs for the dismissal, and consequently does not intend to entertain their request for reinstatement.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. S. E. REGISTRY.

S.2, Special Branch  
REPORT

Date

No. D. 5802  
May 16, 1934.

Subject (in full)..... Communist propaganda found in Gordon Road District

on May 14/15, 1934.

(Concerning Mayar Silk Factory)

Made by... D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by...

S. B. Ku S. I.

I forward herewith five communist handbills which were found by the Municipal Police in Gordon Road District at 8.25 pm. 14/5/34 and during the early hours of 15/5/34.

Brief translations of the handbills are appended :-

(1) Circular dated April 13 entitled "Manifesto in connection

with the massacre of Mayar workers by the Shanghai City Government of the Kuomintang on April 10", purporting to have emanated from the "Central" of the Chinese Communist Youth League, exhorting the labouring masses in Shanghai to observe the following slogans :-

- (a) Suspend studies and work, and protest against the massacre of Mayar workers by the imperialistic Kuomintang!
- (b) Mayar workers, arm yourselves, occupy the mills and drive out the police dogs!
- (c) Demand the punishment of the Chief of the Peace Preservation Corps for killing workers; demand the issue of compassionate grants for the workers killed!
- (d) Organize Support Committees, Subscriptions Raising Groups, Consolation Groups, etc. to assist the strike of workers of the Mayar Silk Mill!

(2) Handbill dated March 13, 1934, entitled "Letter to juvenile masses opposing the conspiracy of the management of the Mayar Mill and the French imperialists in killing workers", purporting to have emanated from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. Besides outlining the conflict between the French Police and the strikers of the Mayar Mill on March 11, this handbill urges the Mayar workers to submit demands to the French Police and the general manager of the mill for issue of compassionate

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....  
Date ..... 19 .....

Subject (in full) ..... - 2 -

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

grants to the families of workers who were killed and wounded, the punishment of the culprits, an apology, the restoration of former rate of pay and the issue of pay during the period of strike.

(3) Handbill dated March 4 entitled "Letter to juvenile workers in support of the strike of workers of Mayar Mills", purporting to have emanated from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, calling upon them to support the Mayar strike, to demand complete freedom of strike and assembly, and to put a stop to the efforts of the Fascist robbers (Blue Shirt Society) to undermine strikes.

(4) Handbill dated March 4 entitled "Letter to the public in connection with the strike of Mayar workers", purporting to have emanated from the Preparatory Committee of the Shanghai Young Men's Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Fascist Committee, exhorting the masses to render support to the strikers of the Mayar Mill and to join the Shanghai Young Men's Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Fascist Committee.

(5) Handbill entitled "Strike Journal", Issue No. 1, purporting to have emanated from the Joint Strike Committee of Shanghai 9 Mayar Silk Mills, containing articles bearing on the strike.

Lt. Tso. Hua

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

In all 150 pamphlets were found. C.S. 105 & C.S. 280 have been detailed for patrol in this district. Western agents also warned. S.S. 16/5.

S1  
Note and pass  
to file.

Noted  
Whe  
16 5/54



Report sent with <u>186 copies of</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Kiaochow, Changping Road.</u>	Time found	<u>8.25 p.m.</u> Date <u>14/5/34.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Residential.</u>		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>-</u>		
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Found on the road.</u>		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	<u>(Re strike at Mayor Silk Mill) Communistic.</u>		
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>No.</u>		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>-</u>		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>-</u>		

Date May 14, 1934.

Signed *A. L. Smith*  
for C. I. etc. i/c. C. Rd. Station.

Report sent with 17 copies of pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	Kiaochow, Singapore Roads.	Time found	12.50 a.m. Date 15/5/34.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Residential.		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	-		
How distributed? (If known).	Found on the road.		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	(Communistic) Re strike at Mayor Silk Mill.		
Arrests or not, if so how many?	-		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	-		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?			

Date May 15, 1934.

Signed *[Signature]*  
for C. I. etc. i/c. G. Rd. Station.

Report sent with 19 copies of pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	Kiaochow Road near Singapore Road.	Time found	4.15 a.m. Date 15/5/34.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Residential.		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	-		
How distributed? (If known).	Found on public road.		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Communistic.		
Arrests or not, if so how many?	-		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	-		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?			

Date May 15, 1934.

Signed [Signature]  
for C. I. etc. i/c. G. Rd. Station.


Report sent with <u>4 copies of</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Kiaochow Road near Penang Road.</u>	Time found	<u>4.30 a.m.</u> Date <u>15.5.34</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		Residential.	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		-	
How distributed? (If known).		Found on road.	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).		Communistic.	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		-	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		-	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?			

May 15, 1934.  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signed *Allyl*  
for C. I. etc. i/c. G.R. Station.

Report sent with 4 copies of pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	Kiaochow Road near Changping Road.	Time found	5.30 a.m. Date 15/5/34.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Residential.		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	-		
How distributed? (If known).	Found on the road.		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Communist.		
Arrests or not, if so how many?	-		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	-		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?			

Date May 15, 1934.

Signed   
for C. I. etc. s/c. G.R. Station.

Report sent with <u>50 copies of</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>On Hart Road near</u> <u>Wuting Road.</u>	Time found	<u>6 a.m.</u> Date <u>15/5/34.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		Residential.	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		-	
How distributed? (If known).		On the road.	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).		Communistic.	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		-	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		-	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?			

*ARK*  
Date May 15, 1934.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
G.Rd.  
for C. I. etc. i/c. \_\_\_\_\_ Station.

P. 33  
G. 359-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

(Maya Silk Factory Agent)

REPORT

P.No.17/34.

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. E. REGISTRY.  
London Road Station.  
May 15, 1934  
5802

Subject (in full) Re arrest of a female Chinese named Doo Tsu Sz (杜氏)

in possession of a quantity of Communistic pamphlets.

Made by D.S.I. Tsai Liu

Forwarded by

Redner Ingh.

Sir,

I beg to report that at about 11 a.m. 15/5/34, a female Chinese named Doo Tsu Sz (杜氏) age 38, native of Shantung residing in an unnumbered straw hut off Singapore Road, O.O.L. was arrested by J.P.S.45 on Hart Road near Connaught Road, for being in possession of a quantity of attached Communistic pamphlets. Enquiries ascertained that she makes a living by hawking vegetables and her husband is in Shantung. She states that she had been to Seymour Road Market where she purchased a package of flour, a quantity of rice and some vegetables, and was on her way back to her home in Chinese Territory when on Hart Road near Connaught Road she found the bundle of pamphlets lying on the roadside. Not knowing the nature of the pamphlets, she picked them up and put them in her basket, on the top of the groceries, intending to take them home to use as wrapping paper.

Nothing could be adduced by interrogation, or in the course of enquiries to disprove that she found the pamphlets and that she intended to use them for domestic purposes. On the contrary, it has been proved that the edibles contained in her basket had been purchased at the Seymour Road Market, where she is well-known as a vegetable hawker. When met by J.P. S.45 who arrested her she was carrying the basket openly on her arms as if unaware of the fact that the pamphlets were incriminating. In view of the above circumstances, no charge was brought against her and she was accordingly released.

cc 875 Summarized translation of these pamphlets forwarded on 16/5/34

cc R 16/5

D.S.I.

Copy for Special Branch.

Det. patrols are being maintained in district to intercept persons engaged in these offences.

Report sent with <u>48 copies of</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.				
Where found	Hart Road near <del>Cannaught Road.</del>	Time found	11 a.m.	Date 15/5/34.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		Residential.		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		-		
How distributed? (If known).		Found in a basket carried in hand of the arrested female.		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).		Communistic.		
Arrests or not, if so how many?		One female named Doo Tsu Sz (杜朱氏) arrested by J.P.S.45.		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		Country type woman (a vegetable hawker).		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		Released at 1 p.m. 15/5/34. (see Report No.P.17/34 attached)		

Date May 15, 1934.

Signed *Alfred*  
G.R.  
for C. I. etc. i/c. \_\_\_\_\_ Station.

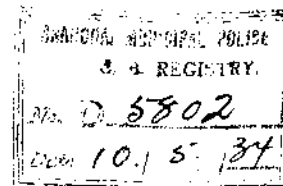


Report sent with <u>58 copies of</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Kiaochow near Singapore Roads.</u>	Time found	Between <u>8.30 &amp; 8.50</u> Date <u>15/5/34.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Residential.		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	-		
How distributed? (If known).	Found on public road.		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Communist.		
Arrests or not, if so how many?			
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)			
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?			

Date May 15, 1934.

Signed

for C. I. etc. G.R. Station.



May 10, 4.

Labour (3)

Mayar Silk Weaving Factories - agitators sentenced  
by Soong-Wu Garrison Headquarters

With reference to the 40 persons arrested by the Chinese Authorities in connection with the strike of the Mayar Silk Weaving Factories, it has been learned that the Military Tribunal of the Soong-Wu Garrison Headquarters has handed down the following sentences:-

<u>No. of workers</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
1 (communist)	5 years imprisonment.
15	40 days imprisonment.
14	30 " "
2	20 " "
2	3 years imprisonment suspended for two years - released on security.
6	Released on shop security.
<u>40</u>	
==	

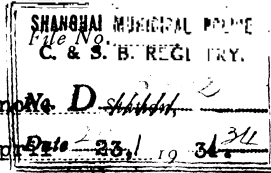
B.C.C. Factories in Pootung - to further reduce  
working days

With effect from May 10, the B.C.C. Factories in Pootung will operate 4 days instead of 4½ days a week (from Monday to Thursday) owing to trade depression. The concern has notified the City Government to the above effect. Dissatisfaction now exists among the workers with this further reduction in working period.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch  
REPORT

Date Apr 23, 1934



Subject (in full) Communist Propaganda obtained in Western Chapei.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao Hwa

Forwarded by

*SKN* *AS*

Hereunder are brief particulars of five communist handbills which were obtained by Agents A2672 and A3382 in Western Chapei on April 22, 1934:-

- 1) Circular entitled "Second Manifesto in support of the strike of the workers of the Shanghai Mayar Silk Weaving Factory", dated April 13, 1934, purporting to have emanated from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Apart from dealing in length with the strike and the conflict between the strikers and the French Police on March 11, this document exhorts the Mayar workers to continue their struggle in order to enforce the following demands:-
  - (a) That all demands submitted be acceded to by the management.
  - (b) That all arrested workers and leaders be immediately released.
  - (c) That all policemen and soldiers be ordered to vacate the workers' quarters immediately.
  - (d) That severe punishment be meted out to the culprits of the French Police, the Public Safety Bureau and the Peace Preservation Corps.
  - (e) That medical expenses be issued to injured workers and compassionate grants made to families of deceased.
- 2) Handbill entitled "Letter to cotton mill workers opposing the unconditional resumption of work by the management of the Mayar Silk Weaving Factory", dated April 19, 1934, purporting to have emanated from the Shanghai Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The pamphlet calls upon the workers of cotton mills in Shanghai to support the Mayar strikers by organizing Mayar Strike Support Committees and Propaganda Groups and to raise subscriptions.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date, ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....  
(2)

- 3) Handbill entitled "Letter to workers in connection with the inauguration of the General Labour Union of Cotton Mill Workers", dated April 19, 1934, purporting to have emanated from the General Labour Union of Cotton Mill Workers of the Shanghai Western District of the Chinese Communist Party. This handbill urges cotton mill workers to join the Labour Union and to force the capitalists to accede to the following demands:-
- (a) That wages be increased.
  - (b) That the work be reduced.
  - (c) That branch unions be organised in every mill.
- 4) Handbill entitled "Support the dismissed workers of the Tsung Tai Rubber Factory", dated April 15, 1934, purporting to have emanated from the Shanghai Communist Youth League, calling upon workers to compel the management to accept the following demands:-
- (a) That the new management issue bonuses to the workers.
  - (b) That the issue of monthly bonuses be continued.
  - (c) That the dismissal of old workers and the non-payment of bonuses be opposed.
  - (d) That all arrested workers be immediately released.
- 5) Slips of paper containing the following slogans:-
- (a) Overthrow the running-dogs of the capitalists who undermine our unity!
  - (b) Oppose the unreasonable dismissal and oppression of workers by the capitalists!

FILE  
12

Luh Tso-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. R. REGISTRY.  
No. D. 5802  
Date 2/1/21

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, TUESDAY, APRIL 24,

The vernacular press stated yesterday that the Kuomintang C.E.C. through its local branch has issued instructions in regard to labour troubles. The regulations forbid employees to declare strikes as a means of enforcing demands, but also exhort employers not to oppress their workers. Both capital and labour are urged to co-operate with the authorities in tracing the agitators alleged to be responsible for the numerous strikes recently declared in Shanghai industrial circles.

*not*

*File - mayas?*  
*JR*

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5802
Date 17. 4. 34
April 17.

Labour (2)

Mayar Silk Weaving Factories - Strike Situation

500 workers in the Mayar No.1 Factory, 830 Rue Brenier de Montmorand, and 40 in the No.9 Factory, 1001 Route de Zikawei, resumed work this morning, April 17. With the exception of this number, the remaining operatives numbering 2,170 in the Mayar factories are still on strike, although all the factories are open.

Western District Ordure Coolies - demonstrators sentenced

The 19 ordure coolies of the Western District who were arrested by the Chinese Police on April 3 following demonstration outside the 6th District Police Station in connection with the refusal of the Authorities to allow them to collect service fees from residents in the vicinity were sentenced in the Shanghai District Court on April 16 to two months' imprisonment each.

6th District Silk Filature Workers' Union - Meeting

40 members of the above Union held a meeting in their office, Lane 47, No.174 Sing Ming Road, Chapei, between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. April 16, and decided to detail four members to proceed to the Bureau of Social Affairs in the afternoon of April 17 in answer to the latter's call to discuss measures to relieve the silk trade. It was also resolved that the necessity for the relief of unemployed workers in the trade should be brought to the notice of the Authorities.

SHANGHAI CUSTOMS AND C. & S. D. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 5802</u>
Date <u>16/4/34</u>

April 16, 1934.

Labour (4)

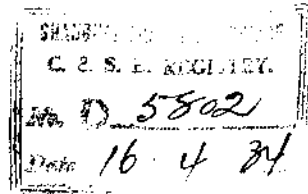
Shipping Hong Coolies - strike continues

The 80 coolies of the 8 shipping hongs situated in the Settlement and French Concession continue to refuse to transport cotton yarn to wharves as a protest against the abolition by their employers of the transportation gratuity system.

Between 3.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. April 15, 70 shipping hong workers held a meeting in their office, No. 5 Pan Ka Loong, City, and decided to organize a strike in view of the stubborn attitude maintained by the shipping hongs towards the dispute in question.

Mayar Silk Weaving Factories - strike situation

The strike situation in nine of the factories of the Mayar Silk Weaving Company located in the French Concession and Chinese territory remains unchanged this morning, while in the No. 1 Factory, 830 Rue Brenier de Montmorand some 100 workers resumed on the afternoon of April 14 and again worked on April 15. To-day, the 16th being usually observed by the Factories as a holiday, the No. 1 Factory also remains closed.



April 16, 1934.

Labour (2)

China Manufacturers' Union of Shanghai - letter to French Concession Ratepayers' Association in connection with inspection of Hung Shing Stocking Factory by C.M.F.

At 5.45 p.m. April 14, the French Concession Chinese Ratepayers' Association received a letter from the China Manufacturers' Union of Shanghai, 383 Ningpo Road. The letter, which protests against the imposition of an inspection fee on the Hung Shing Stocking Factory, Lane 221 No.1 Rue du Marche, by the French Municipal Council (Vide I.R. 14/4/34), has, it is reported, been referred to Tu Yueh Sung to be dealt with.

Heng Foong Silk Weaving Factory - strike ended

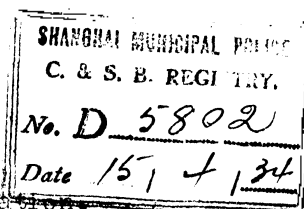
The 95 workers in the employ of the Heng Foong Silk Weaving Factory, 58 Loong Zung Li, Pingliang Road, who went on strike on April 11 in support of the strikers of the Mayar Silk Weaving Factories (Vide I.R. 12/4/34) resumed unconditionally at 1 p.m. April 14.

It is reported that the six workers dismissed for being ringleaders in the strike are endeavouring to collect from each of the workers a sum of \$2 towards a fund to carry out further agitation.

1st District Cotton Weaving Factory Workers' Union - ordered to be re-organized

On April 14, the local Kuomintang issued an order to the 1st District Cotton Weaving Factory Workers' Union, San Ming Paung, Pu Yueh Tung Road, Nantao, instructing the latter to cease functioning. The order also





April 15, 1934.

Lorning Translation

Min Pao and other local newspapers :

STRIKE OF LAYAR SILK WEAVING FACTORY WORKERS

In accordance with an instruction received, the Layar Silk Weaving Factories were due to resume operations on April 13, but the workers refused to enter the factories. Only about 70 workers of the three factories on Premier de Montmorency and on Kiaochow Roads resumed work yesterday.

Considering that reactionary elements were prolonging the dispute, yesterday the Executive Committee of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters sent a telegram to the local Tangpu instructing it to take immediate action in order to put an end to the dispute. The local Tangpu has decided to detail officials to make investigations at each factory.

In the evening of April 13 the local Tangpu with the assistance of the Public Safety Bureau arrested more than 20 reactionaries at the 4th and 6th factories located on Kiaochow Road and Zia Zee Road (乍子路) respectively, and seized a quantity of reactionary documents. The arrested persons were escorted to the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioners Headquarters for investigation.

At 10 a.m. yesterday the local Tangpu effected the arrest of a communist on Robison Road. The accused admitted that he was taking part in the strike and was later sent to the Public Safety Bureau.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :

FOOTUNG B.A.T. FACTORIES REDUCE WORKING HOURS

In October last year the new and old B.A.T. factories at Footung attempted to reduce working hours, but the dispute was settled as a result of negotiations conducted by the local Tangpu and other political organs.

Yesterday the factories declared a reduction in working hours. It is announced that there will be five working days in every week and the daily working hours will be reduced by one. The workers expressed dissatisfaction and yesterday the 5th District Rolled Tobacco Workers Union submitted petitions to the local Tangpu and other political organs requesting relief.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers :

CITY GOVERNMENT TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYED SILK FILATURE WORKERS

Owing to trade depression, many Chinese silk filatures have suspended operations. There were 113 filatures in 1930 in Shanghai, but only about 10 of them are now operating. Consequently more than 40,000 workers are unemployed.

It is learned that following the joint petitions asking for relief submitted by various silk filature workers union, the Ministry of Industry has instructed the Shanghai City Government to take action. The latter has ordered the Bureau of Social Affairs to devise measures to relieve the unemployed. The Social Bureau has decided to call the 3rd, 4th and 6th Districts Silk Filature Workers Unions and the Silk Filature Owners Association to a meeting at 1 p.m. April 17 at which relief measures will be discussed.

April

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY. No. D 5802 Date 14 / 4 / 34
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

### Labour

#### Shipping Hong Coolies - Strike Situation

The 80 workers of the eight shipping hongs in the Settlement and French Concession continue to refuse to transport cotton yarn to wharves as a protest against the abolition by their employers of the transportation gratuity system.

#### Sung Teh Silk Weaving Factory - strike called off

The 250 workers of the Sung Teh Silk Weaving Factory, Lane 577, No. 131 Connaught Road, who declared a strike on April 12 (Vide I.R. 12/4/34) resumed work unconditionally at 1 p.m. April 13.

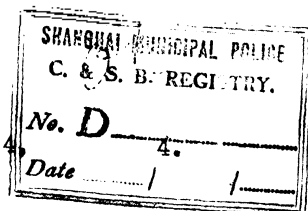
#### Hung Foong Silk Weaving Factory - strike continues

The 95 workers of the Hung Foong Silk Weaving Factory, 58 Loong Zung Li, Pingliang Road, who walked out on April 11 in support of the strikers of the Mayar Factories (Vide I.R. 12/4/34) have not returned to work this morning. On April 13 the management issued a notice urging the strikers to resume work not later than April 15, failing which they will be replaced by new hands.

#### Mayar Silk Weaving Factories - strike situation

The strike situation in the ten factories of the Mayar Silk Weaving Company located in the French Concession and Chinese territory remains unchanged this morning.

It is reported that the strikers of the Mayar Company are endeavouring to induce the workers of various local silk weaving factories to declare a strike in support of their activities.



April 14

### Labour (2)

On April 13, the China Manufacturers' Union of Shanghai despatched a letter to Mayor Lu Tieh Chen, requesting him to bring about an early settlement of the dispute at present existing in the Mayar Factories.

Up to the present a total of 40 Chinese who are believed to be leading agitators in the Mayar Factories have been arrested by the Chinese Authorities, and are now detained in the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.

### Nantao Tramway Company Employees' Lien Hih Club - Meeting

Eleven committee members of the above mentioned Club held a meeting in their office at 321 Kuo Hu Road, at 3.15 p.m. April 13 and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That representatives be sent to appeal to Tu Yuch-sung, member of the Board of Director of the Company, for assistance in persuading the Company to announce the increase of wages for 1934.
2. That representatives be sent to protest to an Engineer of the Company against his plan to organize a club for the engineers.

### B.C.C. Factories in Pootung - Unrest

900 workers in the B.C.C. "Old" Factory and 450 in the "New" Factory, Pootung, refused to cease operation at 4 p.m. and continued to work until 5 p.m. on April 13 in opposition to the arrangement of the management to reduce the working period by one hour a day (Vide I.R. 10/4/34).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 76/34.  
C. S. I. 76/34.

Yulin Road Station.

REPORT

Date April 13, 1934.

Subject (in full) Further re Yulin Road Misc. Report No. 76/34, dated 11-4-34.

Made by D.S. Kourjanaky,

Forwarded by

Sir;

In connection with the strike at Hung Fung (No 1) Silk Weaving Factory, No. 42-58 Loong Zung Li, Pingliang Road, the undersigned begs to report the situation as remaining unchanged during the 13-4-34.

From further enquiries among the factory workers by C.D.S. 170 it would appear that the following five persons are the strike leaders :-

1. Woo Hwa Ching (朱華清), Ningpo, 477 Whashing Road.
2. Zee Nai Kung (謝乃公), " 14 Loong Zung Li, Pingliang Rd.
3. Wong Shiang Tseu (黃祥泰), " 84 " " " "
4. Dee Ah Seh (葉亞三), " 47 " " " "
5. Sung Ts Ming (宋志明), " 25 Fah Zou Li, Whashing Road.

It was said by the Management that their workers are quite willing to come back but do not do so on account of being intimidated by the above five persons and several strangers.

\* Enquiries by detectives however, have failed to secure witnesses who would come forward to testify against them.

All the addressees were visited this A.M. by C.D.S. 170 and the undersigned, but only the 2nd, named Zee Nai Kung was located at home. He was thoroughly interrogated, but definitely denied any connection with the alleged intimidation, failing however, to give an explanation as to the reason of not going to work.

These five persons will be kept under observation by detective

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. S. Kourjanaky

D.S. 251.

S. D. 1/5

D.D.O. "D"

Copy for O.C. Sp. Beh.

1. P.  
13. 4. 34.  
Aho.

5/  
See  
to file

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5802
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
Date April 13 1934

S.2, Special Branch  
REPORT

Subject (in full) Translations of Communist documents bearing on the strike of  
the Mayar Silk Weaving Factory workers seized at No. 41 Meu  
Yih Li, Myburgh Road, on April 6, 1934.

Made by D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by S. B. R. S.

*See the 50 57*  
I forward herewith copies of translations of Communist documents bearing on the strike of the Mayar Silk Weaving Factory workers seized at No. 41 Meu Yih Li, Myburgh Road, on April 6, 1934.

The documents are self explanatory and indicate that the Communist Party was directly interested in the strike and was doing everything in its power to gain control of the movement.

*Em Golder*

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Translation of Exhibit No.7 seized at No. 41 Mei Yih Li,  
Myburgh Road, on April 6, 1934.

REPORT ON THE MAYAR STRIKE.

1.- Cause of the Strike:

Commencing on September 1 last year the workers' pay was reduced by 10%. This was tolerated by the workers. However, with effect from March 1 this year the management announced a further reduction of 15% and even changed the standard of weight, whereby a worker who could formerly make a daily earning of about \$0.80 now only earns \$0.40 per day.

2.- Declaration of the Strike:

On March 2 the workers of the 6th mill went on strike and then quickly visited the other mills of the company which resulted in a general strike of workers of the ten mills. The following six demands were passed at the mass meetings:-

- a) That the reduction of 2 cents per yard be opposed (?).
- b) That the change of weight - from 16 ounces to 24 ounces per unit - be opposed.
- c) That a 5 minutes rest per hour be observed.
- d) That every apprentice be given a machine at the expiry of his apprenticeship.
- e) That practice of demanding securities from apprentices be abolished and that employers be prevented from assaulting or unnecessarily oppressing them.
- f) That the pay be increased by 5 cents for every yard of design satin woven.

3.- Activities of the workers:

- a) Formerly there were only 6 members of the Strike Committee in the 4th mill, but at present there are 32.
- b) There are 4 Strike Committees in the 10th mill.
- c) In the 6th mill there exist Picketing Groups of 25 persons in all. The 3rd mill and 4th mill has each a group of 5 persons. Altogether there are 9 groups of men and 9 groups of women.
- d) There is a Propaganda Group of 40 persons (?).

4.- Our Strength:

The 4th, 6th and 10th mills are under the leadership of the League (Communist Youth ?) - represented by 20 persons. The Federation of Labour Unions has enlisted 4 persons.

5.- The leadership of the present struggle by the League:

- a) Boiler (?) factory about 70 female workers.
- b) Establishment of the Mayar Strike Support Committee among silk weaving mills in the Shanghai Eastern District.
- c) The voluntary participation in the petition by the workers of the silk weaving mills in French Concession and Nantao (?).
- d) The mobilisation of representatives of workers of silk weaving mills in Tseu Ka Jau.
- e) The mobilisation of 2 delegates from the Jau Kwong Middle School.
- f) The mobilisation of representatives from the Nam Faung Middle School and the Wu Tsong Bank.

6.- Present grave problems:

- a) The struggle of the workers has lasted three weeks, but unless immediate assistance is rendered the movement will collapse.

- b) A few labour thieves have mixed with the General Strike Committee - the augmenting and enlarging of the Strike Committee and circularization of members.
- c) Our inability to prevent the activities of oppositionists.
- d) The futility of the demands submitted - we must decide the main demands to be made against the capitalists and against the French Imperialists.
- e) The lack of a consolidated organisation - the Strike Committee is unaware that its main duties are in Fah Nan (French Concession and Nantao) District and that the main lines of the League are in Chapei.
- f) There is a majority of persons in the main mill, but there is only one "connection".

7.- Our suggestions:

- a) The General Strike Committee should force the management to accede to their demands.
- b) We must oppose the abolition of food supply; we must raise subscriptions; we must besiege the offices of the City Government; we must incite the wharf coolies to confiscate Japanese goods and appropriate same.
- c) We must oppose the removal of silk by capitalists; each mill should organise groups for the protection of the raw silk and form Raw Silk Safekeeping Committees for the sale by auction.
- d) Each mill should be under strict party discipline; all negotiations should be carried out by the General Strike Committee; a close contact should be set up and maintained with the Strike Committees.
- e) The General Strike Committee should get rid of unreliable elements, should hold elections in public for the appointment of committee members, should set up its leadership by the Party and League and should enlist members for the Party and the labour unions.
- f) The Federation of Labour Unions should make separate reports on the activities of the main mill and should constantly convene meetings of the Strike Committees, "Red" cells, etc.
- g) Handbills bearing on the "March 11" tragedy should be disseminated.
- h) Manifestoes and circulars revealing the oppression by the Kuomintang and French Imperialists should also be prepared.
- i) Efforts should be made to establish a General Labour Union of Workers of Silk Weaving Mills in Shanghai.

Translation of Exhibit No.8 seized at 41 Meu Yih  
Li, Myburgh Road, on April 6, 1934

The strike of the workers of the Mayar Silk  
Factory and our storming activities

(As this report was compiled from statements made by two of our storming members, the facts contained therein may not be true or accurate.)

Particulars of strike

The principal cause of the strike is the continuous reduction of wages. Between Q30 and the Spring of 1933 wages were reduced on two or three occasions; whilst in August, 1933, wages were further reduced by 10% and in some cases 15%. This year (1934) the management have adopted a new system of weighing the silk which is the disadvantage of the workers. It is also learned that the Company intend to reduce the wages by a further 30% in the near future.

Following the declaration of the strike, the strikers on March 5 submitted a number of demands, the particulars of which are ~~un~~available. On March 20, the strikers appealed to the Shanghai City Government and submitted the following demands :-

- 1) Restore the scale of pay existing in the Spring Term of 1933.
- 2) No dismissal of workers without reasonable cause.
- 3) and 4) unknown.
- 5) Male and female workers be given same scale of pay.
- 6) Full pay for the period of the strike.

The demands relating to the tragedy of March 11 are unknown.

Following the declaration of the strike on March 5, the manager agreed to negotiate with the strikers on March 11. At 1 p.m. that day, more than 40 representatives proceeded to the No.1 Factory on Rue Brenier de Montmorand to see the Manager, who upon seeing about two or three thousand strikers accompanying the representatives, became frightened and reported to the French Police. A large party of Police arrived on the scene immediately. They drove away the strikers by force of arms and further, opened fire with the result that a female worker named Hsu Kwei-fung (徐桂芳) was killed,

30 or 40 others received serious injuries whilst more than 100 received minor injuries. At the present about 7 or 8 workers are still detained in hospital.

On the night following the tragedy, the strikers held a general meeting and decided to make an appeal to the Shanghai City Government. At 10 a.m. March 13, the strikers gathered at the 10th Factory at Pah Sz Jao, Chapei, and proceeded to the Shanghai City Government; their efforts, however, brought no result. They were brought back to Shanghai during the evening in motor-cars sent by the yellow labour union.



On March 16 the management issued a notice ordering the strikers to resume work on March 17, failing which they would be dismissed. The Bureau of Social Affairs and the Bureau of Public Safety also ordered the strikers to resume and to conduct negotiations with the management later. The strikers have ignored these orders and continued the strike.

At 4 p.m. March 17, the Manager, conspiring with detectives of the Bureau of Public Safety, abducted from the 5th Factory, a labour leader named Liu Ching Sz (劉金水). At 9 a.m. March 18, about two or three thousand strikers besieged the 2nd District Police Station to demand the release of the arrested person. The strikers did not leave the place until 9 a.m. the following day when the arrested man was released. Many workers of the Chinese Electricity Company (Nantao Tramway Co.) participated in the siege.

On March 20, about 40 labour representatives submitted six demands (which are mentioned in previous chapters of this report) to the Shanghai City Government. The latter agreed to consider the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th demands but rejected the other two demands.

#### The attitude of Strikers and the Treachery of Yellow Union

The attitude of the strikers in connection with this strike is unusually good. Our two storming members have never heard any of the strikers complain against the strike; the majority of the strikers, however, are denouncing the Yellow Labour Union as having deceived them.

Our two storming members know very little about the organization, activities, and treachery of the Yellow Labour Union or the Strike Committee. We have learned that the Yellow Labour Union sometimes warns the strikers against being utilized by outsiders or Communists and falsely represents itself to be the "Old Labour Union" (Red). It insists upon the strikers waiting quietly for the settlement of the strike through the mediation of the local authorities.

#### Our Storming Activities

Our method of storming is as follows :-  
We proceed to the outside of the factories, or enter tea-shops or food shops in front of the factories, or enter workers' quarters for the purpose of approaching the strikers under the pretext of looking for friends or relatives. During the course of the conversation, we touch upon the strike. This method is often successful. On the first occasion, we secured 4 "fixed connections" which are as follows :-

- 1) A caterer of the 5th factory.
  - 2) A worker named Wong (王), 1st Factory.
  - 3) A worker named Hsu (徐), 5th Factory.
  - 4) Sung (宋), ex-worker of Mayar Factory.
- The 2nd and the 3rd have now returned to their native places. The 4th was obtained through the introduction of some other "connections". He is a casual worker

The sphere of our storming activities include all the factories of the Mayar concern. We regard the 5th and the 1st Factories as "Centres". In the case of the 5th Factory, we spend most of our time in a teashop beside the the factory (Loo Pei Road, or on a piece of vacant ground in the vicinity). In the case of the 1st Factory, we spend most of our time in a teashop opposite the Young Hwa Li (榮華里), Rue Brenier de Montmorand, or just inside the alleyway. The following bases are used when we carry out activities in respect of the other factories:-

In conclusion, we have to report that our efforts owing to circumstances have only been successful in securing a reliable "connection" who is an unemployed worker named Sung. Although the attitude of the Mayar strikers is good, our activities still remain outside the struggles. (meaning our activities do not effect the strikers direct).

Undated and unsigned.

Translation of Exhibit No.9 seized at No. 41 Meu Yih Li,  
Myburgh Road, on April 6, 1934.

DISCIPLINARY MEASURES GOVERNING THE STRIKE OF THE  
ENTIRE BODY OF WORKERS OF THE MAYAR SILK WEAVING FACTORY.

- 1) During the period of strike the entire body of workers should strictly observe Party strike discipline.
- 2) The General Strike Committee is the highest leading organ. All decisions which in no way detract from the benefits to be obtained from the strike should be obeyed and enforced by all workers.
- 3) No workers of any mill should disobey the orders of the General Strike Committee ~~nor take any~~ nor take any action except under instructions.
- 4) No worker should act against the interests of the strike.
- 5) The members of the Maintenance Corps are responsible for the preservation of order in each mill and the protection and safety of workers. All workers should obey the directions of the Corps.
- 6) Every worker should preserve the unity of the strike and should not withdraw without consent of the committee and should show reasonable cause for withdrawing.
- 7) All workers should attend section meetings and general meetings.
- 8) The above measures should be strictly observed by all workers, failing which the Strike Committee will warn them or check their activities.

Translation of Exhibit No.12 seized at No.41 Mau  
Yih Li, Myburgh Road, on April 6

Handbill entitled "Letter to Labourers throughout  
the country in connection with the March 11th  
Tragedy in the strike of Mayar Silk Weaving  
Factory Workers"

Labour friends:-

Being unable to tolerate any longer the repeated reduction of wages and the general cruelty of the management, the 4,000 workers of the Mayar Silk Factories recently declared a strike. When the strikers gathered outside the main factory to demand the cancellation of the order reducing their wages and after they were in direct negotiations with the management, the latter closed the iron gates and connected them with electric power cables with the intention of electrocuting the workers. Moreover, the management sent for a large party of French Police who, upon arrival, fired upon the four thousand unarmed male and female workers who were waiting quietly outside the factory to hear the outcome of negotiations with the management. The casualties totalled more than 80 persons. After the incident, the management conspired with loafers and detectives of the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety in arresting a number of labour friends at different factories of the Mayar concern.

The strikers of the Mayar Factories have been persisting in their desperate struggle for over three weeks, and are setting an excellent example of fighting spirit for the labourers throughout the country. They are receiving the sympathy and support of the extensive labour mass in Shanghai. Under the guidance of the old revolutionary labour union, the workers of various silk factories in Shanghai, apart from rendering assistance to the Mayar strikers, are planning to organize a general strike of all silk factory workers in Shanghai as an attack against capitalism, imperialism, and the Kuomintang.

Dear Mayar workers ! The revolutionary Old Labour Union is paying you the most hearty revolutionary respect on behalf of the millions of workers in Shanghai and other parts of the country. The Old Labour Union also calls upon you to persist in your struggle under the leadership of the General Strike Committee and the Strike Committees of various factories, and to force acceptance of the following demands :-

- 1) Cancel at once the order ~~reducing~~ reducing wages and restore the scale of pay which was in force in 1930.
- 2) Stop the use of "24 Chinese ounces scale" and restore "16 Chinese ounce scale."
- 3) No workers be dismissed without reason.
- 4) Issue a maintenance fee of \$1 per worker per day for the period of the strike.

Demands relating to the tragedy :-

- 1) Issue a compassionate grant of \$5,000 to the family of the ~~latter~~ *deceased*

- 2) Issue a compassionate grant equal to 10 years wages to those who were invalidated.
- 3) Issue a medical allowance of \$500 to each of the injured workers.
- 4) Instant dismissal of the ringleaders Tsai Sung Bai (蔡勝白).
- 5) Punish those of the French Police who were responsible for the tragedy.
- 6) Withdraw all armed police and detectives stationed inside or outside the factories, no armed police or detectives shall be put on duty there in the future.
- 7) Release at once the workers in the custody of the Bureau of Public Safety, no workers shall be arrested in future.
- 8) Workers must have absolute freedom of speech, assembly and of striking.

Dear labourers ! You must not resume work until your demands have been accepted.

Dear labour friends! The present incident goes to show that the Kuomintang City Government, the Bureau of Social Affairs, the Yellow Labour Union and the Elimination Clique etc. are running dogs and spies of the imperialistic capitalists. They are doing their utmost to upset the strike and are resorting to bribery, deceit, arrest and murder. They are endeavouring to buy over some of the labour representatives who proceeded to the Shanghai City Government on March 14 and to assassinate or abduct the energetic elements or labour leaders who are fighting for the welfare of their fellow workers.

Labourers, peasants, and poor masses throughout the country! The strike of the Mayar workers is as glorious and heroic as that of the coal miners at Tongshan. Both strikes are significant as anti-Kuomintang and anti-imperialist struggles. We should know that the Japanese imperialists have dispatched troops to Eastern Chahar, Pu Yi has made himself emperor of Manchukuo, and will attempt to occupy North China, while the British and Japanese imperialists are anxious to occupy Sikong, Thibet, and Singkiang, and have sent troops to Yunnan to occupy the gold mines at Pai Hoong. At the same time the Kuomintang is acting as the "pioneer" of the imperialists in the work of partitioning China. It has given away Manchuria and a part of North China, transferred all troops in North China to the South to fight the Anti-Imperialist Red Armies, and contracted secret agreements with the British Imperialists merely for the purpose of joining hands with Kwangtung in the hopeless 5th Anti-Communist campaign. Therefore we may say that the Kuomintang is the vanguard of the imperialist forces that are invading China. The March 11 Tragedy of the Mayar Strike is an "anti-imperialist tide", and for this reason the Old General Labour Union calls upon the labourers throughout the country to give moral and financial support to the strikers. At the same time the Old General Labour Union urges the labourers throughout the country to unite themselves, under the Soviet banner and to effect their emancipation by overthrowing the Kuomintang, capitalism and imperialism.

The National Labour Federation of China  
(Old Labour Union) March 26, 1934

Translation of Exhibit No.16 seized at No.41 Men Yih  
Li, Myburgh Road, on April 6, 1934

(Extract from the "Strike Daily News", Issue No.3, dated April 1, 1934, published by the Mayar Silk Weaving Factory Strike Committee).

Our Present Strike Organization

The Mayar Silk Weaving Factory has 9 mills in all. In the mill where I am employed there are about 200 workers of each sex. These are organized into 37 groups, each comprising 5 persons. Each group has its chief and the group chiefs form the Executive Committee of the Strike Committee. The Executive Committee in turn elects three delegates to attend the Federation (General Labour Union). In the Federation there exists the Presidium which likewise is the Standing Committee. The Federation also consists of 5 departments, namely (1) General Affairs Department, (2) Organization Department, (3) Propaganda Department, (4) Preservation Department and (5) Liaison Department. Of these 5 departments the most important ones are the Preservation Department and the Organization Department. The former is like the army of the workers and is responsible for protecting delegates attending the meetings, maintenance of order and for preventing reactionaries from checkmating the strike. This department has "detectives" who seek information either from the factory or from outside circles. Attached to this department there are also a Safekeeping Committee taking care of machinery in the mills and a Food Committee responsible for the catering of food.

The duties of the Organization Department are the registration, investigation, organization, etc. of workers.

The work of the Liaison Department is to get into touch with outside circles and to open negotiations.

The Propaganda Department is responsible for conducting propaganda among various circles. It has Subscription Soliciting Groups. During the period of strike it also publishes the "Strike Daily News" containing news from various sources.

Under the General Affairs Department is the Archives Section, responsible for the collection of various documents and resolutions submitted by various mills, and the Accounting Section, responsible for financial affairs.

The opinions of various mills have to be submitted to the Presidium of the General Union through the Executive Committees of the Strike Committees of each mill.

The above is an outline of our present organization.

Translation of a document found in a wallet on  
the person of Zung Yui (78 26) arrest at No. 41  
Meu Yih Li, Myburgh Road, on April 6, 1934.

(Piece of paper bearing the following inscriptions)

- 1) Methods of directing strike in the B.A.T. Factory,  
Pootung.
- 2) To carry out work among wharf coolies in Nantao.
- 3) To immediately urge Mayar workers to besiege the  
Public Safety Bureau demanding the acceptance of all  
conditions.
- 4) Plan of organization of Ricsha Coolies Union in Nantao.

(Slip of paper bearing the following inscriptions)

- 1) Plan to prepare for activities on May 1.
- 2) To consolidate the organization of lower organs.\*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch *D. Mac Adie*

REPORT

Date *April 12, 1934*

Subject (in full) *Mayar Silk Weaving Factory - Arrest of workers*

Made by *D.S. Mac Adie*

Forwarded by *W. Duncan*

It is reported that at 3 p.m. April 11, the Chinese Police raided the workers quarters of the Mayar No.4 Factory, 934 Kiaochow Road, O.O.L. and arrested eleven workers, who were believed to be leading agitators, and seized some 500 wooden bars, 300 rattan sticks and a quantity of literature. They were eventually transferred to the Bureau of Public Safety.

In compliance with the instructions of the Chinese Authorities, the Mayar No.3 & 4 Factories, 934 Kiaochow Road, O.O.L. opened at 9 a.m. of April 11, but closed two hours later on seeing that no workers turned up. Chinese Police are now posted for duty in the factories.

On the same morning, a notice issued jointly by the local Kuomintang and the Bureau of Social Affairs was posted outside the factories. It states that in consequence of having a comparatively large amount of capital, the Mayar factories could still maintain their business at present despite the depression in trade. The workers in the employ of these factories should therefore cooperate with the employers. They however created disturbances during their appeal to the Authorities for a settlement of the dispute in connection with the wage reduction. It is evident that their agitation was made at the instigation of reactionary elements. Should the dispute remain unsettled, it will be to the detriment of both sides concerned. Consequently the strikers are urged to resume work forthwith without allowing themselves to be <sup>made</sup> the tools of unruly elements, while the management has been instructed to open its factories as usual, pending mediation by the authorities in the dispute.

*D. W. Mac Adie*  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Yulin Road Station

Date April 12, 1934

Subject (in full) Further re Yulin Road Misc. Report No. 76/3 dated 11-4-34.

Made by D.S. Kourjansky.

Forwarded by

Sir,

The undersigned begs to report that following the disturbances in Loong Zung Li, off Pingliang Road on the 11-4-34, the workers of Kung Fung (恒丰) Silk Weaving Factory, No. 42/58 Loong Zung Li, Pingliang Road, numbering:- 60 males and 35 females have failed to turn up for work this A.M. No demands were made by them to the management, their strike being an act of sympathy towards the Mayar Silk Filatures strikers in French Concession.

The only people working at the factory to-day are five apprentices and four new workers.

The Zung Kee (成記) Silk Weaving Factory, situated at No. 64 Loong Zung Li, Pingliang Road, workers (10 males and 5 apprentices) turned up this A.M. in full number and resumed the work unconditionally. No further disturbances took place during the day (12-4-34) within Loong Zung Li, Pingliang Road, the alleyway is being kept under surveillance by Police.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. S. Kourjansky

D.S. 251.

S. D. 1/0

D.D.C. "D"

Copied for O.C. Special Branch.

1. R. 741  
12. 4.  
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**SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE**  
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

**REPORT ON STRIKE**

Yulin Rd Station April 12 th, 1934.  
 12-4-34.  
 Time and date reported 8 a.m. Time and date I.O. informed 10.30 a.m. 12-4-34.  
 By whom reported Chiang Yung Zau (張雲藻), manager.  
 Trade or profession of strikers. Silk weaving.  
 Number of strikers 95 Male 60 Female 35 Apprentices ---  
 Employer's name, address and business Tsang Yeu Dau (張友陶), factory master,  
 the Hung Fung (鴻豐), Silk weaving factory, 42/58 Leong Zung Li, Pingliang Rd.  
 Union to which strikers belong. ---  
 Cause of strike and demands made by strikers. In sympathy with workers of the Mayar  
 Silk filatures in French Concession, no demands made by the strikers.  
 When did discontent amongst strikers first commence. 11-4-34.  
 What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement  
 of strike. Please see Yulin Rd Misc. Report No. 76/34, dated 11-4-34.  
 Nos 1 and 2.  
 What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers  
 ---  
 Names and addresses of strike leaders. Not yet ascertained.  
 Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration. No.  
 Meeting places of strikers. Unknown.  
 Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike. Three, as per above Report.  
 Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike. ---  
 Name and address of printer of such circulars. ---  
 Precautions taken by Police. The factory is kept under surveillance by Police  
 in the event of further disturbances.

SENIOR DET. I/C.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. C. I.	I. C.

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special

REPORT

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY.
No. D 5802
Date April 17 1934

Subject (in full) Summary of the strike and agitation of the workers  
of the Mayar Silk Weaving Factories

Made by D.S.I. Moore

Forwarded by

Whelan D.S.I.

The Mayar Silk Weaving Company is a Chinese concern  
with a total of ten factories, employing 2,710 hands,  
distributed as follows :-

Name & Address	No. of hands employed
Mayar No.1, 830 Rue Brenier de Montmorand, French Concession.	1,000
Mayar No.2, 619 Kiaotung Road, Chapei.	120
Mayar No.s 3 & 4, 934 Kiaochow Road, O.O.L.	240
Mayar No.5, 679 Zia Tu Road, Nantao.	200
Mayar No.6, 2093 Zia Tu Road, Nantao.	150
Mayar No.7, Ju Tseng Zung Road, Nantao.	150
Mayar No.8, 1006 Zia Zi Road, Nantao.	250
Mayar No.9, 1001 Route de Zicawei, French Concession.	300
Mayar No.10, 1097 Heng Pang Road, Chapei.	300
	2,710

The Head office of this company is located at  
No.256 Tientain Road, International Settlement.

Following a decision of the Management to reduce  
wages by 10% to 20%, workers to the number of 240 in the  
employ of Nos.3 & 4 Factories, 934 Kiaochow Road, O.O.L.  
declared a strike at 6.30 p.m. March 3 as a protest against  
the decision of wage reduction.

The following day the 300 hands employed at the  
No.9 Factory, 1001 Route de Zicawei, also struck work,  
and on March 5, all workers with the exception of some  
1,000 in the No.1 Factory, 830 Rue Brenier de Montmorand,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Station, .....

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

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walked out, bringing the total number on strike to 1,710.

On March 6, the ranks of the strikers were swelled to 2,510 by the strike of 800 out of the 1,000 workers in the No.1 Factory, 830 Rue Brenier de Montmorand.

On March 7, the Management posted a notice in the No.9 Factory, 1001 Route de Zicawei, stating that the reduction in wages was decided upon owing to business depression, and urging the strikers to resume forthwith and not allow themselves to be made the tools of unruly elements.

This appeal had no effect whatsoever, the number of strikers increasing to 2,710 on the afternoon of March 10, on being joined by the remaining 200 operatives in the No.1 Factory.

At 1.30 p.m. March 11, some forty strikers of the various branch factories called at the No.1 Factory with a view to negotiating over the question of the reduction in wages. They were advised to go to the Head Office of the Company at 256 Tientsin Road, but they refused to leave and were joined by others until the number of workers had accumulated to some 700. A party of French Police arrived on the scene and attempted to persuade the strikers to leave the place. In consequence of a misunderstanding between the strikers and Annamite policemen, a fight occurred, and as a result seven persons were injured, two being sent to hospital where they were detained for treatment until March 14.

Subsequently these strikers assembled on the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, and decided to proceed at once

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Station, .....

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Subject (in full) .....

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to appeal to the Bureau of Social Affairs, New Civic Centre, to seek assistance in having their grievances righted. The Bureau of Public Safety however prevented their carrying out this plan and the meeting decided to postpone the appeal to 9 a.m. March 13.

During the afternoon of March 12, some thirty representatives of the strikers held a meeting in the workers' quarters of the No.5 Factory, Nantao, and passed the following decisions :-

1. That the Shanghai City Government be requested to negotiate with the French Consular Authorities to punish the officers responsible for the assault of workers and to compensate losses sustained by the workers concerned.
2. That the Mayor be asked to negotiate with the French Authorities to give an assurance against the repetition of similar incidents.
3. That the French Authorities tender an apology through the press.
4. That the Management of the Company be instructed that compensation must be granted to the families of the wounded and seriously injured workers.
5. That a "Mayar Silk Weaving Factories Workers' Tragedy Support Committee" be organized.
6. That a manifesto be issued soliciting the assistance of the public.
7. That the Management be urged to pay wages to the workers for the period of the strike.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date .....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 4 -

The strikers beginning from 7 a.m. March 13 assembled in the No.10 Factory, Heng Peng Road, Chapei, and by 1 p.m. some 1,000 strikers had turned up. They subsequently proceeded to the Shanghai City Government where ten representatives of the malcontents interviewed a staff member of the 2nd Department. The callers stated that on March 11 when strikers went to the Mayar Factory on Rue Brenier de Montmorand with a view to opening negotiations with the Management, they were assaulted by the French Police with the result that some 80 persons were injured and that one of them had succumbed to his injuries. The callers therefore submitted the following demands :-

1. That the French Concession Authorities be ordered to bring the officers responsible for the assault to justice, to compensate the strikers and to insert an apology in the press giving an assurance that such incidents be not repeated.
2. That the Management of the Factory be held responsible for the medical expenses incurred by the injured men and compensation to the family of the deceased worker and also be instructed to issue pay for the period of the strike and maintain the original scale of wages.

Simultaneously the callers submitted a parcel of blood-stained clothing which, it was alleged, belonged to the injured men.

The representative of the Shanghai City Government promised to give careful attention to their request whereupon

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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the callers left. They subsequently made a similar appeal to the Bureau of Social Affairs and received a like promise. The crowd dispersed at 5.30 p.m. and those living in Mantao were conveyed by motor trucks.

On March 14, copies of a manifesto purporting to emanate from the Propaganda Department of the Mayar strikers were distributed to various local labour unions. The document denounced the management for adopting oppressive measures against its employees by repeatedly reducing their wages, and related the sufferings of the workers. It further expressed the determination of the workers to persist in the strike with a view to pressing the management to abandon its decision to reduce their wages.

On March 15, the management issued a notice instructing all workers on strike to resume not later than March 17, failing which they would be considered to have resigned of their own accord, and new hands would be engaged in their place.

At 2 p.m. March 16, five representatives of the strikers proceeded to the Bureau of Social Affairs in answer to the latter's call, when a delegate of the local Kuomintang also attended. They were advised to persuade their colleagues to resume work pending mediation by the Authorities in the dispute.

At 3 p.m. March 17 a group consisting of 3 male and 3 female workers carrying 2 white cloth banners bearing the inscriptions "Mayar Silk Weaving Factory Propaganda Group" and two bamboo receptacles visited various small

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silk weaving concerns at Jessfield Village and Chapel and solicited contributions from workers. At the same time, they distributed copies of a handbill entitled "An appeal for assistance by the workers of the Mayar Silk Weaving Factory in connection with the "March 11 Tragedy". This handbill outlined the cause of the strike and related the incident on March 11 when strikers staged a demonstration outside the Factory on Rue Brenier de Montmorand, claiming that one of the demonstrators was shot dead by the French Police.

At 9 a.m. March 17, the Bureau of Public Safety arrested one of the strikers named Liu Ching-san in the workers' quarters at 17 Sing Sing Li, Li Yuen Road, Nantao, on suspicion of being a communist and responsible for the strike movement.

On learning of this arrest, some 500 strikers assembled on a piece of vacant ground, off Jiu Tseng Jen Road, Nantao, at 7 a.m. March 18 and proceeded in a body at 10 a.m. to the 2nd District Police Station, Zao Chou Road, West Gate. A delegation of 15 strikers interviewed the Officer-in-Charge and demanded the immediate release of the arrested worker. They were informed that the arrest was made by the Special Service Department of the Bureau at the instruction of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang at Nanking and that although the arrest was effected within the jurisdiction of the Station, the Officer-in-Charge had no authority over the case. Being dissatisfied with the reply, the crowd refused to go and the number of participants had by noon swelled to some 1,000.



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At 2 p.m. a delegation of five strikers visited the Bureau of Public Safety but without success owing to the absence of responsible persons of the Bureau. On their return to Zao Chow Road, the demonstrators at once held a meeting on the street in front of the 2nd District Police Station. Pan Tso-zai, one of the number, who presided declared that they could not hope for the immediate release of their colleague and urged that all should remain there to persist in the demand. The crowd thereupon shouted "Oppose the Bureau of Public Safety for having indiscriminately arrested labour friends". The following resolutions were then discussed and passed :-

1. That all strikers be instructed to besiege the 2nd District Police Station until the prisoner is released.
2. That no strikers be allowed to leave the place and that any striker who is found attempting to leave without permission be placed in the custody of the pickets.

At 7.30 p.m. the officer-in-charge informed the demonstrators that a reply to their demand would be given at 10 a.m. March 19. This promise did not satisfy the strikers who subsequently threw ropes across the main entrance cutting off all access to the Station and stopped all traffic in the immediate vicinity.

During the evening, some 20 ex-workers of the defunct Yuen Foong Silk Weaving Factory, Nantao, and some 24 ex-workers of the defunct King Loong Silk Weaving Factory, Nantao came to the scene and joined in the movement.

At 11.30 p.m. four representatives of the strikers

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accompanied by an Inspector of the Station interviewed General Wen, Chief of the Bureau of Public Safety, in his office when they were advised to submit to the Bureau on March 19 a petition for the release of Liu which would be forwarded to the Mayor for disposal. Not being satisfied with this arrangement, the callers demanded an interview with the prisoner which was granted. Subsequently they returned to Zao Chow Road, and announced that nothing could be done until the following day. Consequently all remained there throughout the night until morning.

At about 6.30 a.m. some 60 Chinese claiming to represent the Ching Ya, Sung Tai, and Ching Sung Silk Weaving Factories appeared on the scene and after expressing their sympathy joined in the movement.

In consequence of the obstruction caused by the demonstrators, the routine duty of the 2nd District Police Station was paralyzed and the beat and traffic duties were taken over by the Reserve Unit of the Bureau of Public Safety until 5 a.m. March 19 when access to the Station was effected through the side door.

At 7 a.m. March 19, copies of a handbill purporting to emanate from the strikers and denouncing the arrest were distributed to all strikers, and at 10 a.m. five representatives of the strikers called at the Bureau of Public Safety when General Wen, Chief of the Bureau agreed to release the prisoner in question on security which was supplied by the callers. The prisoner then accompanied by the callers proceeded by motor car to the scene of the demonstration

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outside the Police Station where one of the five representatives addressed the crowd thanking them for their enthusiasm and persistence which she declared had brought the movement to a victorious end. Subsequently the crowd marched in processional order and after traversing various streets in Nantao assembled on the recreation ground of the Mayar No.7 Factory at Pan Tso-zai, one of the number, presided and declared that half a month had elapsed since the declaration of the strike and expressed the hope that all labour comrades would persist in the strike with the same spirit as that manifested by the workers in their effort to secure the release of Liu Ching San. Subsequently Liu took the platform and expressed his gratitude toward the attendance for their efforts in securing his freedom.

The crowd dispersed at 1.20 p.m. after they had dismissed and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That the strike be carried on until the demand of the workers has been accepted.
2. That a manifesto be issued to acquaint the public of the intrigue of Tsai Sung-pei, Manager of the Mayar Factory who was responsible for the arrest of Liu Ching-san.
3. That the Chinese Authorities be urged to instruct the Company to maintain the old scale of wages.

Four delegates of the strikers appealed to the Bureau of Social Affairs in the morning of March 21 for assistance in pressing the management to abandon its decision to reduce the workers' wages. In reply, a member of the organ who received them stated that mediation would be conducted in the dispute and advised them to resume work forthwith.

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Some 120 staff members of the Company met in the employees training depot of the Mayar Factorjes at 153 Shih Hwei Tung Road, Nantao, between 2.30 p.m. and 4 p.m. March 21 when discussions were made in connection with the measures to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

On March 21 copies of a manifesto were issued by the strikers to the University Students' Federation in the Young Men's Lecturing Group Society Building, Nantao, and various local labour unions. It denounced the oppression brought to bear upon workers by the management by calling in the assistance of the French Police with the result that a number of operatives were injured, and requested the public to render them assistance in settling the matter.

On March 20, two male and one female Chinese were found by Police of Yulin Road Station in possession of a banner, a money-bag and five receipt books preparatory to soliciting subscriptions on behalf of the strikers. They were taken to the Station where they were relieved of the banner etc., and after being cautioned were allowed to go.

On March 22, three female and two male Chinese were found by Police of Gordon Road Station soliciting contributions on behalf of the strikers. They were taken to the Station where they were cautioned and allowed to go, after banners and collecting boxes had been taken from them.

On March 26, a delegate of the strikers called at the General Labour Union, 117 Foh Yeu Road, Chinese City, and asked the organization to render assistance to the workers of the Company in solving the dispute. He was promised that

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the Union would refer his request to the Chinese Authorities.

The Bureau of Social Affairs on March 27 issued a notice instructing both the management and the strikers to detail their responsible representatives to the organ so that the authorities could discuss measures for a settlement of the dispute.

On April 2, the management announced that in consequence of the strike of the operatives, the factories would be temporarily closed, and ordered the staff employees to vacate the premises pending a settlement of the dispute. A part of the staff employees, however, elected to stay in the factories and provide themselves with food.

In the afternoon of April 2, two workers of the Mayar Factories were arrested by the French Police for distributing handbills bearing on the strike at the Chung Hwa Literary & Arts Society, 45 Rue Victor Emmanuel, where theatrical performances were being held under the auspices of that body. Both of them were sentenced by the 2nd Special District Court on April 3 to five days detention for distributing literature unauthorized for publication by the French Authorities.

As a result of intimidation of strikers, 400 apprentices employed for the most part in the Mayar No.8 Factory, Zia Zi Road, Nantao, suspended work on April 5.

In the afternoon of April 5, copies of a handbill entitled "Strike Daily News" dated April 3, purporting to emanate from the Mayar Factory Workers' Strike Committee, were distributed by four Chinese of the labouring type to

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various silk weaving concerns on Jessfield Road, O.O.L. The contents of the paper are chiefly devoted to matters connected with the strike. In addition, it announces for the information of the public that an office of a Support Committee has been established in the (defunct) Kyung Loong Silk Weaving Factory, Zia Tu Road, Nantao.

Some 20 Chinese claiming to be ex-workers of the Yeu Hwa Silk Weaving Factory, Lee Yuan Road, City, Dah Chong Silk Weaving Factory, Zia Tu Road, Nantao, Kyung Loong Silk Weaving Factory, Zia Tu Road, Nantao, and Yuen Poong Silk Weaving Factory, Chu Tseng Jen Road, Nantao held a meeting in the Huh Shing Tea Shop, Dah Shing Ka, Nantao, between 6 p.m. and 7.15 p.m. April 5, when it was decided to support the strikers of the Mayar Silk Weaving Factories in their agitation against a reduction in wages.

It will be recalled that the ex-workers of the two last named concerns participated in the demonstration outside the 2nd District Police Station, Nantao, staged by the Mayar strikers to obtain the release of a colleague arrested by the Chinese Authorities on suspicion of being a communist and responsible for the strike movement.

Posters bearing the following slogans were found on April 4 posted on the wall of the Mayar Silk Weaving Factories on Kiaochow Road, O.O.L. and in the vicinity of the concerns:-

1. Demand that the former rate of pay be restored.
2. Oppose the oppression of workers by the French Police at the instance of the management.
3. Oppose the massacre of workers by the management.

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4. Request the public to render assistance to the workers.

These posters purported to emanate from the Propaganda  
Department of the Mayar Operatives.

In the morning of April 6, forty-two Chinese who  
claimed to represent the strikers held a meeting in the  
5th workers quarters of the Mayar Company at No.1 Sing Sing  
Li, Lu Pan Road, Nantao, and passed the following decisions:-

1. That a "Joint Association of the Mayar Workers to Oppose  
Reduction in Wages" be organized and that nine of the  
attendance be elected to serve on the body.
2. That delegates be appointed to appeal to the Executive  
Yuan of the National Government to bring about a settlement  
of the dispute.
3. That arrangements be made to form hunger strike groups  
and that the workers be notified to join the movement.
4. That in view of the failure of the press to publish full  
information in connection with the strike existing in the  
Mayar factories, preparations be made to entertain local  
journalists.
5. That a manifesto be issued.

At noon of April 8, some 200 female workers in the  
9th workers quarters of the Mayar Company, Lane 1058, No.25-36  
Route de Zikawei, refused to take their food on the ground  
that the management had failed to supply meat since the  
beginning of April. They eventually partook of the food at  
1 p.m. on the advice of the French Police.

At 5.45 p.m. April 9 four male Chinese were arrested  
by Police of Hongkew Station for distributing pamphlets in

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a No.10 Route omnibus on East Seward Road near Hsian Road.

The pamphlets referred to the strike of the Mayar Silk Weaving Factory workers and the disturbances which occurred in the French Concession on March 11, during which several of the strikers were injured, and purported to emanate from the entire body of workers of the Mayar Silk Weaving Factories.

The four distributors, who were employees of the Mayar No.4 Factory, Kiaochow Road, <sup>O.O.L.</sup> were subsequently released after being severely cautioned.

A mediation meeting convened by the Bureau of Social Affairs for April 10 in the Bureau to settle the dispute in the Mayar Factories did not take place owing to the absence of a representative of the management. The management claimed that mediation was not necessary as they have decided to close down the factories. At 10 a.m. when the meeting was scheduled to open some 700 strikers assembled outside the Bureau at the New Civic Centre and on learning that the meeting was not to take place refused to leave. Despite the promise of the Bureau officials to conduct further mediation and negotiate with the management for the provision of food to the strikers as usual, the latter demanded that definite measures be adopted towards the management and that a settlement of the dispute be reached at once. Some 300 strikers who had been stopped on their way to the New Civic Centre in the morning by police from the 2nd Sub-Station of the 7th District succeeded in joining their colleagues at 4 p.m. At about 6 p.m. when the staff of the Bureaux of



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Social Affairs, Education and Health were preparing to close the offices, the demonstrators shut all doors and placed a cordon around the building and refused to allow anybody to leave the place, and continued this siege throughout the night.

During the night, some 200 Chinese policemen armed with batons patrolled in the vicinity, and this number was reinforced at 5.30 a.m. by some 500 policemen and six fire engines.

In the course of the demonstration copies of a handbill entitled "A letter issued by the Mayar Workers to the Public in connection with the "March 11th" Tragedy and Illegal Arrest of Labourers" dated March 20 were distributed. The paper denounces one Tsai Sung-pah, Manager of the Mayar Company for having oppressed the employees with the assistance of the French Police which resulted in a number of workers being injured on March 11. It further states that the arrest of a worker by the Chinese Police on March 17 was another intrigue of the Manager. In conclusion, it expresses the determination of the workers to persist in the strike in protest against the reduction of wages and hopes that the public will render assistance to the strikers as well as uphold justice in connection with the "tragedy".

At 10.45 a.m. April 11, Mayor Wu Tieh Chen arrived at the Centre and while making his way to his office was surrounded by the strikers who demanded a definite settlement of the dispute. The Chinese police thereupon made a baton charge on the workers and succeeded in dispersing them. During the fracas some ten strikers were injured and are

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now detained in hospital.

Following the baton charge, the crowd, numbering 700, retreated along Ziang Ying Road and assembled in front of the Futan University with a view to holding a meeting inside and enlisting the sympathy and support of the students. Their efforts were however frustrated by the Chinese Police who had followed them to the scene and who again dispersed the crowd. By 1 p.m. the demonstrators had left for their homes either on foot or by bus and trucks.

The 11 representatives who formed the delegation of the strikers in pressing the demand have been detained by the Chinese Authorities and transferred to the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.

Of the ten persons injured in the fracas, four are now detained in the Chinese Public Hospital on Nantao Bund in a serious condition while the remainder were allowed to go after treatment.

The Bureau of Public Safety is in receipt of information to the effect that Communistic elements are supporting the strike, and in this connection handbills giving as their origin "Shanghai Western District Committee of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party" dated March 25, calling upon workers of various factories to organize groups to raise subscriptions for the support of the strikers, were found in Western Chapel on April 2.

  
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

April

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY. No. <u>D 5802</u> Date <u>13 / 4 / 34</u>
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Labour (2)

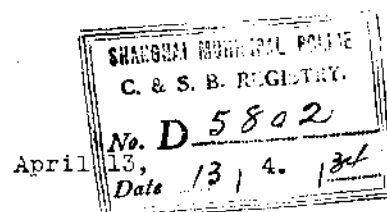
Heng Fong Silk Weaving Factory - strike continues

The 95 workers of the Heng Fong Silk Weaving Factory, 58 Loong Zung Li, Pinliang Road, who walked out on April 11 in support of the strikers of the Laya factories (Vide I.R. 12/4/34) have not returned to work this morning. It is learned that the six employees who were dismissed following the strike for being ringleaders are endeavouring to form a strike committee with a preparatory office at No. 7 Doong Loh Faung, Washing Road, the home of Dzong-Tsoo-pien (張子平), one of the number.

National Rubber Goods Factory Owners' Association - meeting

Some 25 members of the above association at a meeting held in their office, No. 14 Yung Yang Li, Bing Vong Ka, off Foochow Road, between 5.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. April 11, passed the following resolutions :-

1. That measures be taken to limit the output of local factories in the trade with a view to avoiding further decrease in the price of rubber goods.
2. That the Government be requested to ban the establishment of new rubber goods factories in the country.
3. That the Government be ~~also~~ also petitioned to exempt spirit and benzine ordered by rubber goods factories from abroad from import duty with the object of alleviating the present slump in the trade.



Labour (3)

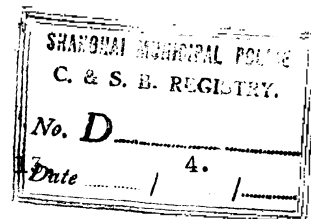
Mayar Silk Weaving Factories - Strike Situation

The strike situation in the ten factories of the Mayar Silk Weaving Company located in the French Concession and Chinese territory remains unchanged this morning.

It is reported that at 3 p.m. April 11, the Chinese Police raided the workers quarters of the Mayar No. 4 Factory, 934, Kiaochow Road, C.O.L. and arrested eleven workers, who were believed to be leading agitators, and seized some 500 wooden bars, 300 rattan sticks and a quantity of literature. They were eventually transferred to the Bureau of Public Safety.

In compliance with the instructions of the Chinese Authorities, the Mayar Factories opened at 9 a.m. of April 11, but closed two hours later on seeing that no workers turned up. Chinese Police are now posted for duty in the factories in Chinese territory.

On the same morning, a notice issued jointly by the local Kuomintang and the Bureau of Social Affairs was posted outside the factories. It states that in consequence of having a comparatively large amount of capital, the Mayar factories could still maintain their business at present despite the depression in trade. The workers in the employ of these factories should therefore cooperate with the employers. They however created disturbances during their appeal to the Authorities for a settlement of the dispute in connection with the wage reduction. It is evident that their agitation was made at the instigation of reactionary



April

Labour (4)

elements. Should the dispute remain unsettled, it will be to the detriment to both sides concerned. Consequently the strikers are urged to resume work forthwith without allowing themselves to be made the tools of unruly elements, while the management has been instructed to open its factories as usual, pending mediation by the authorities in the dispute.

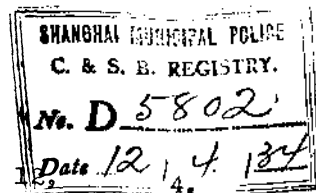
On April 12, some 100 female workers of the Mayar No.9 Factory removed their belongings, with the exception of bedding, from the quarters at Lane 1058, No.25-36 Route de Zikawei to the homes of their relatives.

In addition to the four workers, another female received injury during the clash with the Chinese Police on April 11, and all of them are now detained in the Chinese Public Hospital on Mantao Lund.

Sung Teh Silk Weaving Factory - strike situation

The strike declared by the 250 workers of the Sung Teh Silk Weaving Factory, Lane 577, No.131 Connaught Road on April 12 (Vide I.R. 12/4/34) continues this morning.

The strike is the outcome of a dispute which arose when it was found that rolls of silk that originally measured 34 feet had shrunk about 2 feet per roll on account of the damp weather and the management refused to pay the workers on the basis of the original measurements. It was first thought ~~that~~ by the workers that the management had based its calculations of piece work pay on a longer measure than



April 12, 1941

Labour (2)

Mayar Silk Weaving Factories - strike situation

The strike situation in the ten factories of the Mayar Silk Weaving Company located in the French Concession and Chinese territory remains unchanged this morning.

At 10.45 a.m. April 11, Mayor Wu Tieh Chen arrived at the City Government and while making his way to his office was surrounded by the strikers, who demanded a definite settlement of the dispute. The Chinese police thereupon made a baton charge on the workers and succeeded in dispersing them. The crowd, numbering 700, then retreated along Ziang Ying Road and assembled in front of the Fudan University and attempted to hold a meeting inside as well as solicit the sympathy and support of the students, but their efforts were frustrated by the Chinese police who again dispersed them. By 1 p.m. the workers had left for their respective homes, either on foot or by conveyance.

During the fracas, some ten strikers were injured four of them being detained in the Chinese Public Hospital on Nantao Bund.

Eleven representatives who formed the delegation of the strikers in pressing the demand have been detained by the Chinese Authorities and transferred to the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.

At 5.30 p.m. April 11, some 30 Chinese claiming to represent the strikers held a meeting in the workers' quarters at No. 1 Sing Sing Li, Lu Pan Road, Nantao, and passed the following resolutions :-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
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No. D 5802
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April 12

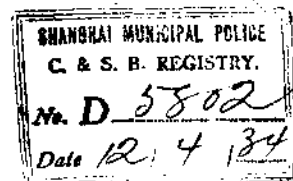
Labour (5)

Heng Foong Silk Weaving Factory - Strike

At 11 a.m. April 11, 95 workers in the employ of the Heng Foong Silk Weaving Factory, 58 Loong Zung Li, Pingliang Road, walked out in support of the strikers of the Mayar Silk Weaving Factories following a call made by representatives of the latter at the concern. Six employees who were believed to be ringleaders have been dismissed. The strikers are still out this morning.

Zung Kee Silk Weaving Factory

At 3 p.m. April 11, the 15 workers of the Zung Kee Silk Weaving Factory, 64 Loong Zung Li, Pingliang Road, ceased operation as a result of intimidation by the strikers of the Heng Foong silk weaving factory, 58 Loong Zung Li, Pingliang Road. These workers however resumed work at 6 p.m. the same day.



April 12, 1934.

Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:-

LABOUR DISPUTES

Yesterday General Wu Te-chen, the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner, issued the following proclamation:-

"Shanghai is an important centre of industry and commerce. Disputes between capital and labour have occurred frequently of late. During the present national crisis when a united front should be presented by the people of the country and every endeavour should be made to promote industries in order to strengthen the national power, the frequent disputes between capital and labour not only will lead to a decrease in industrial production but also will endanger peace and good order in the community.

"The duty of this garrison is to preserve the safety of this district. People in industrial and business circles are hereby warned that the prosperity of capitalists is closely related to that of the labourers. Owners of factories ought to treat their workers fairly, while labourers ought to attend to their duties faithfully and should not go on strike to force their employers to accept their demands.

"Recently a circular order has been received from General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, stating that in future strikes should be prevented by the authorities of the district and that should the workers who are involved in a strike be the members of a labour union, the union should be dissolved by the authorities in accordance with Item 3, Article 37 of the Regulations governing the formation of labour unions, while owners of factories should be warned to treat their workers fairly in order to give the workers no cause for unrest."

China Times and other local newspapers:

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE KUOMINTANG PURIFICATION MOVEMENT

To-day being the Anniversary of the Purification Movement of the Kuomintang, a meeting of representatives of the people in all walks of life will take place at 9 a.m. under the auspices of the local Tangpu in the Auditorium of the Party Headquarters.

Instructions have been issued to their subordinates by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, the Bureau of Public Safety and the Peace Preservation Corps to take precautionary measures in anticipation of possible disturbances by lawless elements in cooperation with reactionary forces. Pedestrians will be searched and processions and meetings prohibited.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. 76/34  
C. & S. E. McCAHEY  
Yulin Road Station  
Date April 11, 1934

REPORT

Subject (in full) Report on disturbances in Loong Zung Li, off Pingliang Road on the 11-4-34.

Made by D.S. Kourjankky.

Forwarded by

Chung-pen 21

Sir;

At 4.30.p.m. on the 11-4-34 C.D.C.150 reported at station having observed a number of workers in Loong Zung Li, off Pingliang Road apparently intending to create a disturbance.

A party of Police consisting of S.I.s Stephenson, Hah I Kou, C.D.C.218 and the undersigned under S.I. McCahey immediately proceeded there and on entering the alleyway observed a number of workers one of whom <sup>(was)</sup> handling a banner bearing the name of Young Shing (永新) Silk Weaving Factory (situated at ? Seh Yih Li, Yangchow Road).

On seeing the Police, the crowd dispersed, the man in possession of the said banner having been arrested by S.I.s McCahey and Hah after a long pursuit across the said alleyway.

He gave his name as:-

1. Lee Kyung Zou (李金寿), 28, native of Chekiang, S/silk factory worker, engaged at Sei Vung (维纹) Silk Weaving Factory, 33 San Ming Faung, Yangchow Road and residing at the same address.

The other two persons namely:-

2. Zung Tseu Ping (陈祖平), 27, M/unemployed, Chekiang, of 7 Toong Lau Faung, Whashing Road and
3. Eu Lau Tseu (韩乐州), 24, S/artist, Ningpo, of 37 Loong Zung Li, Pingliang Road, having walked together were arrested by S.I. Stephenson near the mouth of above alleyway on Yulin Road.

The 2nd named was found in possession of a book containing addresses of all silk filatures in Yulin Road District with the names of masters and workers.

At the time of arrest two persons namely: Chiang Vung Zau (姜天禄), manager of Hung Fung (恒丰) Silk Weaving Factory at No.58 Loong Zung Li, Pingliang Road, and Ming Kwung Kwei (陶光贵).

11-4-34  
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accountant at Zung Kee (成記) Silk Weaving Factory, No. 64 Loong Zung Li, Pingliang Road, came forward and made the following report:

Chiang Vung Zau - His factory was visited at about 11 a.m. this inst. by a crowd of people including the 2nd of the above named (dismissed from this factory this A.M. for causing constant troubles to the management), who called upon the workers to go on strike in sympathy with workers of Mayar (美亞) Silk Filatures in French Concession, following which all the workers:- 60 males and 35 females, stopped the work and left the factory. Five apprentices who remained to work, were said to be compelled by the outside people to withdraw at 3 p.m.

Ming Kwung Kwei - His factory was visited by a number of strangers at 3 p.m. (none of the arrested men having been observed among them) this inst., also calling upon the workers to stop work, resulting in their workers, 10 males and 5 apprentices leaving the factory.

Upon being interrogated the 1st named denied any connection with the group inciting the workers to strike explaining the above banner was pushed into his hand upon arrival of Police by some unknown worker.

The 2nd named admitted visiting Hung Fung Factory for the purpose of collecting money for Mayar strikers, but denied intimidating anyone or calling upon anybody to strike. He is not a member of any organization. Having decided to help the Mayar strikers, he collected addresses of silk filatures in this District and wanted to start collecting contributions from to-day (no money was found in his possession) commencing from the aforementioned factory.

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Subject (in full) .....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

The 3rd named denied any connection with the to-day's disturbances, nothing having been found in his possession.

Chiang Vung Zau and Ming Kwung Kwei stated that they believed their workers would turn up for work on the 12-4-34 A.M. and refused to prefer any charge against any of the arrested men, in view of which the latter were cautioned and released.

The banner and book have been confiscated.

The described alleyway is being kept under observation by Police in the event of further disturbances.

D.S. MacAdie of the Special Branch informed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*B. J. Cunningham*  
D.S.251.

S. D. 1/c

D.D.O. "D"

Copy for O.C. Special Branch.

April 11,

SHANGHAI POLICE
C. & S. E. R. C. L. Y.
No. <u>D</u>
1934.
Date <u>  </u> / <u>  </u> / <u>  </u>
Special <u>  </u>

Special

Diary for information of the Commissioner of Police

Further report on Mayar Strikers - demonstrators  
return to their homes - delegates arrested

Following the baton charge by the Chinese Police the crowd, numbering 700, retreated along Ziang ring Road and assembled in front of the Fudan University with a view to holding a meeting inside and enlisting the sympathy and support of the students. Their efforts were however frustrated by the Chinese Police who had followed them to the scene and who again dispersed the crowd. By 1 p.m. the demonstrators had left for their homes either on foot or by bus and trucks.

The 11 representatives who formed the delegation of the strikers in pressing the demand have been detained by the Chinese Authorities and transferred to the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.

Of the ten persons injured in the fracas, four are now detained in the Chinese Public hospital on Nantao Bund in a serious condition while the remainder were allowed to go after treatment.

John Robertson  
Supt.

*[Handwritten initials]*  
11/4.  
*[Handwritten initials]*  
11/4

*Copy for Political Branch* Misc. File No. 184/34. H.  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

Hongkew Station  
Date April 11 1934  
5862

Subject (in full) Re attached handbills.

Made by D.S. Peasgood, Forwarded by Det. Insp. A. Telfer,

Sir,

I beg to report that at 5.45 p.m. on the 9/4/34, J.D.C.181 arrested four male Chinese for distributing pamphlets on a No.10 Route Bus on East Howard Road near Hsian Road.

The fifty or so pamphlets, copies of which are attached, refer to the strike of the Payer silk weaving factory workers and the disturbances which occurred in Frenchcon on March 11th at a Union meeting during which several of the demonstrators were injured. They also appeal to the public for support.

D.S. Jones of the Political Branch was informed and attended at the station to question the arrested men.

Supt. Robertson of the Political Branch was also informed of the occurrence. Det. Sgt. Gelin of the French Police also attended to interrogate the men. He was handed several of the pamphlets for his own use and later stated that if possible he would like the men detained for further enquiries or if possible charged with Offences against Reputation as several of the statements regarding the French Police were false.

Supt. Robertson was consulted and it was finally decided that no chargeable offence had been committed.

The arrested persons.

- (1) Shi Yue Ling (徐友林), 25, Chekiang, S/coolie, 63 Kiochow Rd.
- (2) Wong Koh Soen (王克經), 20, Chekiang, S/coolie, 63 Kiochow Rd.
- (3) Tsu Ts Shing (周子信), 26, Chekiang, S/coolie, 63 Kiochow Rd.
- (4) Shi Tsu Doong (許祖同), 30, Chekiang, M/coolie, 63 Kiochow Rd.

All employees of the Payer No.4 mill, 63 Kiochow Road were subsequently released after being severely cautioned regarding the causing of disturbances.

S.D.1/c.

D.D.O."C"

D.S.108.

81  
See  
who 10/34  
to FILE  
JTS

*Peasgood*

Another letter to the people from the entire body of workers of the Mayar Silk Weaving Factories concerning the March 11 Tragedy and the illegal arrest of workers.

---

The Mayar Silk Weaving Company is the largest of its kind in China. Its business is very prosperous and the Company makes a large profit every year. The turnover of last year amounts to \$6,000,000, which is a record. The General Manager, Tsai Shen Pei (蔡聲白) is not inclined to the principle of cooperation between capital and labour. He is only devoted to the making of money for the owners and does nothing for the benefit of the workers. Recently, he has contemplated reducing the minimum wage to the endangering of the livelihood of the workers. This is the cause for the strike. Despite the strike, Tsai Shen Pei has done nothing for the settlement of the dispute. On the contrary, he has oppressed the workers. On March 11, arrangements were made whereby the representatives of the workers would open negotiations with the General Manager at one of the factories of the Company on Rue Brenier de Montmorand, French Concession, but on that day the General Manager not only closed the door of the factory but also supplied the door with electric current with a view to keeping the representatives of the workers in custody. At the same time, he made arrangements with the French Municipal Police, and a large posse of armed police were on the scene. These Police surrounded the crowd of workers waiting outside the factory and fired with pistols without warning and hit the workers with iron bars. As the workers were all unarmed, a number of them were injured. Hsu Kwei Fung (許桂芳), a female worker, received serious injuries through bullets and later succumbed to her wounds. Some 40 persons were seriously injured and many more slightly injured, most of whom were female workers.

The massacre of the workers with the use of foreign power is more tragic than the notorious May 30th Affair. Tsai Shen Pei, the General Manager, has become more oppressive. He has employed detectives to destroy our unity. In the afternoon of March 17th, he caused to be arrested the workers of the No.5 Factory by officers of the Public Safety Bureau. This oppressive and illegal action of Tsai Shen Pei will only increase the more the resentment of the workers. We are determined to fight it out until victory is obtained. People in all walks of life must be in sympathy with the workers involved in the tragedy. We hope that support both moral and financial will be rendered us.

SHH	1
C. I. S. 10. 10. 10. 10.	
No. D	5782
Date	12 / 1 / 34

Miscellaneous Report  
29/34.

"B"  
Footscray Road  
April 5th,

34.

1

Report on Posters Found on Wall and Bamboo  
Fences, of the Mai Yah Silk Weaving Factory,  
Kiaochow Road.

At 9 p.m. 4.4.34 the attached posters were brought to this station by C.D.S. 78 from Gordon Road Station. Inquiries by the undersigned elicited that the posters had been taken off the wall of the Mai Yah Silk Weaving Factory, situated off Kiaochow Road, O.O.L., by C.P.C. 2671 attached to Gordon Road and taken by him to said station at 7 p.m. 4.4.34.

A visit to the scene ascertained that numerous posters are posted on fences, walls etc. in this vicinity. O.O.L. and that the Chapel Police are aware of the fact.

The posters (translation below) are herewith forwarded for information of Special Branch.

Translation:-

1. Requesting that the original system of payment to workers be restored.
2. Asking for assistance from all members of the society.
3. Opposing the massacre of workers by mill owners.
4. Opposing the suppression of workers by mill owners with the assistance of the French Police.

Det. i/c.

D.D.O."B"

All posters bear the shop:- "Propaganda Dept.  
Labour Union of the Mai Yah Silk Weaving Factory."



April 3, 34.

Communist Propaganda found in Western Chapei.

*The Bureau of Police is in receipt of information to the effect that Communist elements, supporting the strike in the connection the following is a brief translation of a*  
~~Handbills are being distributed of a~~ communist handbills  
*which were obtained by Agents A-2304 and A-2322 in Western Chapei on April 2, 1934 :-*

- (1) "Manifesto supporting the Mayar Strike by raising subscriptions", issued by the Shanghai Western District Committee of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party dated March 25, calling upon workers of the various factories to organize groups to raise subscriptions for the support of the strikers of the Mayar Silk Factory.
- (2) "Letter to unemployed workers", issued by the Unemployed Section of the Shanghai Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, dated March 29. This handbill urges unemployed workers to form themselves into unions, to besiege the offices of the City Government and Social Bureau and demand work and relief, to organize Japanese Goods Picketing Groups and to confiscate Japanese goods for their relief.
- (3) "Factory Mosquito Paper in Western Shanghai", Issue No.1, dated March 31, emanating from the Shanghai Western District Mosquito Paper Committee, containing news relating to labour matters in the Western District.

*See File D. 5779  
re original report*

~~Deputy Commissioner,  
Special Branch.~~

D. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
No. D	58
Date	March 22, 1934.

March 22, 1934.

Chinese Communist Party Requests Labourers to Support  
the Strike of Workers of Mayer Co.

We have in hand a circular issued on March 15, 1934 by the Western District of the Chinese Communist Party requesting male and female workers in cotton mills to support the strike of the workers of the Mayer Co.. The following is a translation:-

Brothers and sisters in cotton mills!

Our condition is becoming worse and worse and we cannot bear it any longer. Our working day has been extended to 10 and even 12 hours. Instead of our wages being increased they have been reduced.

Comrade workers of cotton mills! Do you know why the workers of the Mayer Silk Mills have gone on strike? It is because the capitalists desire to reduce their wages and to increase their working hours. The dismissal, without cause, of their comrades and the oppression at the hands of the capitalists have rendered their life insupportable. A strike committee has been inaugurated to direct the movement of the workers of all the Mayer mills. The workers are demanding the restoration of the former conditions of work, and when the capitalists rejected their demand, the Strike Committee ordered the workers to surround the central mill of the company and this provoked the "tragedy" of March 2 in the course of which several male and female workers were killed and injured.

Comrade workers in cotton mills! Unite and organize committees to support the strike of workers of the Mayer Mills and Strike Committees of cotton mill workers.

Submit the following demands to the capitalists:

- a) reduction of working hours to ten a day.
- b) increase of wages by 50%.
- c) dismissal of workers to cease.

- d) the ill-treatment of workers to cease.
- e) the formation of labour unions of employees and workers to be authorised.

Be prepared to declare a strike in order to obtain these demands.

Assistance to Chinese Police.

On March 20 the French Police, at the request of the Chinese authorities, visited the Teh Hwa Hotel, No. 431 Rue Auguste Boppe, where two men named Kiang Hsieu Tsing (江秀清) and Chen Tseng Fe (陳春發) had taken rooms. These two men had been sent from Fukien to Shanghai to conduct communist propaganda.

When the Police arrived, the two men were not there and no arrests were made.

Fm.  
G. 3500

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc.

SHANGHAI	52/34.
File No.	
D. 5802	
Station	
Date	12/1/34
Time	20/3/34

REPORT

Date

Subject (in full) Illegal collecting for assistance to strikers.

Made by D.S. 262 Davies.

Forwarded by W. H. Thompson D.

Sir,

At 11.40 a.m. 20/3/34 S.I. Stephenson and Heh I Kou brought to the station two male Chinese named Wong Pau Foh, age 30, native of Hangchow, Loh Zou Loh, (李卓老) age 25, native of Zaushing, and a female named Wong Pau Tsung (王美珍) age 21, native of Hangchow all residing French Concession, who were in possession of one banner, one bag and five receipt books for the purpose of collecting money to assist the strikers of the Mai Ah (美阿) Silk Filature, French Town. Supt. Robertson of Headquarters Special Branch was informed and he gave instructions for the persons arrested to be cautioned and released. Banners etc. to be confiscated.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. Davies

D.S. 262

S.D. 1/c.

D.D.O. "D"

Copy to O.C. Special Branch.

not enforced  
- simply  
held  
2/2  
Notes  
who 2/24

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 5802

Date 11/4/34  
April 11

Labour

Mayar Silk Weaving Company - strikers besseige local  
Government Bureaux

The strike situation in the ten factories of the Mayar Silk Weaving Company located in the French Concession and Chinese territory remains unchanged this morning.

The mediation meeting convened by the Bureau of Social Affairs on April 10 in the Bureau to settle the dispute in the Mayar Factories did not take place owing to the absence of representative of the management. The management claimed that mediation was not necessary as they have decided to close down the factories. At 10 a.m. when <sup>the</sup> meeting was scheduled to open some 700 strikers assembled outside the Bureau at the New Civic Centre and on learning that the meeting was not to take place refused to leave. Despite the promise of the Bureau officials to conduct further mediation and negotiate with the management for the provision of food to the strikers as usual, the latter demanded that definite measures be adopted towards the management and that a settlement of the dispute be reached at once. Some 300 strikers who had been stopped on their way to <sup>the</sup> New Civic Centre in the morning by police from the 2nd Sub-Station of the 7th District succeeded in joining their colleagues at 4 p.m. At about 6 p.m. when the staff of the Bureaux of Social Affairs, Education and Health were preparing to close the offices, the demonstrators shut all doors and placed a cordon around the building and refused to allow anybody to leave the place. The seige continued throughout the night and was still being maintained this morning.

HONGKONG MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D

Date April 11, 1934

Labour (2)

During the night, some 200 Chinese policemen armed with batons patrolled in the vicinity, and this number was reinforced at 5.30 a.m. by some 500 policemen and six fire engines.

In the course of the demonstration copies of a handbill entitled "A letter issued by the Mayar Workers to the Public in connection with the "March 11th" Tragedy and Illegal Arrest of Labourers" dated March 20 were distributed. The paper denounces one Tsai Sung-pai (張錦輝), Manager of the Mayar Company for having oppressed the employees with the assistance of the French Police which resulted in a number of workers being injured on March 11. It further states that the arrest of a worker by the Chinese Police on March 17 was another intrigue of the Manager. In conclusion, it expresses the determination of the workers to persist in the strike in protest against the reduction of wages and hopes that the public will render assistance to the strikers as well as uphold justice in connection with the "tragedy".

Shipping Hong Workers - strike situation

The 80 coolies of the eight shipping hongs continue to refuse to transport cotton yarn to wharves as a protest against the abolition by their employers of the transportation gratuity system.

The proposed general meeting of workers in the trade for April 11 (Vide J.R. 10/4/34) has been postponed to April 12.

**FLASH**

**NO.**

**3**

D-5811

D-5812

D-5813



Encl.  
G 100-5-1-1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch

Date...

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B-REGISTRY.
No. D. 5811
Date 15/1/34
April 14, 1934

Subject (in full) Arrest of Chinese Communist named Lieu Ching Ong (吕慶洪)  
alias Lieu Siau Vung (吕小文).

Made by D.S. Jones

Forwarded by

J.B.K. D.S.

At about 3.25 p.m. on April 13 a Chinese named Lieu Ching Ong (吕慶洪) alias Lieu Siau Vung (吕小文), age 27, native of Ziu Chow (寿州), Anhwei, was about to be searched by Chapei Police at the Shanghai North Railway Station when he dropped a bundle of papers, later found to be of a communistic nature, and fled from the precincts of the Station into the Settlement. Pursued by the native police he was overtaken and conducted to West Hongkew Police Station. On being searched the following address was found in his possession: "Tsang Kuo Sz (張國柱), Chun Nan Hotel (中南飯店), Avenue Edward VII". A visit was paid to this hotel by the undersigned, accompanied by Clerk Fang Kuo Liang of the Special Branch, D.S. Smith of West Hongkew Station and two detectives, Nos. 53 and 57, attached to 5th District Public Safety Bureau, Chapei. The prisoner, whom we took with us, could not be identified by any members of the staff of the hotel and no information was available regarding Tsang Kuo Sz, mentioned above, the name being unknown to the hotel clerks.

When the accused was interrogated by the undersigned he admitted that he was a communist and stated that the communist literature found in his possession had been given him by a man whom he only knew as Wong (王), and that the latter was in the habit of visiting him every day at the Wusih Lodging House, No. 506 Hankow Road. This address was visited and it was ascertained that the prisoner had occupied Room No. 32 at the lodging house since April 6th, which he alleged to be the date of his arrival in Shanghai. He removed at noon on the day of his arrest. Questioned further he stated that Wong visited him every day at the lodging house and on April 13th he brought

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....  
Date, ..... 19 .....

Subject (in full) ..... - 2 -

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

the communist literature and instructed him to leave that day for Anhwei, where he was to deliver the literature to one Tsang (張), a communist living there. The sum of \$192.00 found in his possession was given him, so he said, by Wong for travelling expenses. He was actually leaving for Anhwei in conformity with Wong's instructions when he was arrested.

The following description of Wong was obtained from the prisoner:-

Age about 40, height 5'6" or thereabouts; complexion sallow; scar on right cheek; two gold teeth in upper jaw; dressed in Chinese woollen long gown, grey felt hat; speaks northern dialect.

Attached list of the communist literature found in prisoner's possession, copies of which were left with the Station concerned, were made by Clerk Pang. A full translation of the more important items will be submitted later.

After the prisoner had been thoroughly interrogated he was handed over to the Chinese Authorities responsible for his arrest.

*D. S. Jones*  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Particulars  
needed.  
JMR 1/4*

*Indication  
item No. 5  
attached.  
JMR 1/4*

*Special Branch Copy*

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D.	5811
Date	15 / 4 / 34

Assistance to Chinese Authorities.

CRIME REGISTER No:— B. 11/34.

West Hongkew Police Station.  
13th April 1934.

Diary Number:— 1.

Nature of Offence:— Communism.

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

See below.

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

See below.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

At 3.40 p.m. 13-4-34 Chapei C.P.Cs. 2445, 374, Chapei C.D.Cs. Nos. 57 and 53, and S.I. Tau Kung Yoong (陶根榮) attached to West Hongkew Station brought a male Chinese named Lieu Ching Ong (廖慶洪) age 27, native of Anhwei, S/unemployed, residing B.P.A. to the Station.

From enquiries made by the undersigned and D.S.I. Zang Woo the following facts were ascertained.

At about 3.25 p.m. 13-4-34 the accused was stopped by the above mentioned Chapei policeman (Uniform Branch) in the compound of the North Railway Station, their intentions being to search a large straw-basket which the accused had in his possession.

The accused submitted to the search but whilst delving among the contents of the basket, the Chapei Policeman discovered a quantity of pamphlets and books and upon perusing same discovered them to be of a communistic nature.

At this time, seeing that the C.P.Cs. had discovered the pamphlets and were busily reading same, the accused took the opportunity to decamp in the settlement (Boundary Road) and seeing this the C.P.Cs. immediately raised an alarm and pursued the accused.

Their cries of alarm were heard by the above Chapei C.D.Cs. who also joined in the pursuit after the

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities.  
CRIME REGISTER No:— B. 11/34.

"C" Division.  
West Hongkew Police Station.  
13th April 1934.

Diary Number:— 1. Sheet 2.

Nature of Offence:— Communism.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
----------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

accused who had by this time turned into Cunningham Road, where he was stopped and arrested by S.I. Tau Kung Yoong.

The accused when brought to this station was found to be in possession of \$192.00 and when questioned with reference to this money, he stated that same had been given to him by one named Wong (王) who had visited him every day since his advent in Shanghai, this money being wages and expenses that would occur on the accused's proposed trip to Anhwei.

An examination of the papers found in the accused's possession, ascertained that one named Tsang Koh Ts (張國材) resided in the Chun Nan Hotel (中南) Avenue Edward VII, but a visit paid to this address by detectives failed to locate this person.

A further visit was then paid to Room 32 of the Wusieh Lodging House 506 Hankow Road, this being the room in which the accused had stayed since his arrival in Shanghai on or about the 6th inst, but no further pamphlets etc relating to Communism could be found.

The accused when further questioned stated that the person Wong (王) who, as previously mentioned visited him every day in this room gave him the literature this a.m. to take to one named Tsang (張) in Anhwei, and it was whilst waiting for the train that he was accosted and searched by the Chapei C.P.Cs.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities.  
CRIME REGISTER No:—B. 11/34.

"C" Division.  
West Hongkew Police Station.  
13th April 1934.

Diary Number:— 1. Sheet 3.

Nature of Offence:—Communism.

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The accused when further questioned freely admitted knowing that the pamphlets were of a communistic nature and that he was engaged in communistic activities.

Supt. Aiers, D.D.O. "C" was communicated with and the facts explained to him, he in turn informing Supt. Robertson, Special Branch, and on whose instructions the afore-mentioned places i.e. Chun Nan Hotel, and Room 32 of the Wusieh Louging House were visited with D.S. Jones, Special Branch and the two Gapei C.D.Cs.

As nothing of an incriminating nature was found in these rooms, or any further arrests made, Supt. Aiers was again communicated with and <sup>who</sup> gave instructions that the accused could be handed over to the Gapei Authorities.

The accused was subsequently finger printed and handed over at 6 p.m. this date.

A translation of the titles of book etc found in possession of accused is attached herewith.

*Special Branch  
have their own  
translation  
W*

*W. J. Smith*  
D. S. 77.

*W. J. Smith*  
Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O. "C" Div.

Officer i/c,  
Special Branch.

List of communist literature found in possession of one Li Ching Hong (李庆红) alias Li Siau Vung (李少文), age 27, native of Anhwei, who was arrested by the Chinese Authorities at 3.25 p.m. April 13, 1934, at Shanghai North Railway Station, Chapei.

- 1) Pamphlet entitled "Struggle" Extra Issue, dated February 16, 1934, containing an article bearing on the 5th Plenary Session of the Central of the Chinese Communist Party. 1 copy.
- 2) Pamphlet entitled "Struggle", Issue No. 67-68, dated March 31, 1934. 1 copy
- 3) Pamphlet entitled "Lenin Youth", Issue No. 13, dated February 26, 1934. 1 copy
- 4) Pamphlet entitled "Construction of the League", Issue No. 14, dated April 8, 1934. 1 copy
- 5) Handbill entitled "Decisions regarding work to be performed for the month of Red May", issued by the Central of the Chinese Communist Party and Communist Youth League on April 10, 1934. 1 copy
- 6) Handbill entitled "Letter from Central of the Chinese Communist Youth League to the Manchurian Provincial Committee of the League on problems relating to the anti-Japanese war". 1 copy
- 7) Handbill entitled "Manifesto in support of the strikes of Kailan miners and Mayar Silk Weaving Factory workers", issued by the Central of the Chinese Communist Party on 30th March 1934. 1 copy
- 8) Handbill entitled "Open letter to workers throughout the country in connection with the 'March 11' tragedy of the strike of Mayar Silk Weaving Factory workers", issued by the Chinese National Federation of Labour Unions (Old Labour Union) and dated March 26, 1934. 1 copy
- 9) Handbill entitled "Manifesto in connection with the 3rd strike of Kailan Miners", issued by the Chinese National Federation of Labour Unions and dated March 25, 1934. 1 copy
- 10) Handbill entitled "Letter to popular masses in connection with the renewed attack on North China by Japanese Imperialists", issued by the Central of the Chinese Communist Party and dated April 10, 1934. 1 copy

6-10-11925

202-0  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

ARRESTED POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY

Section 2, Special Branch  
REPORT

Date August 26, 1936

Subject (in full) Movements of E. D. Lepin, Soviet Military Attache.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

J. Boyne D.S.I.

Edward D. Lepin, 46, military attache of the U.S.S.R.  
Embassy in China, who left Shanghai for Peiping on August 7,  
returned here from Tokio on August 24 in the s.s. President  
Coolidge, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Helene Lepin, 37.

A. Prokofiev  
D.S.I.

D.C. (Crime & Special Branches)

Copy sent to her 'B' JBR 248



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. 104.11755

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SECTION 2, Special Investigation

REPORT

File No. \_\_\_\_\_  
S. D. REGISTRY  
No. 3. *212*  
Date *August 18, 1936*

Subject (in full) Movements of E.D. Lepin, Soviet Military Attache.

Made by... D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by...

*J. Byrne 211*

E.D. LAPIN, Military Attache of the U.S.S.R. Embassy in China, left Shanghai for Peiping on August 7, 1936, by aeroplane (China National Aviation Corporation). It is reliably reported that he intends to proceed to Tokyo via Dairen.

*A. Prokofiev*

D. S. I.

D.C. (Crime and Special Branches)

*Copy sent to Mr. 'B'*

*DBR*





Form No. 3  
C. 45,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special  
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. <u>5812</u>
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
Date <u>16</u> <u>1934</u>

Subject (in full) E.D. Lepin, Soviet Employee.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky

Forwarded by J. R. A.

Edward Davidovitch Lepin, Russian of ~~the~~ Latvian  
origin, 45 years of age, Military Attache of the U.S.S.R.  
Legation, arrived at Shanghai from Moscow on April 4, 1934  
by the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru", accompanied by his wife. He  
holds a Diplomatic passport No. 2770 issued on 20.2.34 at  
Moscow by the Peoples Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, bearing  
Chinese visa issued by the Chinese Legation in Moscow on  
2.2.34.

His wife Mrs. Helena Lepin is a Russian, 35 years  
of age, holding U.S.S.R. passport No. 2771.

Lepin resides at No. 1 Whangpoo Road in the U.S.S.R.  
Legation.

Tcheremshansky  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

5813

16 22

CHINA PRESS, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1934

### Magazine For Watchmen To Be Published Soon

A magazine devoted to interests of watchmen and bodyguards in Shanghai, "On The Watch" will shortly be published in the English, Russian and Chinese languages. The magazine will be published by Colonel Houdiakoff and Colonel Barabarov.

The journal will devote itself to the interests of watchmen and bodyguards as well as employers of these men and contributions will be received with thanks and should be sent to 908c Rue Lafayette.

D 5815

D 5817

D5815

1934

Report sent with <u>one</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Fixwell</u>	Time found	<u>7am</u> Date <u>1-5-34</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<u>Residential</u>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.			
How distributed? (If known).		<u>posted on pole</u>	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).		<u>Communist</u>	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		<u>no</u>	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		<u>not observed</u>	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		<u>no</u>	

Noted

(Cuh Date 1-5-34)

2/5

J. Kuhl

SAR 2/5

Signed

P. Alexander J.P. 2013

for C. I. etc. i/c. Fixwell Station.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. S. REGISTRY.
No. D. 2910
Date May 2, 1934

Section 2, Special Branch.

May 2, 1934.

Communist Propaganda bearing on the Anniversary of International Labour Day, May 1.

Copies of communist pamphlets of nine different kinds written in the Chinese and Japanese languages bearing on the May 1 Anniversary were found by the Municipal Police in the Louza, Pootoo and Dixwell Road Districts during the evening of April 30, 1934. Apart from exhorting Chinese workers and unemployed as well as Japanese sailors to commemorate the Anniversary of International Labour Day by strikes and demonstrations, these handbills urge the persons or bodies to whom they are addressed to demand absolute freedom of speech, assembly and publication as well as improved working conditions and to oppose the imperialistic white terror and to defend the Soviet Union.

However, despite the foregoing propaganda and in consequence of the precautionary measures adopted by the local authorities, the Anniversary of International Labour Day passed off with any untoward incident.

*Reg. sent to file.*  
*JHR:js*

FM. 1

Memorandum.

File D-5815

S.2.S.B. ~~POWERS~~

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, May 1, 1934.

To Officer i/c Special Branch

Sir,

A summarized translation  
of the attached handbill was  
already forwarded on the morning  
of 5.1.34 - vide Item No.3 of the  
communist literature found on  
Nanking Road near Kwangse Road  
between 7 and 7.40 pm 30.4.34.

DBL/ps

Chih Tiao-hua

D. I.

5/1/34

F 430 (Oct. 12-31).  
T. 117 (12-31).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. R. REGISTRY.

Report sent with... <b>one</b> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.		No. <b>D</b> Date <b>1-5-34.</b>	
Where found	<b>Nanking Road</b>	Time found	<b>8.30a.m.</b> Date <b>1-5-34.</b>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<b>Business.</b>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		<b>Sincere Co. Store.</b>	
How distributed? (If known).		<b>Not known.</b>	
Nature of Document, (Communist or Anti-Government etc).		<b>Communistic.</b>	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		<b>Nil.</b>	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		<b>Nil.</b>	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		<b>-</b>	

**COS 130**

Date **1st, May, 1934.**

Signed **Wm Mac Dermott**  
for C. I. etc. i/c. **Louisa** Station.

Fig-2-3  
G. 35000 34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D No 5815  
Date 1 / 5 / 34

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 1, 1934.

Subject (in full) Possible happenings on International Labour Day - May 1.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

*S.B.R. 21.*

*Wayside  
informed m  
20/4/34 by  
S. B. R.  
S.B.R.*

At 10.5 p.m. 30.4.34 a telephone message was received by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa from Mr. K.C. Pang, Nanking Political Agent, to the effect that some 200 wharf coolies in the Eastern District, under the guidance of the local Chinese Communist Party, would hold a demonstration on the N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf between 7 and 9 a.m. May 1, 1934, in commemoration of the Anniversary of International Labour Day.

Agent A-3420 reports that between 5 and 7 p.m. communist adherents among industrial workers in the Eastern District plan to gather on Lay Road, between ward and Pingliang Roads, and thence proceed in isolated groups to the Sung Sing No. 7 Cotton Mill, 468 Yangtszepoo Road, for the purpose of holding a demonstration.

Agents A-3420 and 3307 report that a "flying" meeting will take place either outside the Sung Sing No. 9 Cotton Mill, Macao Road, or outside the Fou Foong (4 1/2) Flour Mill, 25 Mokanshan Road, during the evening of May 1.

*Kuh Pao-hwa*

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*S 2*

*at c S.B.*

*Hold until  
about 4 pm. &  
phon stations concerned*

*Posto L. informed.*

*4:40 pm*

*S.B.R. 1/5*

*File*

*J.B.*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch

Date May 1, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY.
No. D. 5815
Date May 1, 1934

Subject (in full) Telephone message from Mr. Liu Hwa, Officer i/c Special Branch, Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, re gathering of students outside the Continental Emporium Building, 229 Nanking Road, between 7 and 8 p.m. May 1, 1934.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by S.B.R. A.I.

At 3.35 p.m. May 1, 1934, Mr. Liu Hwa, Officer i/c Special Branch of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, telephoned this office stating that some 60-70 students of the Futan Free Primary School, Kiangwan, plan to assemble in the vicinity of the Continental Emporium Building, 229 Nanking Road, between 7 and 8 p.m. this evening (1.5.34) for the purpose of holding a demonstration in that neighbourhood. It is also reported that small banners will be carried by the students and "Red" elements participating.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg  
FILE  
Copies sent to  
DC(Div) Do "A"  
& Central  
W.B.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.



S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date 17/1/1934

Subject (in full) Written communist paper slips found on Dixwell Road  
on April 30, 1934.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

I forward herewith three written communist paper slips  
which were found by the Municipal Police on Dixwell Road between  
10 p.m. and 10.40 p.m. on April 30, 1934. A translation  
of these slips reads as follows :-

- (1) Declare a general strike in commemoration of the "May 1  
Anniversary."
- (2) Abrogate all unequal treaties!
- (3) Restore foreign concessions!
- (4) Demand an increase of pay!
- (5) Support the Soviet Union!
- (6) Oppose the 'Yellow' Labour Union!
- (7) Render assistance to the 'Mayar' workers!
- (8) The world proletariat, unite and rise up!

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. I. Kuh

SRK 1/5

Date

Kuh  
1/5

Report sent with <u>three</u> pamphlets, <del>handbills</del> or newspapers to Special Branch.	
Where found <u>Dixwell Road.</u>	Time found <u>10 p.m.</u> <u>19.40</u> Date <u>30-4-34.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	
<u>Outside Dixwell Road Police Stn.</u>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc. <u>Nil.</u>	
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Posted on walls</u>
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	<u>Communist.</u>
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>No arrest</u>
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>unknown.</u>
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>....</u>

*D.I. Kuhl.*

Date 1-5-34

*SMR 1/5*

Signed *Edo Eva*

for ~~C. I.~~ etc. i/c. *Dixwell* Station.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.2, Special

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. 5815  
S. 2, REGISTRY.  
May 1, 1934

Subject (in full) Communist literature found in Pootoo Road District

bearing on International Labour Day - May 1

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

JBRu S.I.

I forward herewith two communist handbills which were found by the Municipal Police on Macao Road near Seymour Road on April 30, 1934. A brief translation of the handbills reads as follows :-

(1) Handbill entitled "The Approach of International Labour Day", purporting to have emanated from the Shanghai Anti-War Storming Party, exhorting the toiling masses in Shanghai to declare a general strike to commemorate the day and to observe the following slogans:-

a) Demand the enforcement of an 8-hour working system, minimum pay of \$1.50, and unemployment insurance!

b) Oppose the imperialistic white terror!

c) Confiscate the lands of landlords and divide same among the farmers!

d) Stage demonstrations in commemoration of the anniversary!

(2) Handbill entitled "Letter to workers and unemployed in Shanghai in connection with International Labour Day - May 1", purporting to have emanated from the Shanghai Anti-War Storming Party, calling upon the broad masses to oppose the "robber" war perpetrated by the Japanese and other imperialists to partition China, and the invasion of Soviet Russia, to overthrow the Kuomintang and to support the Soviet Union, the Chinese Communist Party and the Red Army.

Attached herewith is also a translation of copy of a communist handbill in Japanese purporting to have emanated from the "May Day Struggle Committee of the Shanghai Anti-War Storming Party" found by the Municipal Police at the same time and place.

52  
for inclusion  
in report for  
1.R 2/5/34  
JH

S.I. Kuh.

JBR 4/5

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Dane  
Kuh  
4/5

Translation of a communist handbill in Japanese purporting to have emanated from the "May Day Struggle Committee of the Shanghai Anti-War Storming Party" found on Macao Road near Seymour Road on April 30, 1934.

-----

This is May Day. Out to the streets! Hold demonstrations and storm the Japanese Consulate.

Japanese sailors, students, labourers and unemployed should help ~~and~~ Korean, Formosan and other weaker races and Chinese labouring masses and bring about the unification of the anti-war struggle by joint struggle on May Day.

Oppose starvation, poverty and unemployment which are being caused by powerless officials!

Oppose the imperialistic war of plunder!

Support the independence of China and the Chinese Revolution!

Defend the Soviet Union!

Agitate for a six-hour day for sailors and an eight-hour day for labourers!

Oppose discriminatory treatment between different races, ages and sexes!

Demand a minimum wage of two yen!

Demand bread and work for the unemployed in Shanghai!

Hand over the sum of yen 100,000,000 set aside for the expenditure of the Residents Corporation to the unemployed!

"The May Day Struggle Committee of the  
Shanghai Anti-War Storming Party"

Miscellaneous

39/34.

Pootoo Road

April 30th, 34.

Communist Pamphlets found in Pootoo Road District.

D.S.I. Brownrigg.

Sir,

At about 7 a.m. 30.4.34, J.P.C.191 brought a number of pamphlets to the station which he had found on Macao Road near Seymour Road. On examination they proved to be of a Communist and Anti-Imperialistic nature. There were three different sorts, two of which were in Chinese whilst the other was written in Japanese. All of these pamphlets exhorted the workers to strike on Labour Day, May the 1st, and to support the communist in China. The other usual slogans re "Down with the Kuomintang and Japanese Imperialist" were included. A sample of each of the pamphlets has been forwarded to the Special Branch for their information.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

D.S.I.

D.D.C."B" Division.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.I. Kul,

DBR 1/5.

Form No. 3  
G. 25,000-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
REGISTRY.

S., Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 1, 1934.

Subject (in full) Communist literature found on Nanking Road near Kwangse  
Road on April 30, 1934, bearing on May 1.

Made by D. F. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

*SBR*

I forward herewith brief translations of three  
communist handbills which were obtained by the Municipal  
Police on Nanking Road near Kwangse Road between 7 and 7.40pm  
April 30, 1934, apparently thrown from the Sun Sun Roof Garden.

*Kuh Pao-hwa*

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*S2*

*Let me have  
a draft BRIEF for  
inclusion in I.R. 2/5/34*

*JR*

*D. F. Kuh.*

*As indicated.*

*SBR 1/5*

*Don*

*Kuh*

*2/5*

Communist literature found on Nanking Road near Kwangse Road  
on April 30, 1934 (between 7 p.m. and 7.40 p.m.)

---

- (1) Handbill entitled "How to commemorate the May 1 Anniversary," (origin not mentioned), dated 1934, containing the following slogans:-
  - a) Demand the enforcement of the 8-hour working system!
  - b) Demand freedom of speech, strike, assembly and press~~x~~ for the workers!
  - c) Demand the organization of labour unions by workers!
  - d) Overthrow Fascism!
  - e) Overthrow the Kuomintang!
  - f) Oppose the partitioning of China by the imperialists!
  - g) Oppose the closing down of factories by capitalists!
  - h) Hold processions and demonstrations on May 1!
- (2) Handbill entitled "Letter to Workers in commemoration of May 1 Anniversary," purporting to have emanated from the Leftist Opposition Clique of the Chinese Communist Party (Bolshevik - Lenin Clique), dated April 29, 1934, exhorting them to hold processions and demonstrations in commemoration of the May 1 Labour Day, to demand reduction of house rents, to organize an Anti-Japanese Association and General Labour Union and to establish an Anti-Imperialist League.
- (3) Handbill entitled "Open letter to shop assistants in commemoration of the May 1 Anniversary," purporting to have emanated from the Shanghai Employees Association, dated May 1, 1934. This document calls upon the shop assistants in Shanghai to observe the following slogans :- (a) Oppose the partitioning of China and the ~~xxx~~ attack on Soviet Russia by the imperialists! (b) Oppose the sale of North China by the Kuomintang ! (c) Demand improved working conditions! (d) Oppose the slavish apprentice system! (e) Demand absolute freedom of speech, assembly and press!



F. 430 Inst. 12-31.  
T.H. 100-12-31.

Report sent with <u>Communist</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.	
Where found	Nanking Road near K. en-ue Road
Time found	7.10 p.m.
Date	30-4-34
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Business district
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	-
How distributed? (If known).	Thrown on street from Roof Garden of the Sun Sun Co., Nanking Road.
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	-
Arrests or not, if so how many?	Dr. Kul.
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	- DSR 1/5
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	

82  
J.B.

Date 30th April, 1934.

Signed Chalker  
for C. I. etc. i/c. Loma Station.

EXTRACT OF NEWSPAPER TRANSLATION OF 'PRIL 30, 1934.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:-

ANNIVERSARY OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR DAY

To-morrow (May 1) being the anniversary of the International Labour Day, the Shanghai General Labour Union will hold a commemoration meeting at 10 a.m. in its premises at No. 117 Foh Yeu Road, Nantoo. Representatives of various unions are to be present.

The Shanghai General Labour Union has issued a circular notice to the effect that four representatives of each labour union be despatched to participate in the commemoration meeting to be held at 10 a.m. to-morrow in the auditorium of the Union.

Commencing from 5 a.m. to mid-night to-morrow, special precautionary measures will be taken by the military and police authorities.

It is understood that all meetings and processions, with the exception of that to be held by the General Labour Union, will be prohibited.

Fearing that reactionaries may instigate workers to create disturbances on the anniversary, the Police Authorities of the International Settlement and the French Concession have instructed their subordinates to take strict precautions and to prohibit the holding of meetings and processions. Additional police will be detailed to patrol the streets along Cheo Ka Doo (曹家渡) and Yungtszepoo.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. R. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5815
Date	1 5 / 34

April 30, 1934.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Divisional Officers.  
Officers i/c Districts.

Instructions - May 1.

Except Paragraphs Nos. 11, 12 and 13 (Specials)  
arrangements will be in accordance with instructions  
in respect to May 1, 1932.

*File No. D. 3577*

*H. C. Auer*

Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

Copies for information of:-

- C.P.
- E.C.P.
- D.C. (Crime).
- D.C. (Specials).
- D.C. (Chinese).
- D.C. (Japanese).
- O i/c Special Branch. ✓
- A.C. (A. & T.R.).
- O i/c Traffic.
- A.C. (Sikhs).
- Supt. i/c Reserve Unit.
- Inspector i/c Depot.
- Inspector i/c Mounted Branch.

FILED  
*[Signature]*

*Done*

Copy of Police report (Special Branch) dated April 30, 1934

Possible happenings on International Labour Day - May 1, 1934

It is reported that local "Red" elements among industrial workers in the Eastern and Western Districts have planned to hold the following demonstrations to commemorate the Anniversary of International Labour Day, May 1 :-

April 30 (between 5 and 7 p.m.) :

Outside the Sung Sing No.7 Cotton Mill, 468 Yangtzeapoo Road.

May 1 (between 5 and 7 p.m.) :

Meet in the vicinity of Robison, Jessfield and Brennan Roads and thence proceed in isolated groups to the Fou Foong (阜丰) Flour Mill, 25 Mokanshan Road, via Robison, Ferry and Tonquin Roads.

Distribution :

*File*  
Commissioner  
D. C. (Divisions)  
D. C. (Crime)  
D. C. (B)  
D. C. (D)  
Pootoo Road  
Gordon Road  
Bubbling Well  
Yangtzeapoo  
Yulin Road  
Rayside.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY. No. D-15558/5 Date April 30, 1934
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Subject (in full) Possible happenings on International Labour Day - May 1, 1934.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

*SBH S.I.*

Agent A-2254 reports that local "Red" elements among industrial workers in the Eastern and Western Districts have planned to hold the following demonstrations to commemorate the anniversary of International Labour Day - May 1:-

April 30 : (between 5 and 7 p.m.)

Outside the Sung Sing No.7 Cotton Mill, 468 Yangtszepoo Road.

May 1 : ( between 5 and 7 p.m.)

Meet in the vicinity of Robison, Jessfield and Brenan Roads and thence proceed in isolated groups to the Fou Foong (粉坊) Flour Mill, 25 Mokanshan Road, via Robison, Ferry and Tonquin Roads.

Attached herewith are summarized translations of copies of five communist pamphlets which were obtained by Agent A-2254 in Western Chapel on April 29, 1934.

*Kuh Pao-hwa*

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Summarized translations of communist handbills relating to May 1 Anniversary, obtained by the Municipal Police in Western Chapei on April 29, 1934 :-

(1) Handbill entitled "Manifesto bearing on the May 1 Anniversary"

(undated), purporting to have emanated from the Shanghai Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. Apart from outlining the significance of the event, this handbill exhorts the masses to commemorate the anniversary by observing the following slogans :-

- (a) Suspend work and studies on May 1!
- (b) Hold processions and demonstrations in observation of the anniversary!
- (c) Support the Soviet Government of Labourers and Peasants!
- (d) Oppose the arrest of workers' delegates by the Kuomintang and demand their immediate release!
- (e) Oppose the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign!
- (f) Join the Chinese Communist Youth League!

(2) Handbill entitled "Letter to the masses in commemoration of the May 1 Anniversary", dated May 1, issued by the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. This document urges the masses

- (a) to oppose to the sale of the Three Eastern Provinces and Jehol by the Kuomintang, (b) to oppose the Fascist attempt to overthrow the revolutionary war, (c) to oppose the massacre of the "Mayar" workers by the French imperialists on March 11, 1934, (d) to oppose the oppression and dismissal of workers by the capitalists, and (e) to support Soviet Union.

(3) Handbill entitled "Letter to workers of the N.W.K. No.3 and No.4 Mills", purporting to have emanated from the Shanghai Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, calling upon the workers of these mills (a) to oppose the increase of 3 hours extra work on Fridays, (b) to oppose the 5 day shift, (c) to suspend work in commemoration of the

( 2 )

May 1 Anniversary, and (d) to join the Chinese Communist Youth League.

(4) Coloured paper slips containing the following slogans :-

(a) Toiling masses throughout the world, unite, suspend work and stage demonstrations in commemoration of "May 1"!

(b) Commemorate the "May 1" Anniversary by overthrowing capitalists, Chiang Kai Shek and opposing all organizations working as running dogs of the Kuomintang and imperialists!

SEARCHED INDEXED  
C. C. S. S. C. C. R. M.  
No. D 5815  
April 28, 1941  
Date 29 4 30

Anniversary of International Labour Day - May 1

Summing up all information available, observance of this anniversary by local Reds will be on a very small scale and the most that can be expected is a surreptitious dissemination of leaflets and possibly minor demonstrations of the shout and run order.

The demonstrations on May 1 last year were staged as a result of the Reds being able to utilize as a cover the National Salvation Association to Resist Insult, an anti-Japanese and anti-Imperialistic body. This Association however went out of existence following police raids on its various bases and at the moment there exists no similar body to provide dupes for communistic activity.

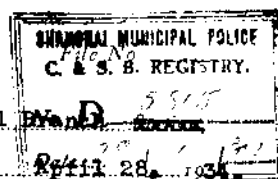
Further information coming to hand will be circulated through C.C.R.

Distribution

D.C. (Divisions)  
D.O.s  
D.D.O.s  
A.C. Armed & Training Reserve  
Officer i/c Reserve Unit  
Stations.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.



S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 28, 1934

Subject (in full) Written communist posters found pasted on walls on Kiaochow Road near Wuting and Sinza Roads on April 28, 1934.

Made by D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by D. I.

I forward herewith six written communist posters which were found by the Municipal Police exhibited on walls on Kiaochow Road near Wuting and Sinza Roads between 2.45 a.m. and 5 a.m. April 28, 1934. A translation of the posters reads as follows:-

- (1) Commemorate the Anniversary of May 1!
- (2) Declare strikes in observation of the May 1 Anniversary!
- (3) Celebrate the victories of the Red Army!
- (4) Overthrow Imperialism!
- (5) Overthrow the traitorous Kuomintang!
- (6) Exterminate Fascism!

*Kuh Pao-hwa*

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Report sent with <u>8 posters</u> <u>pamphlets, handbills or newspapers</u> to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Kiaochow near Jutian Road &amp; Sinza Road.</u>	Time found	<u>2.45 a.m.</u> <u>5 a.m.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Residential.</u>		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>-</u>		
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Posted on walls.</u>		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	<u>Communistic.</u>		
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>10.</u>		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>-</u>		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>-</u>		

Date 29/4/34.

Signed *[Signature]*  
for C. I. etc. i/c. Gordon Rd. Station.

*[Handwritten mark]*

EXTRACT OF DAILY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY OF APRIL 25, 1934.

May Anniversaries - Attitude of the local Kuomintang

The local Kuomintang had decided that the observance of May anniversaries should be limited to the convening of memorial meetings on the respective days by the local Kuomintang in conjunction with other classes of people concerned. It will prohibit all other unauthorized gatherings or processions in May. The Bureau of Public Safety will be held responsible for the adoption of the foregoing resolution and the taking of special precautions against reactionaries during the "red" month.

The local Tongpu will only observe the following anniversaries in May :-

- May 1 International Labour Day.
- May 4 Anniversary of the outbreak of the General Strike in 1919, caused by students' agitation.
- "May 5" Anniversary of the Assumption of Office by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1921 in the Canton Government.
- "May 9" Anniversary of the acceptance of Japan's "21 Demands" in 1915.
- "May 18" Anniversary of the Death of Chen Chi-mei, Tutor of Shanghai during the revolution in 1911-1912.
- "May 30" Anniversary of the Nanking Road Incident (1925).

In compliance with an instruction of the Tongpu, the General Labour Union, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, on April 24, notified local labour unions of the decisions of the local Kuomintang in connection with the observance of May Anniversaries.

EXTRACT OF NEWSPAPER TRANSLATION OF APRIL 25, 1934

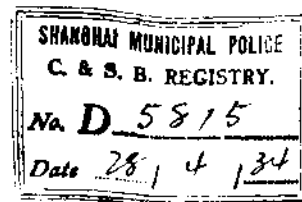
Central China Daily News and other local newspapers :-

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO BE TAKEN ON ANNIVERSARIES IN MAY

At a conference held by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, the Public Safety Bureau, the Headquarters of the Peace Preservation Corps, the Shanghai Volunteers Commission and other police organs concerned, the following resolutions were passed :-

- (1) That precautionary measures be taken from May 1 to May 31; that special precautionary measures be enforced from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. on every anniversary day.
- (2) That in the event of any incident occurring in a district, details be immediately submitted to the Officer-in-Charge of the Station concerned.
- (3) That extra police be posted on duty and search parties be conducted at important points and that assistance be rendered at any time by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, the Headquarters of the Peace Preservation Corps and the Shanghai Volunteers Commission.

With the exception of those commemoration meetings of various public bodies convoked by the local Tongpu on various anniversaries in May, no other meetings and processions will be allowed.



April 28, 4.

Political (2)

Anniversary of International Labour Day - May 1

Summing up all information available, observance of this anniversary by local Reds will be on a very small scale and the most that can be expected is a surreptitious dissemination of leaflets and possibly minor demonstrations of the shout and run order.

The demonstrations on May 1 last year were staged as a result of the Reds being able to utilize as a cover the National Salvation Association to Resist Insult, an anti-Japanese and anti-Imperialistic body. This Association however went out of existence following police raids on its various bases and at the moment there exists no similar body to provide dupes for communistic activity.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No.	D. 5815
Date	25, 4, 34

April 25, 1934.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :

OPPOSITION TO INCREASE IN BICYCLE LICENCE FEE

With reference to the proposed increase of the bicycle licence fees from next year and the collection of 20 cents as enamel plate fee from April this year by the S.L.C., the Bicycle Dealers and Makers Trade Association requested the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Ratepayers Association to open negotiations with the authorities. Two months have passed but no formal reply has yet been received from the S.L.C.

Yesterday the Association received a report from a member stating that when applying for a licence from the S.L.C., 20 cents for the enamel plate fee was also demanded.

Upon receipt of the report, the Association sent the following letter to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Ratepayers Association :-

"In the afternoon of April 24 this Association received a report from one of the members to the effect that the S.L.C. has commenced to collect 20 cents as enamel plate fee (the French Municipal Council has not commenced to collect this fee).

"In connection with the increase in the licence fees and the collection of enamel plate fees, your Association has been requested to lodge a protest with the S.L.C., but the increase has not yet been cancelled. We hereby request your Association to open further negotiations with the S.L.C."

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers :

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO BE TAKEN ON ANNIVERSARIES IN MAY

At a conference held by the Wo sung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, the Public Safety Bureau, the Headquarters of the Peace Preservation Corps, the Shanghai Volunteers Commission and other police organs concerned, the following resolutions were passed:-

1. That precautionary measures be taken from May 1 to May 31; that special precautionary measures be enforced from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. on every anniversary day.

2. That in the event of any incident occurring in a district, details be immediately submitted to the officer-in-charge of the station concerned.

3. That extra police, on duty and search parties be conducted at important points and that assistance be rendered at any time by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, the Headquarters of the Peace Preservation Corps and the Shanghai Volunteers Commission.

With the exception of those commemoration meetings of various public bodies convoked by the local Tangpu on various anniversaries in May, no other meetings and processions will be allowed.

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
SPECIAL BRANCH

D.C. (CRIME)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 5815
Date 28 April 1935 4.24

April 28, 1935

Intelligence Report

Political

Movement of Notable

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. April 24:-

Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan.

May Anniversaries - attitude of the local Kuomintang

The local Kuomintang has decided that the observance of May Anniversaries should be limited to the convention of memorial meetings on the respective days by the local Kuomintang in conjunction with other classes of people concerned. It will prohibit all other unauthorized gatherings or processions in May. The Bureau of Public Safety will be held responsible for the adoption of the foregoing resolution and the taking of special precautions against reactionaries during the "red" month.

The local Tangpu will only observe the following anniversaries in May:-

- |          |                                                                                                       |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| "May 1"  | International Labour Day.                                                                             |
| "May 4"  | Anniversary of the Outbreak of the General Strike in 1919, caused by students' agitation.             |
| "May 5"  | Anniversary of the Assumption of Office by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1921 in the Canton Government. |
| "May 9"  | Anniversary of the Acceptance of Japan's "21 Demands" in 1915.                                        |
| "May 18" | Anniversary of the Death of Chen Chi-mei, Tutuh of Shanghai during the revolution in 1911-1912.       |
| "May 30" | Anniversary of the Nanking Road Incident (1925).                                                      |



In compliance with an instruction of the Tangpu, the General Labour Union, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, on April 24,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D

Date        /        /       

April 25,

Political (2)

notified local labour unions of the decisions of the local Kuomintang in connection with the observance of May Anniversaries.

Military Training Committee for Educational Institute -  
to inspect local students

On April 24, the "Military Training Committee for Educational Institutes", former Bureau of Education Building, Tah Chih Road, West Gate, issued a circular notice to military training instructors of local senior middle schools, colleges and universities, instructing them to attend a meeting at 2 p.m. April 29 in the committee offices for the purpose of discussing the proposed inspection of students to be held on the Lungwa Parade Ground on June 7, 8 and 9.



Form 2  
G 503 1-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. C & S. B. REGISTRY.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date... April 25 1934

Subject (in full) Anniversary of International Labour Day - May 1.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

*28 Rm 51*

Agent A-3254 reports that on April 23, 1934, the Shanghai Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued the following instructions to various subordinate organs in connection with the observation of the Anniversary of International Labour Day - May 1, 1934:-

- (1) Prior to May 1, all comrades should discuss with responsible members of sections and workers' organizations ways and means to celebrate May 1.
- (2) That Propaganda Groups be organized for the purpose of holding demonstrations and/or flying meetings in the Western District on May 1 with the object of acquainting the public of the significance of International Labour Day.
- (3) That two "Slogan Groups" be organized for the purpose of pasting slogans on the anniversary on walls or electric standards in the Western District.
- (4) That "Distributing Groups" be organized for the purpose of disseminating handbills bearing on May 1 in and around factories and on public highways.
- (5) That "Directing Groups" be organized to guide the activities of the above mentioned groups.
- (6) That decisions relating to the time and venue of demonstrations and/or flying meetings to be held on May 1, be made known on a later date.

Attached is a translation of a communist handbill bearing on the aforementioned anniversary, dated May 1, which purports to have emanated from the Shanghai Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. This pamphlet was obtained by Agent A-2284 in Western Chapei on April 24, 1934.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.I.

FILE  
Para index  
in R.R. of  
28/4/34  
*JR*

Translation of a communist handbill entitled "Letter to Labourers in commemoration of the Anniversary of International Labour Day on May 1," dated May 1, 1934, which was obtained by the Municipal Police in Western Chapei on April 24, 1934.

-----  
To the toiling labour masses,

May 1 is rapidly approaching. The entire body of the proletariat throughout the world and the toiling masses in China are now making strenuous preparations to commemorate this anniversary. The reason for their advance preparations is because "May 1 Anniversary" this year is surrounded with significant historical events and is to specially convey the significance of class struggles. May 1 this year falls at a time when the capitalists throughout the world are terrorizing the working classes to a serious extent. The manifestation of such a terrorization reveals that the imperialists are intensifying their aggressions. What is the League of Nations? It is the tool of the imperialists which enables them to further their oppressions. It is also a hotbed of capitalism and is trying to create a "World International Alliance." The struggles of the imperialistic powers to promote their own economic welfare are unavoidable. Workers in various industrial concerns should therefore make preparations to declare strikes and stage demonstrations in commemoration of the May 1 Anniversary.

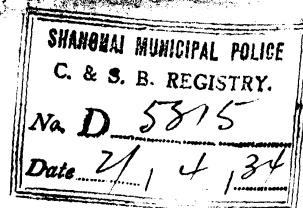
Propaganda Section of the Shanghai  
Western District Committee of the Chinese  
Communist Party.

EXTRACT OF NEWSPAPER TRANSLATION OF APRIL 21, 1934.

China Times and other local newspapers:

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO BE TAKEN DURING MAY

Fearing that reactionary elements may take advantage of many anniversaries in May to create disturbances, the local Chinese Civil, Military and Party Authorities have decided to take precautionary measures during the month. Instructions have been issued warning workers and factory owners to refrain from creating trouble in the month.



April 21, 1934.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

THE RENT REDUCTION MOVEMENT

In compliance with the request submitted by members, various trade associations have formed a preparatory rent reduction movement acceleration association. The office of the association is located in the premises of the Fish Hongs Association, Nantao.

A meeting of the acceleration association will take place at 2 p.m. to-day, when a letter will be sent to the Shanghai Rent Reduction Movement Committee.

Rent Reduction Dispute in the French Concession

The tenants of houses at Dah Pu Jao (打浦桥), Route Pere Robert, French Concession, have demanded a reduction in rent from the landlords but without success. They have refused to pay the rents.

At 11 a.m. yesterday, the landlords sealed up house No. 420. The tenants appealed to the 7th Branch of the Second Special District Citizens Federation. A meeting was held at which it was decided to report the matter to the French Police and take legal actions. The Branch Federation has also appealed to the Kuomintang and other official organs.

China Times (Wusih Letter):

GERMAN FOUND DYING IN WUSIH

A German named C.W. Andersen and said to be an employee of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, 16 Central Road, Shanghai, came to Wusih on April 10 on a sight-seeing tour. He met a Chinese friend of his named Ching Ping Shek (程品石), when he alighted from the train. At the request of his friend, the German visitor was allowed to stay in the Tai Hu Villa (太湖别墅).

At 10 a.m. April 18, the German was found by the servants of the Villa in a dying condition in his room. He was immediately sent to hospital and a telegram was despatched to his family in Shanghai.

When his wife arrived, the leather case which the German carried with him was opened and three empty bottles, a pistol and nine bullets were found.

China Times and other local newspapers:

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO BE TAKEN DURING MAY

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. 2, Special

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY.
No. D. 5815
Branch
Date 2/1 2/3
21 24

Subject (in full) Communist handbill in Japanese found in Yangtzepoo  
District on April 18, 1934. (May 1 - Labour Day)  
Made by D. S. Umemoto. Forwarded by S.B.K. D.I.

I forward herewith translation of a communist pamphlet in Japanese, purporting to have emanated from the "Squad Organization Preparatory Committee of the Anti-War Struggling Storming Party of Japanese Sailors in China", addressed to Japanese sailors and marines in Shanghai, several copies of which were found on Yangtzepoo Road on April 18, 1934.

68 copies of the above handbill together with 57 copies of communist handbill in Japanese, purporting to have emanated from the "Labour Day Struggling Committee of the Shanghai Anti-War Storming Party", similar to those found at the N.W.K. quarters, 17 Ichang Road, on April 10, were also found in the Shanghai Cotton Mill compound, Kwanshing Road, and in the compound of the mill quarters, Pingliang Road, during the night of April 17.

A translation of the latter pamphlet has already been forwarded.

*D. S. Umemoto*

D. S.

Spare copies of translation available.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S.B.K. 21/4.

Copies to Messrs. Leptoe, Vanden Berg & Kothari,  
Comdr. Hopkinson, Capt. Wilson-Brand & Lt. McHugh

*Y. Y. Y.*  
244

*Y. Y. Y.*

Translation of a communist handbill in Japanese purporting to have emanated from the "Squad Organization Preparatory Committee of the Anti-War Struggling Party of Japanese Sailors in China" and addressed to Japanese sailors and marines in Shanghai.

-----

Brother sailors and marines! Fight to defend the Soviet Union and oppose the invasion of China on May 1, Labour Day. Declare your daily complaints and struggle against war. Declare strikes and commit sabotage and hold demonstrations.

Dear Japanese brother sailors and marines in Shanghai. You will greet Labour Day - the day on which the international labourers, farmers and revolutionary soldiers unite themselves to struggle against the capitalists, landlords and militarists of the ruling class - in a foreign country where you are receiving war-time training under brutal oppression.

Your fathers and mothers have been robbed of their spring income by the rapacious landlords and usurers. Moreover they are on the verge of starvation, being oppressed by the armed government which has imposed extra duties and heavy taxes in order to secure the enormous military expenditure of 2,300,000,000 yen. For whose benefit was Manchoukuo made an empire? Why are the Soviet Union and North China to be plundered? It will only fill the stomach of the Emperor, the militarists and the landlords. What benefit will we get after the war? Regardless of victory or defeat, we simply waste our lives and there will be no honour for our bravery but starvation and unemployment.

Over a million soldiers of the Soviet Red Army together with 300,000 soldiers of the Chinese Red Army are fighting against the imperialists and militarists of the world in support of the labouring masses.

You must immediately return to your motherland and shout: "Gather together all complaints and oppose participation in war"; "Instead of war revolt"; "Hands off China". You must then point your rifles against the imperialistic government of the capitalists and landlords in support of the Japanese labouring masses. Hold meetings amongst your comrades and plan strikes,

-----

( 2 )

sabotage and demonstrations by shouting the undermentioned slogans on the forthcoming labour day.

Six-hour duty per day!

Oppose working when off duty!

Oppose the patrol system!

Oppose discriminatory treatment between officers and men!

Demand freedom of living outside and leave once in 2 days!

Demand double pay!

Guarantee of employment after completion of period of service; and provisions for the families of those who were either killed or wounded in war!

Demand freedom of reading and of sports!

Down with the Japanese Emperor!

Establish a Japanese Soviet government!

Oppose the war of aggression against the Soviet Union and China!

Long live the union of the labourers, peasants and soldiers of Japan and China!

Prepare for May Day struggles under the banner of the Shanghai Anti-War Storming Party!

"The Squad Organization Preparatory Committee

"of the Anti-War Struggling Storming Party of

"Japanese Sailors in China."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Misc.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 39/34
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
Yangtszepoo Station, 306
Date April 18th, 1934

Subject (in full) Anti-Imperialistic pamphlets in Japanese language found in Yangtszepoo district.

Made by J.D.S. 42 Ueoka Forwarded by D.S.I. Gash

Sir,

The attached Anti-Imperialistic and Communistic pamphlets, which were issued by the "Struggling Committees of the Shanghai Anti-War Rush Party" commemorating the "May Day" (May 1st) and supporting the Policy of Soviet Russia addressed to the labourers in Shanghai, Japanese Marine, students at the Tung Wan college and unemployed, were found by J.P.S. 37 on Yangtszepoo Road near Kwanshing Road at 5 a.m. 18/4/34.

Further enquiries in the vicinity show that a number of similar pamphlets were found in the Shanghai Cotton Mill compound, Kwanshing Road and also in the compound of the mill quarters Pingliang Road. These pamphlets which had been picked up by Japanese members of the Mill Staff during the night of 17/4/34, had evidently been thrown over the wall of the premises from Yangtszepoo and Pingliang Road respectively.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J.D.S. 42

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O. "D"

Copy forwarded to Officer i/c. Sp. Br.

A translation of the pamphlets is being made by S.S. Umemoto.

S.S. Umemoto.

S.S. 19/4.


52  
JR



Report sent with (Communist) 2 pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.					
Where found	Yangtszepoo Road	Time found	5 a.m.	Date	18/4/34
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		Industrial			
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		Near Shanghai Cotton Mill No.3			
How distributed? (If known).		---			
Nature of Document, (Communist or Anti-Government etc).		Communist			
Arrests or not, if so how many?		---			
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		---			
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		---			

Date April 18th, 1934.

Signed

  
for C. I. etc. i/c. Yangtszepoo Station.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. A. S. B. REGISTRY	
No. D	13
Date 10/1	1/31

EXTRACT OF DAILY REPORT OF OFFICER I/C DIXWELL  
ROAD POLICE STATION - 18.4.34.

---

COMMUNISTIC PAMPHLETS

At 7 a.m. 18.4.34 J.P.C.203 brought to Station a communistic pamphlet printed in Japanese which he found on North Szechuen Road near Chang Tsung Road at 12.30 a/m. on 18.4.34, calling upon all Japanese workers and marines to stop war and fight against Imperialism.

Pamphlet handed over to Crime Branch for investigation.

*Japanese*

Report sent with <u>Communistic</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.					
Where found	<u>N. Szechuen Road, near Chan Sung Road.</u>	Time found	<u>12.30 a.m.</u>	Date	<u>13-4-34</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<u>Public road.</u>			
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		<i>Reg.</i>			
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Unknown.</u>	<i>This handbill is identical with the one which was forwarded on 14-4-34 vide file A. 5806.</i>			
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	<u>Communistic</u>				
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>Nil.</u>	<i>Handbill detached, JBR 18/4</i>			
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>Nil.</u>				
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		<u>-----</u>			

Date 18-4-34.

Signed *Eds Lea*  
for C. I. etc. i/c. Dixwell Rd Station.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5815
Date 18.4.34

April 18, 1934.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

NIPPO

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNISTIC LITERATURE

At about 11 p.m. yesterday two kinds of Japanese communistic handbills were distributed on North Szechuen Road. Some of the bills were published by the May Day Fighters Committee of the Shanghai Anti-War Corps and relate to the May Day movement. They are addressed to Labourers, soldiers and students and the others are addressed to marines and propagate the anti-war doctrine. The Japanese Consular Police are making investigations.

JAPANESE COMPLAINT AGAINST CHINESE POST OFFICE

It is reported that the local Chinese Post Office did not deliver 20,000 letters. They are kept in a bag at the Post Office. It is suggested that letters for Japan should be sent directly to the steamers leaving for Japan instead of to the Post Office.

It was ascertained that letters addressed to Major-General Suzuki of the Japanese Legation, Commercial attache Yokotake of the Japanese Consulate, Mr. S. Yoshida of the Mitsubishi Bank, Mr. Okada of the Post Office and others have not been delivered.

MAINICHI

JAPANESE MINISTER LEAVES FOR NANKING

Mr. Aritaoshi, Japanese Minister to China, who has received an order from the Tokyo Foreign Office to return to Japan, left here for Nanking yesterday to call on Mr. Wang Ching Wei before proceeding to Tokyo.

NANKING PURCHASES ARMoured CARS AND TANKS FROM GERMANY

Nanking, April 17, The Nanking Military authorities have made arrangements to purchase 50 armoured cars and 20 tanks from Germany through General Von Seeckt.

NICHI-NICHI

JAPANESE ARRESTED

At 3 p.m. yesterday the Japanese Consular Police and the Shanghai Municipal Police arrested a Japanese named Z. Imai, age 59, at No. 30 Lane 172 Quinsan Road on a charge of manufacturing drugs.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5815
Date 18.4.34

April 18, 1934.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

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Form 2  
G. 3055-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 17, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5-81 REGISTRY.
No. D
Date April 17, 1934

Subject (in full) Communist circular entitled "Decisions in connection with May activities," purporting to have emanated from Communist 'Central'.

Made By and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith copy of a communist circular entitled "Decisions in connection with May activities," dated April 10, 1934, which purports to have emanated from the Communist 'Central'. The document which is addressed to labourers throughout the country was found in the possession of a communist named Lieu Ching Ong (呂慶洪) alias Lieu Siau Vung (廖少雲) who was arrested in West Hongkew district by the Municipal Police at the instance of the Chinese Authorities, vide file No. D-5811.

A translation of the contents of the document is attached herewith.

A copy of the translation has been attached to the file on Lieu Ching Ong.

*D. I. Ross*

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*copies of translation sent to:*

*Mr. Lipton  
Mr. Kibron  
Lt. Comdr. Hopkinson  
Lt. Mesthugh  
Capt. Wilson - Brand*

*JB yas*

*D. I. Kuh.*

*SBK 17/4*

*Noted*

*Kuh*

*19/4*

*S.2  
Retain &  
use in  
circulation  
of  
many  
ambassadors*

TRANSLATION OF A HANDBILL ENTITLED "DECISIONS IN CONNECTION WITH MAY ACTIVITIES", PURPORTING TO HAVE EMANATED FROM THE COMMUNIST CENTRAL, DATED 10.4.34, WHICH CAME INTO THE POSSESSION OF THE MUNICIPAL POLICE ON APRIL 18, 1934.

To Labourers throughout the country,

The month of "Red" May, (1934) comes this year in a new era when the whole world is marching rapidly towards revolution and war. In China, we have revolutionary warfare and interference by anti-revolutionaries; a national crisis caused by imperialistic invasions; the economic crisis; the oppression by landlords and capitalists; the ever-growing struggles of revolutionary labourers and peasants and the lawlessness of the Fascist movement, as well as the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign of the imperialistic Kuomintang and the heroic battles fought by the Red Armies to smash the Anti-Communist campaign, and the rapid development of the Chinese Soviet movement. Consequently the 5th Plenary Session has passed the following resolution:-

"Owing to the acute revolutionary situation, the Party is required to strengthen a thousand-fold the revolutionary work of the masses. It should gain control of the masses by utilizing the unified battle line of the extensive lower grades and mobilizing the whole party in the struggle to overthrow the 5th Anti-Communist campaign. This is the most urgent and important task now confronting the party."

In directing the strikes of the proletarian classes and in developing the revolutionary trade union movement, the various grades of the party and labour unions should utilize the oppression of workers by Chinese and foreign capitalists and the treachery of the imperialistic Kuomintang and "yellow" labour unions to achieve the object of extending economic struggles. The greatest endeavours should be made to prepare, organize, and direct all labour disputes, and to form "May 1" Preparatory Committees in various factories to organize the masses for the holding of demonstrations on May 1. Here in Shanghai we must make immediate

Form 2  
G. 303-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special

REPORT

Date...

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. B. REGISTRY.

No. D. 5

Date 17-1-34

Subject (in full) Communist circular entitled "Decisions in connection with  
May activities," purporting to have emanated from Communist 'Central'.

Made By and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

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*D. I. Ross*

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Copies of translation sent to:*

*Mr. Lipton  
Mr. Kitchin  
Lt. Comdr. Hopkinson  
Lt. Westinghouse  
Capt. Wilson-Brand*

*JBK*

*D. I. Kuh.*

*JBK 17/4*

*Noted*

*Kuh*

*19/4*

*52  
Retain &  
use in  
translation of  
many amendments*



TRANSLATION OF A HANDBILL ENTITLED "DECISIONS IN CONNECTION WITH MAY ACTIVITIES", PURPORTING TO HAVE EMANATED FROM THE COMMUNIST CENTRAL, DATED 10.4.34, WHICH CAME INTO THE POSSESSION OF THE MUNICIPAL POLICE ON APRIL 18, 1934.

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"lower grades and mobilizing the whole party in the struggle  
"to overthrow the 5th Anti-Communist campaign. This is the  
"most urgent and important task now confronting the party."

In directing the strikes of the proletarian classes and in developing the revolutionary trade union movement, the various grades of the party and labour unions should utilize the oppression of workers by Chinese and foreign capitalists and the treachery of the imperialistic Kuomintang and "yellow" labour unions to achieve the object of extending economic struggles. The greatest endeavours should be made to prepare, organize, and direct all labour disputes, and to form "May 1" Preparatory Committees in various factories to organize the masses for the holding of demonstrations on May 1. Here in Shanghai we must make immediate

preparations for conducting the May 1 movement and organize the struggles of cotton mill workers, wharf and harbour workers, ship workers, and electricity workers. Particularly we should seize the leadership of the strike of the Mayar Silk Factory workers, develop the strike into a general strike of all silk workers in Shanghai, and establish a union of Shanghai silk workers. The object of our endeavours is to foster a general strike of workers in Shanghai so as to enable us to seize the directorship of their struggles.

In Hopei we should concentrate our efforts upon directing and developing the general strike of Kailan mine workers and establishing a union for them. By directing the struggle of the Kailan miners we shall also be able to promote and develop the strikes at Tongshan and to organize the struggles of railway workers and miners, printers in Peiping, and cotton mill and wharf workers in Tientsin.

The party should pay special attention to the activities along the Peiping-Hankow Railway in Hopei and Honan because this is the principal line used by the imperialistic Kuomintang for the transportation of troops from North China to fight the Red Armies.

In Manchuria we should accelerate the work among railway workers, miners, arsenal employees, industrial workers and seamen.

All party organizations should mobilize their members in order to conduct mass movements in a systematic manner. The strikes of the Mayar Silk Factories and the Kailan Mines should be persuaded to conduct activities openly among the employees of other factories.

Activities among unemployed workers should not be neglected. We should approach the unemployed workers in the districts where they are concentrated and carry out our work systematically. We should draft their demands,

organize an unemployment committee and a "May 1" Preparatory Committee to prepare them for participation in the May 1 demonstrations. At the same time we should send out comrades to work among the lower grade masses with a view to overthrowing the yellow labour unions.

As regards our movement in villages, we must direct the peasants in their opposition to usury, taxation and rentals. In the villages in Manchuria, we should organize anti-Japanese racial warfare and the provinces bordering on the Soviet districts, we should organize guerilla warfare against the Kuomintang troops/

During the month of "Red" May, 1934, we shall see a desperate and decisive struggle between Soviet China and Kuomintang China. Consequently, ~~the~~ propaganda in support of the Red Armies should be included in our daily work. At wharves and railways we should organize "Precautionary Committees" and picketing groups to oppose the transportation of munitions and troops to fight against the Red Armies.

We should make it clear to the broad masses in Manchuria as well as in China proper that the emancipation of the Chinese people can be effected only by following the example of the U.S.S.R. Consequently the protection of the U.S. S.R. constitutes one of our main duties, and the masses in Manchuria are required to carry out energetic activities among railway workers, arsenal workers, seamen and Manchukuo troops and to damage military railways, aerodromes, and other military constructions of the Japanese imperialists who are planning to invade the U.S. S. R. Special attention should be paid to activities among the masses of Inner Mongolia who should be urged to join the united battle front of Outer Mongolia and the U.S.S.R.

Street demonstrations should be made one of the principal tasks of the "Red" May struggles of 1934. As

-4-

the imperialistic Kuomintang will adopt cruel measures to suppress our activities from May 1 to May 30, we should provide the masses with protection by the organization of picketing groups armed with wooden clubs, iron bars, axes, and bricks, etc. We must select brave fighters to direct secretly as well as openly all mass movements on the "Red " May Anniversaries, and to discuss carefully beforehand the activities to be carried out.

Party and League, Executive Bureau of  
National Labour Federation, Central.

April 10, 1934.

Form No. 3  
G. 28,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. *58*  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
*14/10/34*

Subject (in full) Communist handbill in Japanese found on Ichang Road  
on April 10, 1934. *bearing on International Labour Day. May 1.*

Made by D. S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by

*D. S. Umemoto*

I forward herewith translation of a communist handbill in Japanese dated April 6, purporting to have emanated from the "Labour Day Struggling Committee of the Shanghai Anti-War Storming Party" and addressed to labourers, sailors, students and unemployed in Shanghai.

Several copies of this pamphlet were found in the compound of the N.W.K. quarters, No. 17 Ichang Road, at 6 p.m. April 10.

*D. S. Umemoto*

D. S.

*Copies of translation available.*

Deputy Commissioner,

*DR 14/4*

Special Branch.

*Copies sent to Messrs. Liggett, Hopkinson,  
Wilson-Brow, Hastings, Kitchin & Vandenberg*

*YB 400*

*16/4*

*17*

Translation of a communist handbill in Japanese dated April 6 purporting to have emanated from the "Labour Day Struggling Committee of the Shanghai Anti-War Storming Party"

-----

May 1, Labour Day, is approaching. Labourers and Sailors! Declare your daily complaints and hold demonstrations arm-in-arm with your Chinese brethren.

To labourers, sailors, students and unemployed in Shanghai. The partition of China and the war of plunder against the Soviet Union by Japanese imperialism is at stake. The number of unemployed is increasing owing to closing down of middle and small factories. Manufacture of munitions of war has caused compulsory labour. Wages of workmen have been cut. Murderous military training has been enforced by the ruling class whose true character of the vampire will soon be exposed before us.

The puppet government of Manchoukuo which was established at the sacrifice of the lives of several hundred thousand hard working soldiers of Japan and Manchuria has filled up only the purses of such capitalists as the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi. On the contrary, we, the labourers, the unemployed and the sailors, gained nothing but the outcome was dismissal from factories, reduction in wages, enforcement of strenuous training and the waste of lives.

Owing to the success of the second five-year plan of the Soviet Union, no unemployed persons, capitalists and landlords exist and socialistic ideals are being established. The Japanese imperialists are trying to plunder the Soviet Union and to attack with armed forces the Red Army which defends the land and freedom of the seventy million labourers and peasants in the Soviet districts.

Dear comrades! Look at the general strikes declared by several ten thousand of workers of the Hwa Shing ( ) Cotton Mill and the Kailan mines who had long been suffering from the oppression of capitalists protected by the armed

( 2 )

forces of British imperialism. This heroic and revolutionary action of the Chinese brethren can be regarded as the firing of the first gun for the preparation of the struggle in connection with the approaching Labour Day campaign. You must learn from their action and express your grievances against the ruling class on board the vessels, in barracks, in schools and in factories. Organize a Labour Day Struggling Committee and participate in demonstrations with your Chinese brethren.

Oppose the robber war against the Soviet Union and the  
partition of China.

Oppose compulsory labour, dismissal of workers and  
military training.

Demand an eight-hour day, and minimum wages of yen 1.50.

Oppose discriminatory treatment between different races,  
sexes and ages.

Guarantee work and bread to the unemployed.

Support the unemployed with the funds set aside for  
military expenses.

Increase the wages of sailors to Yen 2.50 per diem.

Unite with the Chinese brethren.

Drive out the Japanese and foreign imperialists from China.

Down with the Kuomintang.

Defend the Chinese revolution and the Soviet Union which  
is the motherland of racial emancipation.

Defend the Chinese Communist Party and the Red Army.

Join the Storming Party.

Long live the International Labour Unions.

Long live the Labour Day Campaign.

F. 22F  
G. 40000-9-33.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIME DIARY.

C. & S. R. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date 1 12

CRIME REGISTER No. 31/34 Division. Police Road. Police Station.  
Diary Number: 2. Nature of Offence: 12th. 19 34

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
----------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

#### COMMUNIST PAMPHLET IN JAPANESE

#### FOUND ON ICHANG ROAD.

With reference to query by D.C. 'Crime' further inquiries made at No. 17 Ichang Road the N. I. K. Mill quarters, have ascertained that at about 6 p.m. on the 10-4-34 a Mr. Yamashita who is employed in a shop in the quarter's compound had found about 7 or 8 of the pamphlets in question, in the compound. He picked them up and destroyed all but two of them.

At 6 a.m. the next day 11-1-34 he saw J.P.C. 02 and gave one of them to him and kept the other one for a curio. The latter pamphlet has now been handed over to the Police and will be forwarded to Special Branch H./s. for disposal.

Inquiries at all other mills by Chinese and Japanese detectives have failed to discover any more of these pamphlets.

D.D.O. "E".

D.S.I.

*Cic. Spl. Br.*

*A translation of the pamphlet is being made by S.S. Umemoto. SBR 13/4.*

*YR*



U. 40000-9-33.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

### CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—Misc. No. 31/34.

"B" Division.

Pootoo Road Police Station.

11th April 1934.

Diary Number:— 1

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

#### COMMUNIST PAMPHLET IN JAPANESE

#### FOUND ON ICHANG ROAD.

At 8 a.m. 11-4-34, a communist pamphlet written in Japanese was found in the compound of No. 17 Ichang Road, the N.W.K. Mill quarters.

A rough translation of which is as follows:—

All sailors, labourers, students and unemployed men to join in the demonstration with their Chinese brothers on the 1st of May, objecting to Japanese invasion of Chinese, cutting down staff in mills, longer working hours, defending Chinese Revolution and own friend Russia who is working for the benefit of the labourers.

The pamphlet has been forwarded to Special Branch for their information.

D.S. Unsworth.

For translation.

JBR 12/4.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

D. S. I.

8817/7  
21 4 41

## Chungking Wants Four Councillors

Representation Question  
May Involve Action by  
Foreign Powers

Informed Chinese circles state that the quarrel between the pro-Chungking and pro-Nanking groups of Chinese ratepayers for the four seats allotted to the Chinese on the Provisional Council in the Settlement may eventually involve the question of recognition of the Nanking government and that, since the question is extremely important because it affects many Powers represented in the new administration, it may delay operations of the new Council.

It is explained that all Councillors elected to serve in the new Settlement administration must be approved by their respective governments and that since both Chungking and Nanking are demanding full representation the problem is a very difficult one to settle quickly. The Chungking press in Shanghai yesterday gave prominence to several telegrams sent from Chungking by leaders of the pro-Chungking group of Chinese ratepayers dissociating themselves from the ratepayer group organized by Nanking here and stating that whatever the new body did was illegal.

Both Mr. Wang Siao-lai and Mr. Hsu Chi-chuen, chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the Chinese Ratepayers Association of the International Settlement in Hongkong Road sent their telegrams to the Council expressing this view. Mr. Yu Ya-ching's telegram stated that he could not illegally serve as the chairman of the new ratepayers body organized by Nanking in Shanghai. Mr. Yu was recently elected by the Nanking group of ratepayers to head the new ratepayers association and during his absence Mr. Chen Chen, a Nanking official, served as the "acting chairman." Mr. Yu's telegram indicates that he does not wish to have anything to do with the new body at all.

There is apparently a deadlock since while Nanking is trying to obtain the services of two of the councillors nominated by Chungking and appointing two of the Nanking men, making the four in all, the Chungking side has refused to accept the Nanking side's proposal.

*Yuba*

VII

5817  
10 # 41

## Chinese Ratepayers Without Leaders

Mr. Hsu Chi-chuan Staying  
In Hongkong

Mr. Hsu Chi-chuan, vice-chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers Association in the International Settlement who was recently reported by the Chinese press to have been "ill" and removed to a hospital in Shanghai, is now in Hongkong. Chinese reports from the colony state that Mr. Hsu has already reached there, but it is not mentioned whether or not he will visit Chungking.

He is said to have stated that he has left Shanghai in order to enable him to negotiate on "affairs related to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai and banking circles." The aged civic leader is associated with all these circles. Owing to indisposition, he is quoted as saying, he will stay in Hongkong for some time.

With the departure of Mr. Hsu from Shanghai pro-Chungking Chinese ratepayers in Shanghai are virtually left without any leader. Mr. Wang Siao-lai, chairman of their association, has been going to and fro between Hongkong and Chungking ever since the conclusion of the Shanghai hostilities. Mr. Wang has been directing the association's affairs from Hongkong as no reorganization of any Chinese public body is allowed by Chungking during the war of resistance.

5817  
47 24

## New Chinese S.M.C. Members Leave

**Mr. Cheng Ting-rih Said  
To Have Gone to Colony;  
Three Councillors Remain**

Another important development in Shanghai that is likely to produce political repercussions in regard to the Shanghai Municipal election, through which the Japanese are trying to obtain more representation, occurred here yesterday when it was announced by reliable Chinese circles that Mr. Chen Ting-rih, well known Chinese lawyer, who only recently was elected to succeed Mr. Eugene Y. P. Kiang, former Chinese member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, who has been blacklisted by Nanking, had also left Shanghai for Hongkong, thus leaving only three (out of five) Chinese members of the Council in the city.

It is important to note that Mr. Yu Ya-ching, doyen of Chinese members of the Council, and Mr. Chen, who have left the city, and the three remaining Chinese members of the Council have been re-elected for the ensuing year by the Chinese Ratepayers Association of the International Settlement, which is affiliated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Chungking. While the exact cause of Mr. Chen's departure at this moment could not be ascertained yesterday, Chinese circles in close touch with Council affairs expressed pessimism over the situation, explaining that it would be hard for the three remaining councillors to do anything useful to maintain the status quo.

### May Meet Mr. Yu Ya-ching

Mr. Chen left the city ostensibly for Hongkong on Sunday and whether or not he would meet Mr. Yu in Hongkong was a matter of speculation since Mr. Yu might have left for Chungking. Thus two most influential Chinese members of the Council are absent from the city. The remaining ones are Messrs. I. T. Yuen, Gockson Kwock and Yulin Shi. The most influential Chinese ratepayers now are not in the city since besides Mr. Yu and Mr. Chen, Mr. Wang Siao-lai, chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers Association has been staying in Hongkong ever since the Shanghai hostilities. Significance is also attached by Chinese circles to a recent announcement in the Chinese press that Mr. Shu Chi-chuan, vice-chairman of the Association was "ill" and that he had moved into a hospital.

Movements of these important Chinese ratepayers are significant at present in view of the impending elections of foreign councillors and of the Japanese wish for more representation. Chinese circles fear that after obtaining more seats on the Council, the Japanese may bring pressure to bear upon Chinese councillors so as to rally the Chinese to their support in all Council affairs. An editorial published recently by a leading Chinese daily termed this as the "peaceful" control of the Settlement by the Japanese.

17-2-1941  
Kuo Pao, a mosquito paper, publishes the following comments.

A WORD TO THE CHINESE MEMBERS OF THE S.M.C.

The five Chinese members of the S.M.C. will remain in office for another year. They have rendered meritorious service for the people and are trusted by the residents. We would like to say a word to the five Chinese members.

The interests of the Chinese residents in the Settlement are under the care of the S.M.C., therefore, its administration is closely connected with the question of our livelihood. As the representatives of the Chinese residents in the administration of the Council, their actions will be closely watched by the people. So important is their duty that they must consider the interests of the people in every way; at the same time, they should make every effort to get rid of anything that is harmful to the people.

A study of the administration of the S.M.C. in past years shows that its administration is not at all good for our people. Take, for instance, the increases in the charges of the Shanghai Tramway Company, the Shanghai Telephone Company, the China General Omnibus Company and other public utility concerns. This is a matter which seriously concerns the interests of the residents, yet the Council has approved these increases.

Of course, the Chinese members of the Council are not alone to be blamed, for they showed their opposition by refraining from voting in favour of the increases. However, this is not sufficient in the eyes of the residents.

Most of the residents in the Settlement are Chinese. The exchange is rising considerably and the Chinese people are in financial stringencies. It is certain that they will make more use of the public utility services. Thus, the increases in the charges of these public utility services are obviously more harmful to the Chinese. As they are not in a position to raise direct opposition, it is hoped that the members of the Council will not give their approval, especially the Chinese members who should indicate their disapproval. Abstention from voting does no good and will only be regarded by the people as a way to evade responsibility.

In view of the tendency of commodity prices continuing to increase, it is natural that the charges of public utility services will be further increased. It is hoped that the Chinese members will, hereafter, struggle energetically and work for the welfare of the Chinese residents whatever may be the consequences. In that case, the people will know that the Chinese Councilors are truly working for the welfare of the people.

FILE

D 5821

D 5823

D 5824

D 5825

Form No. 3  
G. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date... April

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. D. 5821
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
Date 19 / 4 / 34

Subject (in full) Written communist posters found pasted on a telephone pole  
on N.Szechuen Road near Kiangwan Road on April 18, 1934.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by JBRm S.I.

I forward herewith two written communist posters  
which were found by the Municipal Police exhibited on a  
telephone standard on North Szechuen Road near Kiangwan Road  
at 10 a.m. April 18, 1934. A translation of the posters  
reads as follows :-

(a) Unemployed workers, let us besiege the Shanghai  
City Government and demand food from the Authorities!

(b) Overthrow Imperialism which aims at the  
partition of China!

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File  
JBR

*Chun's*

Report sent with <u>Communist</u>		pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to	
Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>N. Szechuen Road near Kiangwan Road</u>	Time found	<u>10 a.m.</u> Date <u>18-4-34</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		Telephone pole on N. Szechuen Road, near Kiangwan Road.	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		<u>near J. L. P. Barracks</u>	
How distributed? (If known).		Posted on pole.	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).		Communist.	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		Nil.	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		Nil.	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		---	

Signed E. J. Lee

Date 18-4-34.

for C. I. etc. Dixwell Rd Station.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch.  
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
F&S: B-REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 33</u>
Date <u>April 20 1934</u>

Subject (in full) F. A. Doerbeck, Soviet Doctor.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky

Forwarded by DBK n. s.

Friedrich Albert Doerbeck, M.D., Russian of German extraction, born in 1871 at Leningrad, an ex-Soviet employee, arrived at Shanghai from Vladivostok via Japan on April 8, 1934, by the s.s. "Tatsuta Maru". He holds U.S.S.R. passport No. 193736/425017 issued in Habarovsk, bearing a Chinese visa issued by the Chinese Consulate-General in Kobe on April 4, 1934. On the alien declaration form, Doerbeck stated that he will reside with his daughter Mrs. Jacobson, No. 46 Nanyang Road. It is reported that Dr. Doerbeck intends starting a hospital and that he will also act as medical advisor to local Soviet establishments.

Tcheremshansky  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special  
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <i>D. 111</i>
Date <i>20</i> <i>1</i> <i>1934</i>

Subject (in full) K. N. Makeeff, Soviet employee.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky

Forwarded by *J.B.R. S.*

*+ Place given not known to person of this age.*

Konstantin Nikolaevitch Makeeff, Russian, 31 years of age, native of Baku, Caucasus, employed in the Lumber Department of Centrosojus, arrived at Shanghai from Vladivostok via Japan on April 10, 1934, by the s.s. "Shanghai Maru". He holds U.S.S.R. passport No. 193739, issued on March 17, 1934, bearing a Chinese visa dated March 23, 1934. On the alien declaration form, Makeeff stated that he will stay at Shanghai for one or two months, and gave as reference the local branch of the Centrosojus.

*See also File No. 7860 - D. 55*

It is reported that Makeeff is taking the place of V. F. Chernoff-Shoshin, manager of the Lumber Department (Dallee) of Centrosojus in Shanghai, who is understood to have been recalled to the U.S.S.R.

Makeeff's place of residence is at present unknown.

*J. Tcheremshansky*  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

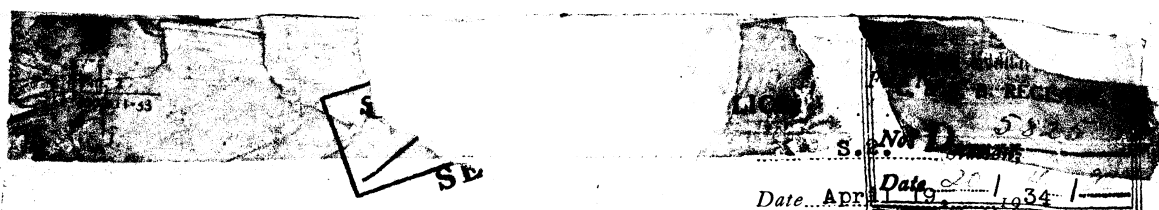
MAKEEFF, Konstantin Nikolaevitch

Employed in Lumber Dept of Centrosojus.  
Arrived at Shanghai from Vladivostok on 10 April 1934  
on the S.S. "Shanghai Maru". Holds USSR passport  
No. 193739.

**SMP**

SMP: No. D 5824  
20 April 1934

CHERNOFF-SHOSHIN, V. F.  
Manager of Lumber Dept. (Dalles) of Centrosojus  
in Shanghai.



Subject (in full).....Mongolian Princess, alleged espionage agent.

*Princess N. de Torhout*

Made by.....D.S. Jones

Forwarded by.....

*J.B. Jones*

On April 16, 1934 D.S. Gelin, attached to the Political Section of the French Concession Police, visited this office and requested permission to make enquiries in the International Settlement regarding the activities and movements of a Mongolian princess known as Nargiana de Torhout.

D.I. Ross instructed me to accompany D.S. Gelin wherever he wished to go. Accordingly I went with the latter to the Palace Hotel, where the Princess was reported to be staying, and to the offices of the China Press and the North China Daily News, where we examined the newspaper files, without, however, finding anything relating to the Princess.

At the Palace Hotel it was learned that a person known to the management as Princess Nadine de Torhout had occupied Room 50 from April 11th, the date of her arrival by the s.s. 'Chenonceaux' from Marseilles, until the following day, when she took the afternoon train to Peiping. She stayed at the same hotel from November 18-21, 1932 and from March 12 - 19, 1933. On the latter occasion her brother stayed with her for two days.

She is understood to pass as a journalist; her age is about 25 years. ~~She~~ It is reported that she speaks both French and English fluently and is understood to be well known to the various legation officials in Peiping.

According to D.S. ~~Saxi~~ Gelin this woman is a spy in the pay of the Japanese and frequents French naval officers. In reply to a question he informed me that this information came from Mr Sarly, who instructed him to make the necessary enquiries.

Officer i/c Special Branch

D.S.

FILE

*copy sent to Capt. 1935*

*JR*

D 5832

D 5833

12778

# Marcus Show Owner Thinking Of Making Another Trip To Far East Within One Year

Article In American Weekly Magazine Pictures Hot-Cha Stage Producer With "Tears In His Eyes" When He Thinks Of China And Japan; To Tour S. America

Mr. A. B. Marcus, proprietor of the Marcus Show, which visited Shanghai more than a year and a half ago, is seriously thinking of making another trip to the Far East within a year's time, it is intimated by a recent article appearing in issue of Collier's, prominent American weekly magazine, for November 23.

The article doesn't exactly say that Mr. Marcus is coming back to the Far East, but it makes it quite clear that he "gets tears in his eyes" every time he thinks about the big house his show drew down in Japan and China.

According to his present plans, Mr. Marcus is taking his troupe of good-looking young women and funny-faced comedians for a tour of South America, having enjoyed a prosperous season in the United States. After that, well, anything can happen. Kyle Crichton, the author of the article in Colliers, which is entitled "The Transpacific Wow," indicates what the showman thinks of the Far East in his last two paragraphs. He states:

"They Want Us Back"

"Look here," says Mr. Marcus, "cables every day. They want us to come back . . . \$210,000 in gold in seven weeks. Al-al. Come on down and see the show. Montreal is doing all right. Packed houses at every performance. It'll be the same when we go up to Ottawa tomorrow."

"But you could see that Mr. Marcus had a mental picture of the yen flowing into the office window of the Nippon Gekijo theater, and Mr. Marcus standing by the side of Prince Somebody posing for the photographers with all modesty. Mr. Marcus went bravely put into the turmoil of Montreal hiding his tears."

It is quite well known that the Marcus Show made more money in the Far East than any other theatrical production that has been brave enough to cross the Pacific. Crichton gives a few figures in his article, which are surprising to say the least.

To bring the show to Shanghai, the transportation bill was U.S.\$42,000, and according to the author, Marcus deposited U.S.\$45,000, in a bank in New York with "the thought that nobody had ever yet swum the Pacific Ocean even in reverse" and there might be a remote chance that the Marcus Show would please the Orient.

Made Money In China

In six weeks, the show is stated to have played to 250,000 people in Japan, taking in Yen 75,000 a week. Figure it out, Marcus says, "I thought it would break my heart." Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton also went big for the show, and it made money, despite heavy transportation costs, in all three places.

The rest of the article in Collier's deals largely with the personnel of the Marcus Show and Shanghai knows a lot about that. Some of the girls in the cast actually stayed in town and got married, they liked the country so well.

Judging from the tenor of the yarn, it seems possible that the show is likely to head East again. And that's something.

Reg. any file please?  
JMB  
Sir, file attached.  
-200 12/2

File  
JMB

REAL MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.

D

5832

THE CHINA PRESS, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1934

With a heavy fanfare of trumpets and prettily picked adjectives the publicity manager of the Marcus Show Troupe, now in Japan, announces that it is "the largest and most gorgeous theatrical party ever to visit the Orient, including 45 American girls who will appear in performances as voluptuous houris, chic grisettes, statesque odalisques, dashing demoiselles and resplendant mannequins together with 30 male artists and a six-piece orchestra."

This colorful description is breathtaking and although it sounds more than a trifle boastful, it is fairly accurate. The troupe is appearing now in the Nippon Tokijo, Tokyo's largest theater, where it will play before Nipponese spectators for a month before coming here. Although Shanghai is included in the troupe's itinerary, to date no theater here has been booked for appearances. But we think that definite plans will be known shortly. Hongkong and Manila are the other cities which the troupe intends to visit.

It appears as if Shanghai is in for an exciting time for Henry Billit's All-American Revue also is to open an engagement shortly at the Carlton Theatre.

Nudity Glorified  
By Marcus Girls

The Marcus Troupe specializes in tableaux in which bare flesh plays a prominent part. A short description of the troupe as it appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle follows:

The show is gaudy, and a bit rowdy. The costumes, and there are scores and scores of them, show much use. They are still effective, particularly those that may be obtained in a compact, and there are many such.

There is as much nudity as one might find at Elysia, but happily the girls are pleasant on the eyes. Every taste may find its ideal. There are husky, stocky maids, a few tall, shapely ones; a few of perfect form, the lines soft and curving, the flesh white and alluring. La Fennette is of the latter type; rather small, she does her sin dance with much mystery, but at its close she stands revealed as fully as the law allows. Perhaps she stretches a point, at that.

Another of the featured girls is Ha Cha San, who appears in a coat of silver paint, does a contortion dance.

Commr. of Police.  
Sir:  
Information.  
*J. H. Lewis*  
O. i/c S. B.  
1934

20/3  
7/3  
m  
\$3  
Please  
keep. JH  
1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. A. REGISTRY.

THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1934

No. D

Date

The Marcus Short.

#### Other Nationals

#### Kick On Little Things

"Oh," countered the impresario with a sigh of relief. "You bet you can have all the pictures you want. At first you scared me. I thought there was another squawk. You see other nationalities seem to be so 'thin-bided'. The title of one of our shows is 'La Vie Paree'. We changed it here because a prominent official of Frenchtown said his nationals didn't want the world to think Paris is as gay as it is supposed to be. Then a German gentleman came along and requested us to remove the brass hat from one of the chorus girls representing Germany in a tableaux. He said it gave the impression that his country is militaristic. God bless the American Gobs. Between you and me it is just great to see so many of our boys walking around the streets of a city so far from home."

yes  
yes



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL CENSORSHIP  
1934  
No. D  
Date

## MARCUS TROUPE RECALLS "BONER" OF TEXAS CENSOR

Although the lexicographical big words and sanitary synonyms as shot, one Webster—Noah not Dan—gives "youthful" as a synonym for "adolescent," some citizen of Shanghai objected to the use of the word in drawing attention to the charms of the coryphees comprising the ensemble of the Marcus Show now appearing at the Carlton. Rather than argue the matter Managing Director A. B. Marcus eliminated the adjective.

"What's the use," observed the showman philosophically to a Post man. "That is just a part of the business. It isn't the first time that some ignoramus has hollered about something of which no reasonable person could complain. I once came near having my show stopped because I used the word 'saltatorial' in my advertising."

The curiosity of the penman prodded Mr. Marcus to elucidate.

"I had a show with a Spanish locale at one time," continued the veteran producer when pressed. "My advance agent, with a flair for exotic description, used the line 'Seventy saltatorial señoritas.' When the posters went up in Dallas, Texas, the lady censor descended on the billposters with demand that the word 'saltatorial' be eliminated. The man of paste had been acquainted with the meaning of the word. He refused to comply with the lady's ukase. Then he gave the story to a newspaper that was out for the scalp of censors in general and the lady arbiter in particular.

"When John Rosenfield, Jr., eminent drama critic of the Dallas News came out with a story of the incident and an explanation that 'saltatorial' bears such inno-

*pub*

*Index 72*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. S. B. R. G. I. T. Y.  
5822  
Date April 26, 1934

S. 3, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date April 26, 1934

Subject (in full)..... Marcus Show at Carlton Theatre

Made by..... and Forwarded by..... C.D.I. Prince

A preview of the Marcus Vaudeville Show was held at the Carlton Theatre on the evening of April 25, 1934 when Mr. R.C. Aiers, D.C. (Divisions), Mr. T.M. Yao, D.C., Major L. Wainwright, ACP (B) Division, Supt. T. Robertson, Officer i/c Special Branch, and the undersigned were present.

Nothing in the performances given was found improper, but certain of the lady artists were considered indecorously dressed. I brought this to the notice of the proprietor of the show and he promised to have the faults rectified, and submit the show for our inspection again before it was open to the public.

Another preview of the show was held at 2.30 p.m. to-day, April 26, 1934 when the aforementioned Police Officers were present and it was found that the objectionable scenes had been corrected.

I found last evening that certain pictorial advertisements for this show, which had been posted up on bill boards in various places in the Settlement, were not in keeping with Police requirements. This I brought to the notice of the manager of the Carlton Theatre, and the press agent of the show who was directly responsible for their posting. This resulted in the offensive parts of the posters being obliterated.

Perhaps not entirely satisfactory from some points of view  
JR

C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Commr

for information

John Robertson

Capt

27/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 3, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. 5832  
Station, 3430  
April 24, 1934

Subject (in full) Marcus Vaudeville Show at Carlton Theatre

Made by and Forwarded by C.D.I. Prince

I have attended to the advertisements relating to the Marcus Vaudeville Show and have had all undesirable parts thereof deleted.

I have also arranged to have a preview of the show prior to its being opened to the public. It is suggested to hold the preview in the Carlton Theatre after the termination of the night cinema show on Wednesday, April 25, 1934, and I would suggest <sup>that</sup> the D. C. (Divisions) be informed with a view to having a senior member of the uniform branch present.

*C. D. I. Prince*  
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

*Commr.*  
*Li*

Information.

DC(Thi) will attend in person.

*about 11 30 AM*

*Rump*  
*W*

*Li*  
*W*

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai,

193.....

To .....

NED FLUORO

CATMAN HOTEL

Advance agent - Bureau. W. S. H. H.

"manager"

CHARLES HUGO

PALACE HOTEL



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.3, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 23, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. 5832  
Station, 4  
Date April 23, 1934

Subject (in full) Vaudeville Show at Carlton Theatre

Made by and Forwarded by C.D.I. Prince

yes -  
especially  
after the  
last one  
where  
not took  
second  
place to  
inducement  
JR

not  
mentioned  
JR

The attached is a copy of a press advertisement relating to a vaudeville show which is to be held in the Carlton Theatre commencing on Thursday, April 26, 1934. I have verbally informed the manager of the Carlton Theatre that it will be necessary for us to have a preview of the show before a public exhibition of it is given.

I have received information from Sub-Inspector M.L. Riegert, G.M.F., to the effect that Capt. Gaible, G.M.F., protests against the references to Folies Bergere, Moulin Rouge, Casino de Paris, "Extravaganza Francaise" and all references to Paris which appear in the advertisements, and requests that these parts be deleted. I informed Sub-Inspector Riegert that I would bring this matter to your notice, and that in the meantime he might ask Capt. Gaible to communicate with our Commissioner of Police on the subject.

*C. D. I.*  
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

S3  
I have seen the Comm  
on this matter. Proceed as  
you suggest as it is  
time a curb was put on  
touring companies. The  
advertising should be so amended  
as to eliminate any chance  
of further protests from C. G. for France or  
other sources.  
JR

# CARLTON OPENING THURS. APR. 26



**Greater MARCUS SHOW**  
of **La Vie Paree**  
(Paris Life)

**NO PICTURE**  
Stage Show Only

**SALON AUX FEMMES**

TWO SCORE ADORABLE CREATURES  
Handpicked in the Gardens of Broadway. Bedecked as was the Queen of Love and Beauty, Herself, as She Emerged, Spray Flecked, from Mother Sea.

**SPECTACLE SUPREME**  
The Magnificence of the Folies Bergere, the Exotic Daring of the Moulin Rouge, the Bizarre Beauty of Casino de Paris, all rolled into one, affording American Theatregoers for the FIRST TIME a genuine **EXTRAVAGANZA FRANCAIS** done in the manner that has made the Parisian Music Halls at once the Fame of the World and the bete noir of prudes and joy-haters.

NO  
ATTRACTION  
OF EQUAL  
MAGNITUDE  
EVER BOOKED IN THE FAR-  
EAST PREVIOUSLY



## 2 FULL PERFORMANCES DAILY

Matinees—Mon. to Sat. 5.30 p.m. Only Sunday 3 p.m.  
EVERY NIGHT PRECISELY AT 9.15 p.m.

(Motors may be ordered for 11.40 p.m.)

Matinees \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

All

Night \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00

ONLY BOX  
SEATS \$6.00

Reserved

BOOKING AT THEATRE & ROBINSON'S

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. <u>D</u>	
Date <u>      </u>	<u>  24  </u>

April 23, 34.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of to-day's date. The matter will receive attention.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard  
Commissioner of Police.

*13/ This matter is  
receiving your attention.  
Have you forwarded a  
form to the office?  
J.B.*

C. M. Myers, Esq.,  
Associated Mission Treasurers,  
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

*cc: B*

*Permits to be a little cheaper  
if advertisement, any indication.  
You might inquire what  
cost goes it to be.*

*W.S.  
my*



ENGLISH BAPTIST  
AMERICAN BAPTIST (NORTH)  
LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL (NORTH)  
AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN (NORTH)  
AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN (SOUTH)

ASSOCIATED MISSION TREASURERS  
POST OFFICE BOX 251  
SHANGHAI

MISSIONS BUILDING, 23 YUEN MING YUEN ROAD, ROOM 602-9  
CABLE ADDRESS TREASURERS, . . . . . TELEPHONE 16018  
CODE: MISSIONS (ALSO A.B.C., BENTLEY, C.I.M., WESTERN UNION)

A. BLACK  
ERNEST M. HAYES  
W. A. MAIN  
C. M. MYERS  
H. MAXCY SMITH  
W. ROSE, TAYLOR  
MISS G. WATTS

April 23, 1934.

Commissioner F. W. Gerrard,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,

Sir:

The show advertised in the enclosed clipping, if I understand the meaning of the words, promises to be definitely indecent. I trust that means may be found to prevent the exhibition of anything offensive, even at the first performance.

Yours respectfully,

*C. M. Myers*

*over B.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5132
Date	4/23/34

Form No. 8  
C. 35, 000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D.</u>
Date <u>Apr 21 1934</u>

Section 2, Special  
REPORT

Date Apr 21 1934

Subject (in full) Peter Otlichin, Soviet employee.

Made by D.S. Tcherezhansky Forwarded by J.B. Rm S.I.

Peter Otlichin, 30, U.S.S.R. diplomatic courier, arrived at Shanghai from Moscow via Kobe, Japan, on April 20, 1934, by the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru", accompanied by another courier B. Vikhman. P. Otlichin holds a diplomatic passport No. 2758 issued by the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs on February 14, 1934. This passport bears a Chinese visa issued by the Chinese Embassy in Moscow. P. Otlichin stated in the alien declaration form that he is proceeding to the U.S.S.R. Embassy at Nanking.

Otlichin was met at the wharf by M.A. Targansky, secretary to the U.S.S.R. Consulate-General at Shanghai.

D. S. Tcherezhansky  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5833
Date	12/12/34

S. 2, Special Branch

December 14, 1934.

Memorandum on the movements of P.P. Otlichin, Soviet  
diplomatic Courier.

Peter Petrovitch Otlichin, 30, U.S.S.R. diplomatic courier arrived in Shanghai from Moscow via Vladivostok and Kobe, Japan, on December 11, 1934 by ss. President Jefferson, accompanied by another courier named Karl Pedrikson. P. Otlichin holds a diplomatic passport No. 2758 issued by the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs on February 14, 1934. This passport bears a Chinese visa issued on 10-11-34 by the Chinese Embassy in Moscow. P. Otlichin stated on the Alien declaration form that he is proceeding to the U.S.S.R. Embassy at Nanking, where he will stay for about one week.

*G. Cherevinsky*  
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

*Information*

*JAR 14/12*

*File  
Jelly*

DEC 14 1934

D 5835



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special

REPORT

Date Apr

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. REGISTRY.  
No. D-1111  
Date Apr 24 1934

Subject (in full) A. A. Vonsiatsky

a leader of the Russian Fascist Movement

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky

Forwarded by

J.B. Kim

Anastasy A. Vonsiatsky, a well known follower of the "All Russian Fascist Movement", arrived at Shanghai from the U.S.A. on April 10, 1934, by the s.s. "President Hoover" accompanied by his wife Mrs. Vonsiatsky, the daughter of a wealthy American named Ream, and secretary Donat Iosifovitch Kunle, an ex-Lieutenant of the Alexandrysky Hussar Regiment of the Russian Imperial Army.

A. A. Vonsiatsky is a Russian, 35 years of age. He was educated in the Nikolaevsky Military Cadet College in Leningrad and consequently in the Nikolaevsky Cavalry Academy. During the revolution he joined the White Russian anti-bolshevik movement and served in the ranks of the First White Russian Army of General Korniloff which operated in the Don Cossacks region. Later he served with General Denikin's Army in Southern Russia and following the defeat of the White forces, made his way to Constantinople and from there to France and the U.S.A.

Vonsiatsky took an active part in anti-bolshevik movement in the U.S.A. and Europe. For some time he was supporting a White Russian military publication entitled the "Chasavoy" (the Sentry) published in Paris. Owing to a misunderstanding between Vonsiatsky and the editors of the above mentioned journal, he severed his connections with the journal.

In 1932 Vonsiatsky made a trip to France, Germany and Jugoslavia with the idea of promoting an All Russian Fascist Movement among the White Russians residing there and further to unify various Fascist groups so as to establish a combined front against the bolsheviks.

Vonsiatsky appeared in the Far East with similar intentions and also to study the existing political situation in the Orient.

During his recent visit to Japan, Vonsiatsky met leaders

I MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date, ..... 19 .....

Forwarded by .....

(2)

of the All Russian Fascist Party of Harbin represented by K.V. Rodzaevsky and Matkovsky, to whom, in the course of friendly conversation, he pointed out mistakes in the tactics adopted by the Harbin Fascist Party in their anti-Semitic and anti-Mason activities. According to Vonsiatsky's ideas the main task of the Russian Fascist was the persistent struggle against the bolsheviks and communists, and no Jewish question should be brought up by the Party. He pointed out that there are many Jews with strong anti-bolshevik tendencies, while the question of Free-Masons had nothing to do with the Russian Fascist Parties in the U.S.A. or Europe.

The mission of Vonsiatsky in Harbin was that of persuading the Harbin Fascist to change their methods, and to confine their activities to the general programme of Fascism in other countries. In connection with Vonsiatsky's appearance here, it is interesting to note that there is a strong Russian Fascist Party existing in Manchukuo which is supported by the Japanese. In Harbin the Russian Fascists have their own newspaper entitled the "Nash Pout" (Our Way) which is of a strong anti-Semitic and anti-Masonic nature. A Fascist club in Harbin which is reported to receive support from the Japanese, is a place of frequent anti-bolshevik meetings and lectures.

Vonsiatsky left Shanghai for Harbin on April 20 in the s.s. "Tsingtao Maru". He intends to stay in Harbin for about three weeks, when he will return to Shanghai with the object of giving lectures on the aims and objects of the Fascist Party.

Officer I/c Special Branch.

*G. Icheremshansky*  
D. S.

*copied sent to Mr. Lipton  
+ C. I. Ferguson. 13/4/42*

*File  
JR*

SEE NEW LIFE, 25-6-42

SAVONNAH MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D-5835
Date 25, 6, 42

**Приговор Вонсяцкому,**

КОННЕКТИКУТ, 23 (Гавас). Лидер «русских фашистов» Анастасий Вонсяцкий арестован за шпионаж и приговорен к пяти годам тюрьмы.

19, 5/18/44  
62.

TRANSLATION ATTACHED

Connecticut, 23 (Havas). Anastas Vonsiatsky, leader of "Russian fascists" was arrested and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for espionage.

25-6-42.

FILE

File: all-Russia "National Revolutionary Fascist Party" (A.R. Vonsiatsky).

INDEXED BY  
(S.B.) REGISTRY  
DATE 25/6/42  
*[Signature]*



# „С немцами на Москву!..“

(Интервью с А. А. Вонсяцким).

Франциско в настоящее время находится А. А. Вонсяцкий, бывший глава русских етс наемной связи с членом Национальной партии, в настоящее время онспиратор, как являет, и в недалеком будущем будет представлять в Российского национального правительства в Москве. Будет организовано оро, как только над будет развиваться свая

инициатива имела для интервью с А. А. Вонсяцким по поводу его планов с со свидетелями о лиях фашистской партии.

Итак, — сказал А. А. Вонсяцкий, — я не раз говорил о том, что императором все-русским будет муж Кириллович принц Луи Фердинанд Гогенцоллерн.

Относительно этого, — отвечал А. А. Вонсяцкий, — мне ничего неизвестно, но я думаю, что это просто фантазия дождя репортера.

Скажите, а у вас имеется связь не только с Берлином, но и с группировками в России, однако мы слышали с вами?

Про это я вам ничего не могу сказать, но у меня есть свидетели, что вместе с немецкой армией на Россию идут и русские силы. Есть два русских корпуса, составленные из русских, живших во Франции, Германии, Чехословакии, Польше и других странах, и вместе с ними идут хорошо известные такие генералы, как Туркул, Скалон, Шкуро и другие.

— Г-н Вонсяцкий?

— Нет, у него будут другие функции.

— Скажите, а эти войска

тоже войдут сейчас? — Нет, они не идут в передовой линии, но находятся в непосредственной близости от фронта.

— Это что, только слухи или же у вас имеются определенные сведения?

Далее я спросил „будущего“ русского посла в Америке, как он смотрит на отношение русских масс к войне.

Откровенно вам сказать, мифными широкими массами я не интересовался, так у меня и в настоящее время его разузнавать. Я знаю, что русская колония разделилась. Многие стоят за Россией и против Германии только потому, что они русские и считают, что так и надо.

— А это по нашему недостаточное?

Совершенно недостаточное. Потому что они забывают, что Германия ведет войну не с Россией и не с русским народом, а только с передовыми коммунистами.

Относительно же положений на фронте А. А. Вонсяцкий сказал, что советская армия становится при каждом удобном случае, и лучшим доказательством этому служит то, что сам сын Сталина попал в плен и в его интервью по радио, которое передавалось несколько дней назад, он заявил, что дальнейшее сопротивление было бы бесполезным.

Но тогда, значит, нельзя верить словам немецкого командования, которое сообщает, что русские упорно дерутся.

— Нет, если вспомните, немецкое командование всегда говорило об упорном сопротивлении и французов, и сербов, и греков, а теперь и русских. Единственно о ком не говорилось, так это об англичанах. Немецкое командование никогда не говорило, что оно встречало упорное сопротивление англичан. Но все же русские являются массовыми количествами.

Но если Германия не войдет с Россией, то каковы же будут ее границы и строй после окончания войны?

Все, чего Германия добивается, это создание такого порядка, при котором было бы возможно полное и наилучшее сотрудничество двух народов.

Больше о войне с А. А. Вонсяцким я не разговаривал. Но вспоминалась его недавняя телеграмма полпреду Уманскому.

— А вы не получили отклика от полпреда на вашу телеграмму?

— Нет, я его и не ожидал. Но скоро я ему еще напишу. Как только я по радио узнаю, что над Берлином развивается свастика. Телеграмма будет очень короткая, такая же, какую в Америке посылают в день рождения: „Мои наилучшие приветствия от отца и матери“.

— (В вольном переводе: „Желаю многочисленных повторений счастливого дня“).

Конечно, я, может быть, прибавлю еще несколько слов. О том, что я очень волнуюсь о судьбе очаровательного и обожаемого отца народов, а также спрашиваю, где будет устроена новая непреодолимая линия Сталина или Кагановича.

— Но что вам придется делать, если США, как предполагается, вступит в войну с Германией?

— Я буду представлять российское национальное правительство.

— Но, если правительство США не признает этого правительства?

— Мне все же придется известить государственный департамент о том, что я являюсь представителем национального правительства России.

— Скажите, а вы не зарегистрированы в государственном департаменте в данное время?

— Почему?

— Знате, по американским законам, лица, распространяющие иностранную пропаганду, должны быть зарегистрированы.

— Иностранной пропагандой я никогда не занимался. Но

как скоро это произойдет?

Итак, правительство организовано, и вам известны имена членов его состава, оно уже организовано, вы сами знаете, что вам не могу дать и иным образом и иным образом.

Так все это происходит на Хитлера?

— Конечно.

И с его благословения?

— О, да, потому что мы в Хитлеру ту реальную, которой мы были меч-

А. А. Вонсяцкий остановился в одном из самых фешенебельных отелей — в „Марк Хопкинсе“.

В Сан-Франциско, по его словам, он находится в связи с членами его партии и наемными членами правительства. Сколько времени он пробыл здесь, в точности он не мог сказать.

Е. Серебренников.

Сан-Франциско.

VONSIATSKY'S INTERVIEW WITH A SAN FRANCISCO NEWSPAPER.

File: All-Russia National Revolutionary Fascist Party

## О правильном понимании телеграммы ВНРП от 22 Июля.

Разъяснение для национальных кругов Русской Эмиграции.

Телеграмма Всероссийской Национально-Революционной Партии от 22-го Июля на имя председателя Совнаркома СССР о добровольной передаче власти Русскому Народу, вызвала в Шанхае реакцию, которую и нельзя было ожидать иной: открытое злопыхательство, клеветническое злословие и изощрение в сомнительном остроумии со стороны тех кругов, которые избрали своим дальнейшим удѣлом ту или иную форму защиты комиссародержавия в СССР от грозящей ему участи.

Таким образом, с этой стороны никаких сюрпризов нет и все обстоит совершенно нормально. Было бы странно, если бы было иначе.

Наша Партия с достоинством проходит мимо этого зрѣлища, не ощущая ни малѣйшей потребности реагировать на нее ни одним звуком.

К сожалѣнію, наряду с этим естественным психопатическим воем из подворотни, обнаружилась превратная оцѣнка данного момента со стороны некоторых дѣятельно национальных кругов, в лицѣ их ответственных руководителей, патриотизм коих и высота истинно русского полета мысли не вызывает никаких сомнѣній.

С этой стороны, к крайнему сожалѣнію, в сторону ВНРП были брошены упреки в излишней широтѣ и недопустимом либерализмѣ в отношеніи коммунизма и его адептов. Болѣе того, были высказаны предположенія, что телеграмма являлась декларацией ВНРП, отражая якобы суть ее основной программы.

Совершенно не желая считаться и абсолютно и начисто игнорируя любое, плохое или хорошее, мнѣніе со стороны попутчиков коммунизма и его защиты, наша Партия высоко расцѣпляет сужденія всѣх национально мыслящих кругов, видя в них носителей той национальной мысли, которая в данный момент характерна для подлинной подъяремной Россіи.

В этом стойком лагерьѣ, гдѣ слышно бѣненіе настоящего русского сердца, ВНРП с величайшей готовностью готово выслушать каждое относящееся к ней дѣятельно-

Здѣсь не может быть ни перебоя, ни разнобоя, ни неправильнаго пониманія нашей работы. Мы держим строй, равняясь на обуревающія лучших сынов Россіи великія и возвышенныя идеи о спасеніи Отечества, о спасеніи не на словах, а на дѣлѣ, спасеніи цѣною безоговорочнаго и безкомпромисснаго уничтоженія коммунизма, как чумы, готової заразить мір.

Заслышав ошибочное мнѣніе национальных кругов о своих дѣйствіях, ВНРП находит необходимым дать им слѣдующее объясненіе.

1) Разсматриваемая телеграмма не может разсматриваться декларацией программы ВНРП, содержа в себѣ не больше, чѣм предложеніе совѣтской власти добровольно вернуть захваченную власть Русскому Народу при настоящем положеніи вещей, причем фиксирован момент нахожденія фронта между Смоленском и Вязмой.

2) Предложеніе теряет силу, если фиксируемый момент пройдет и будет заслонен слѣдующей страницей исторіи.

3) Усматриваемый в предложеніи широкій либерализм предлагаемых выгод являются тѣм неизбежным в данном положеніи элементом компенсаціи, без котораго любое приглашеніе к добровольному отказу от власти было бы абсурдным.

4) С того момента, когда безупречно сформулированное предложеніе не встрѣчает со стороны захватчиков власти намѣренія им воспользоваться, естественным ходом вещей оно превращается в мощный аргумент в пользу безоговорочнаго в дальнѣйшем національно-революннаго дѣйствія.

К о л х о з н и к в деревнѣ закрѣпощенный рабочій у станка, русский солдат под красной звѣздой на фронтѣ и раньше знали непримиримыя намѣренія угнетающей их коммунистической партіи, но когда им станет извѣстно, что было отвергнуто предложеніе полной амнистіи, увѣренность их в этом мнѣніи безмѣрно усилится.

Сдѣланный ВНРП шаг без-

"RUSSIAN VANGUARD"

10-8-41

A. A. Stekloff's explanations regarding his cable to Stalin.

File: All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party

прецедентен. Но из этого отнюдь не слѣдует, что он повисъ надъ предѣловъ Национально-Революціонной цѣлесообразности.

ВНРП отдает себѣ ясный отчет в том, что бумажныя бомбы не страшны врагу в момент, когда он занят отбиваніемъ бомбъ настоящихъ.

Но историческое предвидѣніе учит, что моменты имѣют тенденцію очень быстро проходить, а бумажныя бомбы - даже из эмиграціи - превращаться в капиталныя документы к одному грандіозному обвинительному акту противъ врага всего міра, коммунизма, который дѣятельно готовитъ богатырская экспансія Русскаго Народъ.

Остается вопросъ о правѣ ВНРП, или любой національной партіи за рубежомъ, принимать ответственные рѣшенія. Со строго національной точки зрѣнія это не право, а обязанность.

Послѣ 22-го Іюня предназначеніе русскихъ за рубежомъ-націоналистовъ, безъ различія отдѣльных теченій, смѣстилось в направленіе полнаго отрыва отъ стоящихъ водъ эмиграціи. Отсюда - настоятельная необходимость гигантскихъ шаговъ и жестовъ, чтобы скорѣе перейти къ водамъ живымъ, къ животворящей силѣ Великой Россіи.

Наша Партія безъ колебаній присоединила бы свой голосъ къ идентичному выступленію любой Национальной группы, стремясь усилить его и поддержать, а не ослабить.

Н. А. Стекловъ

# Как шанхайский бодигард принял тяготы и ответственность верховного руководителя России

HE 916 12, 2/10/41

Вместо фельетона

Все бывает. Особенно в такое смутное время.

Пишут доносы. Выпускают летучки. Инспирируют. Раздувают провокации. Вообще кипят и кипят подлости т. к. каждому нужно, куда то, приобщиться, что то высказывать, авось в будущем его не забудут и наградят по заслугам...

Есть например, среди журналистов редактор одной газеты. На его лице, которое украшено окурками, так и написано — олицетворение пахальства.

До сих пор этот козырь держал в руках все для всяких «свасаций», вымыслов, провокаций. Вы его все знаете?

И вдруг явился новый человек, втрое человек.

Поглядите на него. Дылда. А посмотрите на его лицо, поговорите с ним, олицетворение неужества, да еще какого.

Карьера этого «пудковника» удивительная.

Служил он раньше прачкой. Да прачкой в английской фирме. Правда это было давно, но верно. Служил тихо скромно, вязал узлы у грязного бѣдья. Таскал на своей могущественной всероссийской спинѣ, она у него выдержит... Был человек как говорят скромный и

незамѣтен. Утирался носовым платком. Потом чорт его что ли, полутал где-то, как-то, кто-то, познакомил его с вождем и его богатой супругой.

У супруги деньги, она в дѣлах а у вождя благодаря денег связи и почет.

Одѣл этот наш парень черную рубашку и пришел по вкусу вождю и тот возьми да назначь его представителем в Шанхае, дав на прощанье паре долларов, золотыми американскими. В прачках бодигарда оставаться нельзя было и наш «представитель» стал бодигарить.

Спаси и сохрани, мы не хотим оскорбить его, бодигард-звание почтенное и служат ими наши передовые русские люди, «штаб-капитаны» как говорят.

Прачка тоже хорошая должность, говорили и те, которые большевики что прачки и кухарки будут управлять государством.

Ну навѣрно, наши перешенные мой дитятя, рѣшило слѣдовать этому завѣту и заняться большой политикой.

Правда, увидя того что мама его «переносила», или по какой-то другой причинѣ но работа его штаба не клейлась. Выходит у него тошенький листочек со свастикой, писал он там не сам а пара якутских журналистов. Короче го-

воря никто его не хотѣл признавать и не читать его билдберды.

И вдруг подошло «смутное время». Зашевелились во всех углах. Как же ему остаться в покоѣ встал он во весь свой гигантский рост и полѣз как таракан во все щели.

Русские штабы — капитаны просто удивлялись. Откуда это таракан прет. А он большой рыжий, не складный. Он и в коминтернѣ председательствует. Он союзы организует а два якутика его пишут и пишут, все описали...

Ну чѣм бы дитя не тѣшилось, пусть его. Надоѣло русачам эти национальные вожди каждый теперь заботится о себѣ Тут разные гадюки зашипѣли из подворотен, К нам мол идите...

Папенька возродивши! Папаченька породивши! Трещить голова стала от этого шипѣнья.

И вот тутчик то, появился он, наш сокол избавитель, герой из героев принявший тяготы власти российской.

Подумал он подумал да плюнул. Да как плюнул. Всѣх переплюнул...

Видали здѣсь номера, сами плевались и отплевались, но его никто не переплюнул. У других наших разных вождей, аж почка зашипѣла, жалобно так, от злости и от зависти. Ну и у нас тоже от того же.

Ах подлец, вот те и Фони с гармоней. Ах ты дьявол, ну и удружил. Самому Сталину телеграммочку в тысячу слов катанул. Так мол и так сдавай мнѣ власть да и только. Вот заржали эмигранты, давно так несмѣлись. Страшная нужда у одних холодность и обезпеченность у других наших русских братчиков, все это отучило нас сѣяться. А тут весь город ржет, да как. Слышали. Читали да ха.

Посмѣялись и мы над этой глупостью и олицетворением неужества. Почитали, посмѣялись, а потом ужаснулись.

Над чѣм смѣетесь?

На собой смѣетесь! Был бы он сбѣжавший от доктора Тарла или из Минхонских барачков, ну тогда другое дѣло, а тут «вождь» как ни как наш заведатель, бодѣльщик, что бы он сторѣл неясным осмем!

будем, защищать родину.

Вот может он теперь себя и своих соратников боится... Тогда к чему эти названия и КТО Он ВООБЩЕ??

Какая партія! Какіе соратники? Все это блеф! Блеф!! Блеф!!!

Орденский орден говорит строю.

Ах о зеленый ты ужас, с желтыми подосами. Да знаешь ли ты пазваніе орденов и статут их...

Нѣтъ невозможно писать невозможно заниматься... И слов не найти.

Да какія слова, доску надо. Взять доску да по головѣ, возможно, что очухается и поймет что

натворил.

Таких только доской и прошибают иначе не поймут.

Как хохочут над нами в Москвѣ. Его чушь войдет в исторію, да здѣсь гоголевскій Хлестаков ничто по сравнению с этим руководителем несущаствующей партіи.

Нѣтъ пора принять какія мѣры над этими переносными и недоношенными дылдами. Сохрани Боже нас от этих сотнательных или несознательных идиотов. Позор тѣм, кто имѣет с ним контакт и не одернет его, если не доской то хоть рукой.

Е. Х.

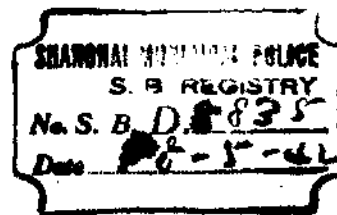
"NEWELL", 2-8-41.

Article ridiculing A.A. Stekloff for having sent a cable to Stalin.

File: All-Russia National-Revolutionary Party.

Вѣдь если глубже проникнуть в эту статью, не глупостью она пахнет, а паглой провокацией.

Мы Вас прощаем, только хотим чтобы Сталин сдал власть, а Мы дескать эмиграція войдем с Вами с падачами в контакт и



U.S. COURT INVESTIGATES  
"RUSSIAN NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY PARTY"

HARTFORD ( Connecticut ), May 15. A Federal Grand Jury yesterday began an investigation of the "Russian National Revolutionary Party", led by Anastas von Siatsky and described by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a world-wide Fascist organization to overthrow the Russian Government "by force and violence".

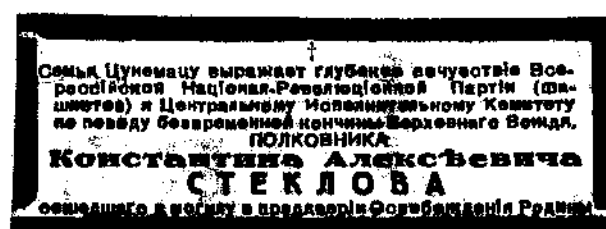
Evidence submitted included party documents, uniforms and firearms seized last Saturday during a police raid on an isolated estate in north-eastern Connecticut. REUTER.

Note: The name of the leader is Anastas VONSIATSKY, not von SIATSKY, as stated in the above telegramme. As the latter transcription suggests German origin of the name in question, it is possible that this is a deliberate distortion in order to underline the alleged pro-German character of this group.

File: All-Russia National Revolutionary Party.

18-5-42.

SHANGHAI ZARIA, JANUARY 28, 1942.



Translation

ISUMATSU family express their deep sympathy to the All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party and the Central Executive Committee on the occasion of the untimely death of Supreme Leader, Colonel Konstantin Alexeyevich STEKLOV, who died on the eve of Liberation of Motherland.

1-2-42.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY  
No. S. B. D. 5835  
Station,  
Date January 26, 1942

REPORT

Subject (in full) All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party - Death of  
K.A. Stekloff, local Head.

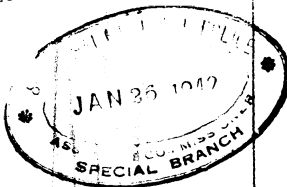
Made by D.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C.D.I. Lees.

K.A. STEKLOFF, head of the local group of  
A.A. Vonsiatsky's "All-Russia National-Revolutionary  
Fascist Party" and editor of the "RUSSIAN VANGUARD"  
(official organ of the party in Shanghai ), died at  
the Russian Hospital, 262 Rue Maresca, to-day.

It will be recalled that on 24-7-41 it was  
announced that A.A. Vonsiatsky, leader of the party,  
residing at Putnam, Conn., U.S.A., handed over his post  
to Stekloff, his local representative. This announcement  
appeared in the local press simultaneously with a copy  
of a lengthy telegram addressed to Chairman of the So-  
viet of the People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. demand-  
ing from them to hand over the power to the All-Russia  
National-Revolutionary Fascist Party on certain terms.  
This telegram, the origin of which is not quite clear,  
created much amusement, mixed with indignation, in the  
local Russian community.

The "Russian Vanguard" has not been appearing  
since November 9, 1941 on account of Stekloff's illness.  
It is not likely that the publication will be resumed.  
A.C. ( Special Branch )  
D.I.

FILE  
24.1.42



DATE 26.1.42

26.1.42

"THE RUSSIAN VANGUARD" ,9-11-41

**ИЗВѢЩЕНІЕ.**

Редактор «Русского Авангарда», руководитель ВНРП, полк. Н. А. Стеклов, вследствие тяжелого заболевания 10-го Ноября отправляется для лечения в госпиталь, причем, не исключается возможность операции.

Впредь до выхода полк. Н. А. Стеклова из госпиталя, выход в свет газеты «Русский Авангард» приостанавливается.

**РЕДАКЦІЯ.**



**ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ РОССИЙСКОГО ФАШИСТСКОГО**

Союза скорбит о преждевременной смерти Руневодителя Дальне — Восточного Центра Всероссийской Национал-Революционной Партии Фашистов

**КОНСТАНТИНА АЛЕКСЕЕВИЧА**

**СОП. СТЕКЛОВА**

и выражает свое глубокое соболезнование семье и сотрудникам газеты «Русский Авангард», безымянным Редактором которой покойный был в течение шести лет. 1202

**Умер К. А. Стеклов**

Вчера утром стало известно, что в Русском госпитале умер К. А. Стеклов. Для всех, кто знал Стеклова, его смерть кажется какой-то неизбежностью. Еще недавно сравнительно всъ видъм этого человека гвардейского телосложения, жизнерадостного и энергичного. В общественной жизни он все годы играл роль, будучи постоянным членом разных ревизионных комиссий, потом председателем Общества почмачев. Бодигардов и морских гардов и, как председатель этого общества, членом правления русского эмигрантского комитета до того момента, когда покойный напечатал в газетах известное свое обращение к Сталину. В первые дни советско-германской войны. Это обращение относится к другой области деятельности Стеклова, — политической, каковую он вел, будучи редактором-издателем газеты «Русский Авангард», — органа фашистской организации, созданной Вояцкими в Америке. К. А. Стеклов был безусловное антикоммунистом, что, к сожалению, не отнеслось к разряду людей, твердо и раз навсегда выработавших определенную линию поведения как к самим коммунистам, так и к силам, им противодействующим. По фашистской линии упрямо поднимаясь до высот вождя, он, однако, не был и не мог быть вождем даже пролиминальным. Это в сущности был человек хорошей души, большой энергии, но и только. Дуги гнуть с терпением и не вдруг он не мог...

Обрасывая в сторону, как десатное недоразумение, его шанхайский период политической активности, отметим здесь, что К. А. Стеклов-бывший офицер, в рядах родных ему воткинцев продолжавший бывать поход от Воткинска и до границы с Китаем.

И как бывшие офицеры отдаем ему, бывшему офицеру, последний долг.

Мир праху твоему...

Издатель: Н. КУРОНИ  
Редактор П. А. САВИНЦЕВ



## К БЕЗВРЕМЕННОЙ КОНЧИНѢ ПОЛК. К. А. СТЕКЛОВА

Безвременно скончавшийся полковник К. А. Стеков при надлежал к числу энергичных русских общественных деятелей, работая во многочисленных эмигрантских организациях, причем больше всего времени и труда К. А. Стеков уделил деятельности в шанхайском отделе Всероссийской Национально-Революционной партии (фашистов) К. А. Стеков был создателем и бессменным руководителем шанхайского отдела организации в течение ряда лет, а в мае прошлого года принял верховное руководство партией от преставшего ее главы А. А. Воняцкого, проживающего в Америке.

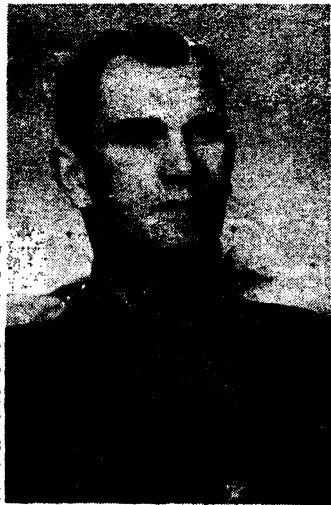
Партия являлась главным поприщем работы полковника К. А. Стекова, но последние далеко не ограничивались пределами партии. Полковник К. А. Стеков в продолжение многих месяцев был членом правления Российского Эмигрантского Комитета и бессменным председателем Ревизионной комиссии Благотворительного отдела Национального комитета.

По инициативе К. А. Стекова и в значительной степени его трудами в Шанхае был создан Союз воинов, боляг и морских гвардей и К. А. Стеков был первым его председателем.

После принятия верховного руководства партией К. А. Стеков, однако, вынужден был из-за недостатка времени, покинуть общественную работу, с тем, чтобы сосредоточить все свои усилия и старания в деле расширения деятельности Всероссийской Национально-Революционной партии (фашистов).

Наследовал от А. А. Воняцкого

саякаго лозунг об объединении всех фашистских течений полковник К. А. Стеков начал крепить дружбу с Российским Фашистским Союзом, но не успел многого сделать в этом направлении, так как его неожиданно захватила болезнь. Осенью прошлого года он стал совершенно больным человеком и в конце концов



ПОЛК. К. А. СТЕКОВ.

вынужден был лечь в госпиталь.

К. А. Стеков скончался от рака желудка, буквально сгорев в три месяца.

Смерть К. А. Стекова вызвала глубокую печаль среди всех его многочисленных друзей и знакомых.

Сегодня в 4 часа дня в Кафедральном соборе будет отслужена панихида по усопшему, а отпевание состоится завтра в 3 часа дня в соборе. Похороны на кладбище Ханьчжао род в 4 часа дня. Желающих провожать покойного на кладбище просят взять с собой паспорта.

## СВЯТЫЙ ПАМЯТИ БОРЦА ЗА БЛАГО ДѢЛО

26 января в 4 часа утра скончался в Русском госпитале от тяжелой и мучительной болезни полковник Стеков.

Ушел в лучший мир еще один из уцелевших до наших дней богатырей Благое Движения, всю душу и силы от-

давший на служение родному народу.

Воспитанный в лучших традициях русского духовного сознания, он был человеком глубокой религиозности, русским до мозга костей и беззаветно преданным Святой Отчизне. И все

это он ярко выразил в течение всей своей жизни.

Еще совсем молодым он принял участие в анти-большевистском восстании в своем родном городе — Казани и с этого момента не выпускал из рук оружия до самого конца гражданской войны.

И встретился с ним впервые в поселке Бараново-Оренбургского, Уссурийского Каз. Войска, когда мы с ним оба служили в отряде ген. Савельева.

Уйдя в эмиграцию, К. А. Стеков считал необходимым вступить в русские части армии маршала Чжан Цзучана в Шаньдунской провинции Китая, т. е. эти части казались ему в то время скрытой ячейкой будущих формирований русских сил для борьбы за освобождение России. Таким образом и служение в китайских войсках было для него подготовкой к дальнейшему служению своей Родины. Когда же русские части китайской армии перестали существовать, К. А. Стеков не опустил рук, а занялся утраченную винтовку пером и начал анти-советскую пропаганду с целью подготовки национальной революции и воспитания кадров будущих борцов за свободу русского народа.

В издававшейся им много лет еженедельной газете «Русский Авангард» — органе Всероссийской Народно-Революционной партии (Русских фашистов) он был фактически всем: Редактором, издателем, секретарем, корректором, сотрудником, выпускающим, аксидитором и даже разнос-

ником — своим лозом. — Состоял в своем лице издателем газеты, рассылающей из Шанхая во все концы света Вожьего.

На этой работе и скончалась моя вторая восточная

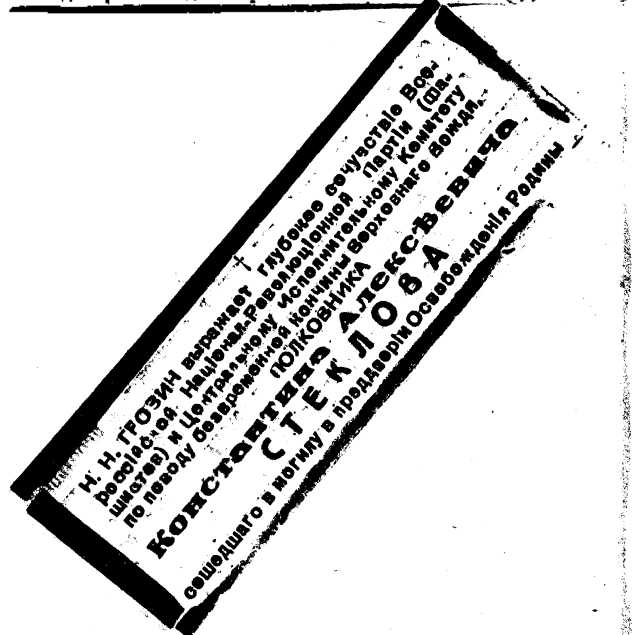
К. А. Стековым, сделавшим меня его искренним почитателем и верным соратником для служения пером Благое Дѣлу, которому мы с ним жили на родной земле с оружием в руках.

Будучи сам малообеспеченным человеком, служа в должности бодигарда и получая грошевое жалование, он всегда безотказно шел на помощь всем обездоленным, убогим, если не деньги, которых у него не могло быть в достаточном количестве, то с временем и трудом, хотя казавшийся ему, может быть, что он и без того чем-то нес на себя тяжелое бремя служения Родины своей и политическую деятельность.

Служа всеми силами своему народу, К. А. Стеков рвался душой на Родину, и постоянно мечтал об освобождении от большевистского гнета. Но не суждено было ему ждать этого счастливого момента и пришлось ему закрыть свои усталые от тяжелой работы глаза в чужой стране, давшей ему временный приют в годину невзгоды.

Да будет ему пухом чуждая земля и да живет его святой памятник в душах тех, кто мнит его и чтит его предание, дорогому для всех нас Благое Дѣлу!

Д. ЛАНИ



5835

20

8

41

"SLOVO", AUGUST 20, 1941

## Телеграмма Вонсяцкого полпреду Уманскому.

Нижеследующее является скато. Я благословенно спешу и именно на ближайшей свал-  
текстом телеграммы, посланной выразить мое ужасом проник-  
кн. Хотя вашему посольскому  
советскому послу 8-го июля из нутное сочувствие относительно достоинству будет трудно при-  
дабимета секретаря Анастасия личной безопасности моего ува-  
мириться с новью от этого, я  
Вонсяцкого:

"Константину Уманскому, Сталина и настойчиво прошу вы сами насладились этой ат-  
советское посольство, Вашинг-  
вашего официального содейст-  
тон, Д. К. Примите мои сер-  
вия, чтобы ускорить и обста-  
я говорю: "Приветствую при-  
дечия и глубокия поздравле-  
нить роскошью его неминуемый бывающего гостя и ускорять  
тельные чувства по поводу не-  
отчаянный отъезд к более го-  
отъезжающего". Говорят, что в  
давшей славной победы и три-  
степриимным берегам. При ус-  
это прекрасное время в Моск-  
ушфального марша героической  
ловия, что его провоз будет вь сирень сладко пахнет сабо-  
красной армии. Маф следует  
увиячан общим удовольствием, также. Пожалуйста вьрите в  
просить вашу любезность пере-  
я лично приложу все возмож-  
ную искренность. С громким  
дать эти самые чувства фельд-  
ныя усилия для того, чтобы до-  
ошиканьем бравой красной ар-  
маршалу Тимошенко при усло-  
ставить ему положение, соот-  
мин. Анастасий А. Вонсяцкий,  
вий, что он благополучно из-  
вьтстающее его способностям, вождь русских фашистов".  
обжит суровой судьбы Тухачев-

Vonsiatsky's telegram to  
Umansky, Soviet Ambassador, U.S.A.

File: D-

Translation of an e tract from an article which appeared in  
Russian newspaper "Russian Times" of 30-7-41. Published by  
the Russian Times Publishing Company, 409 East 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Editor - Mr. C. V. Popoff.

THOUGHTS ABOUT SOVIET YOUTH, THE FUTURE  
LEADER, EMIGRANT PIGMIES AND STRUGGLE  
FOR CHILDREN'S SOULS.

Pointing out the harmful influence of the communist  
regime in the U.S.S.R. on the moral and character of the  
younger generation the newspaper nevertheless believes that  
there are excellent national-patriotic elements amongst the  
youth of that country, which are now hiding themselves. On  
these elements rests the hope for the national revival of Rus-  
sia. Somewhere in that country will appear the Leader, who is  
not known so far and for whom Russia has been waiting during  
the past many years. The future Leader must be a second Peter  
the Great in order to be able to carry out his task.

"It is an insult to the Great National State of Rus-  
sia that a Shanghai bodyguard named Konstantin Stekloff, an  
illiterate man, a mental pygmy, has offered himself as a lea-  
der of the Russian people and expressed his wish to put him-  
self on the summit of glory without any struggle, without even an  
elementary political training and to be a Leader of the country  
comprising one sixth part of the world's territory.

It is not difficult to recall what the road to lea-  
dership was that was passed by all those whom God wished to  
be leaders of a peoples. Even Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin, who  
were not chosen by God to be leaders of the Russian people,  
even they were protected by the Satan himself.

Konstantin Stekloff wished all of a sudden to become  
equal to Hitler or Mussolini and thus to secure a place in Rus-  
sia's brilliant history. Is not it a shame, is not it a sign  
of an utter lack of thought amongst Russian emigres!

God save us from such leaders suffering from megaloma-  
nia and giving a bad example to the emigrant youth.."

31-7-41.

W. 31/7.

18 1/2

db. (C.V.S.B.)

Comm. of Police.
Sir:
Information
<i>W. Harman</i>
31/7 A.C. (S. Br.)

FILE



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

5835

REPORT

28 7 III

Special branch

Station. File No.

Date July 28, 1941.

SUBJECT: All-Russia "national revolutionary Fascist Party" - Telegram addressed to Soviet Government.

Further to the report dated 24-7-41 I have to state that, according to the "Russian Vanguard" of 27-7-41, the "All-Russia National revolutionary Fascist Party" sent the telegram in question to the Soviet Government on July 22-7-41.

In the same issue of the "Russian Vanguard" appeared a lengthy declaration of A.A. VONSIATSKY in which he hands over the leadership of the party to K.A. STEKLOFF, his local representative, in view of the present political situation in the U.S.A. where the activities of the party are regarded with suspicion. Stekloff's declaration also appears in the same issue and is also very lengthy. He announces that he has assumed the leadership of the party and promises to carry on his service to the cause of Russian National Revolution.

The "Russian Times" of 28-7-41 reprinted Stekloff's telegram to the Soviet Government under the heading: "WHAT IS IT - LACK OF COMMON SENSE OR DELIBERATE PROVOCATION ?! Russian anti-communists, read the telegram sent by Shanghai emigrant Stekloff to Stalin, hangman of Russia, think it over and decide for yourselves."

A. Prokofiev  
D.I.

A. G. ( Special Branch ).

FILE

6/29/7.

29 7/41



Commissioner  
Sir,  
This is the only Russian press comment so far.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date July 24, 1941.

SUBJECT: All-Russia National Revolutionary Party, Shanghai. - Alleged intention of sending attached telegram to Soviet Government.

Forwarded herewith is a copy of a document obtained from a confidential source. It is alleged that a Russian version of this document will be published on 27-7-41 in the "Russian Vanguard", organ of the local group of the so-called "All-Russia National Revolutionary Fascist Party", and that at the same time copies of the document will be distributed to all local news agencies.

Simultaneously it will be announced in the "Russian Vanguard" that A.A. Vonsiatsky, leader of the "All-Russia National Revolutionary Party", residing at Putnam, Conn., U.S.A., has handed over his post to his local representative, K.A. Stekloff.

Further it is alleged that the local German propaganda service is behind this scheme with a view to using the document for propaganda purposes in the Russian territory.

*J.C. (C.P.S.B.)*

Comm. of Police. Sir: Information ?  <i>V. K. Harman</i> A.C. (S. B.)
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



*A. Prokhorov*  
D. I.

A.C. ( Special Branch ).

Chairman of the Soviet of the People's Commissars of  
U.S.S.R., Kremlin, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

5/18/44  
Q.I.  
The All-Russia National Revolutionary Party, founded in 1933 outside of Russia, but in full accord with the National and political movements of the Russian people and on the principle of a total abnegation of a foreign intervention in Russian affairs and the preservation of sacred boundaries and territories of the Russian State, is hereby demanding, through your office, from the Government of U.S.S.R., which you represent, the return to Russian people the sacred right of self-government, which was seized on October 27-th, 1917 from the Provisional Government through terror and executions by the Communist Party since then remaining in power, but not recognized by the Russian people.

In view of the bloody conflict and the state of civil war still existing between the Government of U.S.S.R. and the oppressed peoples of Russia the All-Russia N.R.P., being the real representative and champion of the Russian people, does not regard the Government of U.S.S.R. as able to resist the advancing German Army and their allied forces and is, therefore, much concerned over the possible loss of not only partial territory of the Russian State, but even a total loss of national independence and disintegration of the Russian State resulting, as a logical consequence, from the military conquest of U.S.S.R.

The Russian people fully realize that the dreadful consequences of the present war will have to be born by the Russian people alone - the Communist Party, who has provoked this war and has dragged all Russian population into this bloodiest conflagration, is, for many reasons, unable to afford any help.

The Russian people also realize that in this solemn hour, when the fate of their national existence is being decided for centuries to come, only they themselves are able to withstand the avalanche of a colossal invasion and by the dynamic of their own free will and national determination to carry out on the people's war or to put an end to purposeless bloodshed without the loss of National independence, prestige and a single inch of Russian territory. All this can be achieved by the Russian people themselves after the great national resources, including the personal liberty of every Russian citizen will pass back where they belong to - to the Russian people.

The Russian people, thus liberated, will decide their own fate, as well as that of their Motherland, without foreign advisers, on the principles of National Liberty consisting of: free conscience, free religion, free labour, free occupation, free movement, private property, electorate and a free and equal participation in the election of the National Government from the people and for the people.

This act of liberation will release and put at the disposal of the National Government over 10,000,000 Russian patriots now imprisoned in overfilled prisons and concentration camps of U.S.S.R. These released patriots together with the other Russian patriots will comprise an Army able to withstand any invasion from outside and which may be a danger to the Holy Russia.

The Russian people fully realize that in this trying time there is no other alternative but the surrender of power

of the Communist Party to the Russian people and the dissolution of the Communist Party, who through their policy in pursuit of the world revolution has provoked a dangerous reaction in the neighbouring states and thus has forcibly thrown the peaceful Russian people into a war of bloodiest episodes unprecedented in the history of mankind.

With the Communist Party remaining in power in this trying time, the oppressed masses of the Russian people will revolt and an anarchy of unprecedented scale will follow.

The All-Russia National Revolutionary Party is expressing the will of all Russian people - the will of the people, which for obvious reasons cannot be expressed under the present regime within the limits of unoccupied U.S.S.R.

The All-Russia N.R. Party - in the name of National Russia is hereby offering, through your office, to the Government of U.S.S.R., to end the useless bloodshed and destruction now raging on the Russian soil by a voluntary surrender of the power of the state to the All-Russia National-Revolutionary Party without going into the question as to the authority of this Party, since it is subject to the supreme decision of the Russian Nation as a whole, and by recognizing this Party as the only organized movement in and outside of U.S.S.R., which is now breaking the long silence of the oppressed Russian people.

In the name of the National Russia and the whole Russian Nation the All-Russia N.R. Party is hereby declaring the fundamentals, sacred to all Russian people, for the transfer of State Power from the Communist Party to the All-Russia National-Revolutionary Party, as follows:-

- (1) Full amnesty to Communist Revolution and all those connected with same, all acts and deeds committed against the lives and property of the Russian Nation from October 27, 1917 up to the day of transfer of the power to the All-Russia N.R. Party.
- (2) Full guarantee of lives and property to all members of the Government of U.S.S.R. including the members of N.K.V.D. ( G.P.U. ).
- (3) All officials of the State Departments to remain on their posts.
- (4) Commanding officers, n.c.o and the personnel of the Army and Navy to remain on their posts with the exception of the political commissars and political instructors.
- (5) Guarantee to all members of the communist party the right of participation in the economic, political and military life of the Russian National State on the principle of equality with all citizens of the Russian State.
- (6) Guarantee of a free exit to members of the Communist Party, who may desire to leave Russia, including their families and property.

The guarantees given will not be opposed by the peoples of Russia and in addition they may be further guaranteed by an arbitration of neutral Powers, if required.

The fundamentals, as offered, are welcomed by the Russian Nation and if accepted, the Russian people will regain their sacred right of self-government, self-defence and the defence of their national independence and national welfare, without resorting to useless bloodshed and foreign intervention.

At the same time the acceptance of this demand by the Government of U.S.S.R. and the transfer of the State Power to the All-Russia National-Revolutionary Party will automatically put all hostilities on the front line to a standstill, since the cause of the present crusade war will thus be removed.

The present demand does not set a time limit for its acceptance on the understanding that the Government of U.S.S.R. will be given sufficient time for the consideration and ~~immediate~~ acceptance of this demand and will remain in force only during the time when the front line of the advancing German Army and their allies will be in the direction between Smolensk and Viazma.

A further change in the military operations with a deeper advance of the invading forces will, in proportion, diminish the undisputed right of the All-Russia N.R. Party to negotiate in the name of the Russian Nation until such right may be lost entirely owing to a total collapse of the U.S.S.R. State machine under the advancing armies.

It is, therefore, important and in the interests of the whole Russian people and the national independence of Russian nation that this demand be accepted immediately.

Any counter-proposals with regard to this demand from the Government of U.S.S.R. will be accepted for consideration by the All-Russia N.R. Party through the Diplomatic Representatives of U.S.S.R. in any one of the following countries:- Switzerland, Bulgaria, Portugal, Brazil or China.

President of the All-Russia National  
Revolutionary Party,

K. STEKLOFF

Secretary - M. ROMANOFF.

22-nd July, 1941  
Shanghai, China.



P. 3024  
G. 1600-1-10

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
REGISTRY  
D. 5835  
23 9 40

Headquarters,  
Shanghai Municipal Police.  
September 22, 1940.

To. Secretary & Commissioner General,

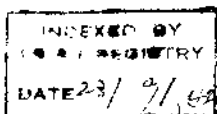
S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No: - D. 5835

Subject :- "Slovo's interview with Mr. E. Tsukumatsu, Japanese Fascist.

Enclosures Copy of a Police report.  
For information. No action required.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5835

Section 1, Special Branch Station 1/40

REPORT

Date September 19, 1940

Subject "Slovo"s interview with Mr. S. Tsukumatsu, Japanese Fascist.

10.5/18/44

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by D.S.I. Logan. P.I.

KOKURUKAI

Commr. of Police

Sir:

Information

R.W. York

D.C. (Sp. Br.)

S- C G

19/9.



Under the heading "JAPAN TO-DAY" Russian newspaper "Slovo" of 15-9-40 carries a lengthy interview with Mr. SHO TSUKUMATSU, Chief of the China Branch of the Japanese Fascist Party "KOKURUKAI", who has just returned to Shanghai after a short sojourn in Japan.

It appears from the interview that Mr. Tsukumatsu resides in Shanghai and that the sphere of his political activities includes the vast area from Manchou-kuo to Canton. Mr. SHOTARO FUJITA, leader of the party, resides in Japan. There were only 3,000 members in the party three years ago, but at present the membership is stated to exceed 100,000.

Mr. Tsukumatsu seems to be very enthusiastic about the movement started by Prince Konoye in Japan recently and stated that his party is body and soul with that movement. The attitude of the party towards the outside world is strictly in conformity with Government's foreign policy.

Outlining the principles of the Japanese Fascist party he stated that all forms of the fascist movement attract attention in Japan, but that no particular form can be adopted as a whole in Japan. Japan is used to create her own political doctrines which correspond to her national character and traditions. Consequently, Japanese fascism is the highest apologetics of Monarchy. Unlike European fascists, Japanese fascists do not entertain the idea of dictatorship. They worship the person of their Emperor. "Emperor and Nation" is

FM 2  
G. ADM-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Forwarded by.....

Made by.....

the slogan of Japanese fascists and the ancient code of Samurai constitutes the foundation of the party.

Referring to the situation in Asia Mr. Tsukumatsu stated:

"Foreigners fail to understand that New Order in Asia means nothing less than removal of a burning candle from a barrel full of gun powder"....

"There will be no order in Asia until the leadership in this matter is unconditionally handed over to Japan, whose sole aim is to carry out her historic cultural mission to peoples of Asia! Otherwise, no power can save Asia from the greatest chaos, destruction and anarchy. Once this dreadful process starts, all that is going on in Europe at present will seem a comparatively insignificant and trifling matter. It should be borne in mind that two thirds of the entire population of the globe live in Asia. The only power capable of establishing and maintaining order in this part of the world is Japan. And it is a lucky thing for the whole world that precisely now, after years of rapid progress, Japan has entered the ranks of great powers. Japan threatens no one and nothing, but anarchy!"

It will be recalled that in August, 1939 Messrs Chotaro Fukuda and Uno Tsukumatsu paid a visit to local representative of A.A. Vonsiatsky's "All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party", whose office is located at 749 Bubbling Well Road.

INDEXED BY  
( ) REGISTRY  
DATE 17 9/40

19/10

A. Prokofiev  
D.S.I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

ling there to overthrow the Soviet government of Lenin.

We arrived at General Alexeieff's headquarters in November, 1917, half-starved and dazed by all we had seen and been through.

I did not think at that time the hatred and the anger that was to rule our every emotion in after years had fully developed. We were then merely dazed youths, torn from our homes and everything we had known in life. We knew that we wanted to fight, to do everything we could to bring the old system back to Russia.

Two months later I was called into the presence of General Alexeieff, a man of powerful personality.

"Vonsiatzky," he said abruptly, "I have an important mission for you, a mission far more important than agitating in the ranks. Our greatest need today is recruits. Without men, we can't accomplish much. I want you to go to Moscow to give special orders to our secret recruiting missions there."

"Very well, sir," I answered eagerly and quickly. "When shall I start?"

General Alexeieff smiled a little grimly at my youthful enthusiasm. I was too young then to realize that the mission I was being sent on was a mission of death, that my chances of eluding the Soviet spies and secret service men were very slim and arrest meant death before a firing squad.

On February 9, 1918, I arrived in Moscow. I wore a plain uniform, without any of the Czar ornaments. The city was in a turmoil. There was little order or discipline. Red troops



#### WHITE GENERAL

Below: Officer Vonsiatzky of the White Russian Army, seated in a corner of his palatial gun room. Note swastika arm band. He advocates special Russian Fascism.



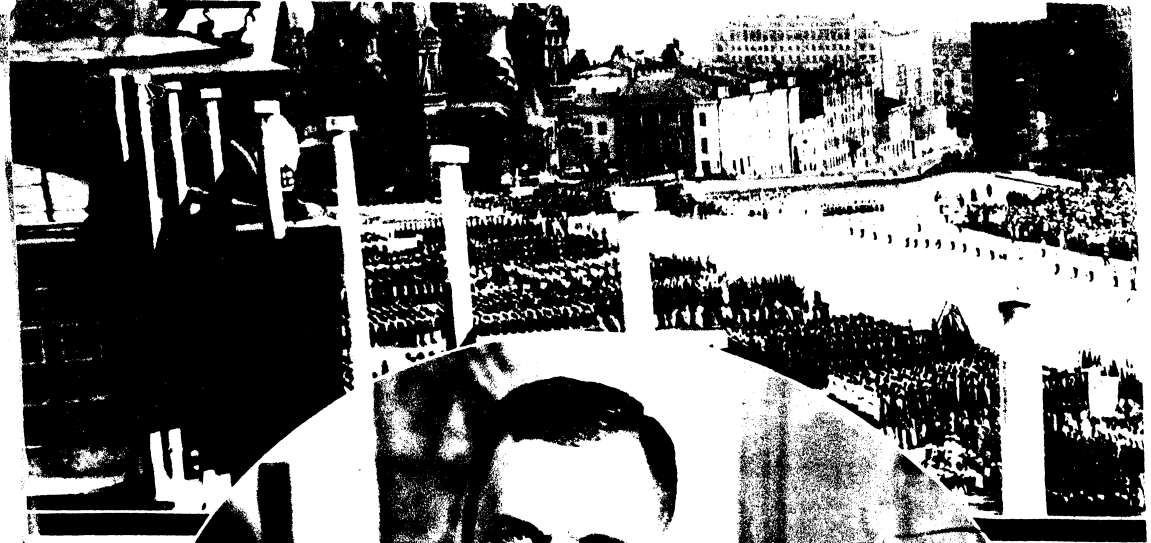
#### ARSENAL

The leader of the counter-revolution in his arsenal. The author helped in two unsuccessful attempts to reconquer Moscow from the Russian Army. Now he agitates.

walked in small groups over the city.

Up to this time, my trip had naturally been reasonably safe, but the minute I arrived in Moscow, the shadow of sudden death hung over me. It was in every cafe I entered, in every darkened doorway I passed. One meeting with some old acquaintance, one slip of the tongue, and I would be spotted by the dreaded "Teheka," the famous Communist Secret Service.

I reported to the secret recruiting service of the White Russians, gave General Alexeieff's orders to them and completed my work in several weeks. And then while walking near Lubyanka Square, the thing happened that I most feared. I came face to face with an old acquaintance. [Continued on page 97]



# THE MAN WHO WOULD CONQUER

**True**

## The Man Who Would Conquer Russia

[Continued from page 71]

a former classmate in the Emperor Cadet Corps where I prepared for the military Academy.

"Anatase," he cried with genuine pleasure in his voice.

**B**UT there was no pleasure in my voice or my mind at meeting him. I could see by his uniform and by his attitude that he was a member of the Red Army.

I cannot mention his name for obvious reasons. Despite the sudden terror that clutched at my heart, knowing that within a few minutes when his excitement at meeting me would wear off, he would remember that I was a member of the military Academy and that I was not a Communist.

I could not, however, fail to feel a certain pleasure at seeing him again. That is one of the strange parts of war and revolution and strife that throws friends against friends. We went into a nearby cafe.

"It is great—wonderful," he said. "Russia will be free and the revolution will bring happiness to all."

I couldn't agree with him or disagree with him. The freedom the revolution had given Russians had not been for the wealthy or the military. I made no reply and sat there wondering when he would ask me what I was doing in Moscow.

"I am a member of the G. P. U.," he continued. "My duty is to find and arrest all enemies of the revolution."

I gulped and my heart missed several beats. A member of the G. P. U., the deadly secret service of the Reds! I looked at him, shrugged helplessly, and said: "All right, my friend. You had better start your work now. It is no use for me to pretend. I will be questioned. It will come out and it is better that you get the credit. . . ."

He rose from his chair, his face tightening and a strange look came in his eyes. "You, Anatase," he cried. "You are. . . ."

"I fled from Saint Petersburg when the Revolution first broke," I explained. "The Reds know that and my meeting with you means death for me."

My friend sat down wearily. His face was drawn and the muscles around his mouth furrowed into thin lines. In the preparatory school, he and I had been close friends. He had always admired me because I was older.

"Anatase," he said hoarsely, "you must leave Moscow at once."

"Leave Moscow?" I exclaimed.

"I will be here tomorrow at this hour," he said. "You will come. I will give you a passport."

We parted without any further words. That night I didn't sleep. I paced the floor like a trapped animal. I didn't know if my friend would be at the cafe. I didn't know what would happen any minute.

But the next day he was at the cafe, waiting for me. He had a fake passport already made out and I went under the name of Alexander Pyshnoff. My friend gave me an official letterhead on which was written: "Extraordinary Commission to combat The Counter Revolutionary Sabotage Speculation."

My passport stated that I was on a special mission to the city of Bryansk. I lost no time in thanking my friend, giving him an affectionate goodbye, and hastening to the railroad station.

Great crowds thronged the station. I didn't want to get mixed up in them and lose time. I went to the station-master's office, showed my passport and the official letterhead. I was dressed in a plain uniform, without any ornaments or insignia. The station master took me out to the tracks where the train was waiting and to the rear coach.

I entered and saw a large sign which read: "For responsible Soviet Workers." The train started to leave a few minutes later, and as it did a young Jewish officer entered the coach and sat down beside me.

"I am Comrade Guerwitz," he said, putting emphasis on the Comrade.

I introduced myself as Comrade Pyshnoff, the name on my passport.

Comrade Guerwitz proved to be a talkative companion and discussed the Revolution and state affairs at length. I proved a good listener, realizing that the less I would say would be better.

"My duty," Comrade Guerwitz announced proudly, "is to prevent White Guardists from fleeing by the way of Bryansk. They always try to flee that way."

"They do?" I agreed without enthusiasm, and watching my companion closely.

He kept on talking, boasting a great deal how they disposed of White Guardists captured. The conversation was too uncomfortable for me and I decided to go to sleep. He was still talking when sleep came to me.

I awakened with a start, realizing that the train had stopped moving. Comrade Guerwitz was not at my side. My compartment was empty. I raised the window curtain and saw that we were at Tihonova Poustyn.

**S**OLDIERS were walking alongside the train. I settled back in my seat, every nerve snapping taut. The stop at Tihonova Poustyn meant only one thing and that was an inspection of every car and all the baggage of the travelers.

I looked at my two suit cases. They were filled with ornaments for the Czarist uniforms, the uniforms worn by the White Russian Army.

And that baggage would be opened! The sound of men walking in the corridor outside my compartment brought me to my feet. The door opened and two unkempt Red Inspectors stood there, leering at me.

In that split second, my hand streaked to my service revolver. It came out and I cried to them: "What are you doing in here? Don't you know this is an official car?"

The two inspectors looked at me stupidly, and then without a word, they turned and left the compartment, terrified that they had violated some regulation about inspecting an official car.

The next morning the train arrived at Bryansk, but I decided that I would be safer to go on to Zernovo. I secured the

necessary papers, through the use of the imposing official letterhead my friend had given me in Moscow, to continue on to that city. I was given a commission to inspect the price of potatoes of the Reds in the market place of that city.

Comrade Guerwitz left me at Bryansk and I heaved a sigh of relief. But I was far from safely out of the Red territory even when I got to Zernovo. My one experience with the inspectors told me that any time my baggage might be examined and I knew I couldn't bluff my way out again.

At Zernovo I left the train. My suit cases still represented sudden death to me. Zernovo was filled with Red inspectors and soldiers. I paid a Russian peasant girl to take my suit cases. I hit upon the scheme of hiring a Russian girl, who wanted to go to the village of Hutor Mikhailovsky, to take charge of my baggage. I paid her fare and told her that if I didn't arrive at Hutor Mikhailovsky, she could have the baggage.

Three weeks later I arrived at Commander Denekin's headquarters at Etakrinodar, my first mission successfully completed. I was assigned to active service with Colonel Hoarshelman's Cavalry Regiment. My first service had been exciting and death stared me in the face; there was a thrill and a feeling that something was being accomplished.

**A**CTIVE service with the Colonel Hoarshelman Cavalry Regiment was something far different. There was little or no food and at times we would go days without rations. Our clothes were torn and ragged and a shave was something we seldom had.

We were sent to Crimea, where most of the Royalty had fled at the outbreak of the Revolution, but our clothes were so ragged and our persons so filthy that we stayed in the barracks, ashamed to appear in public in our wretched state.

It was while we were in the Crimea that the news of the Armistice was brought to us by German officers. Then came the advance into Crimea and the capture of the city of Yalta. The city, named after the flower of Russia, was infested with Reds.

The second night there, while walking down the street I was accosted by several men standing on a street corner. Without a word, they opened fire at me. A bullet plowed through my stomach and one pierced my lung.

Blood was gushing from my throat when I reached for my sword, but I didn't draw my sword, knowing that it would be of little use. I drew my revolver and fired. By this time I was on my knees, my head whirling and my senses going numb.

The men fled and my bullet whined over their heads. I sank to the sidewalk as consciousness left me. I came to in a hospital. For over a month I lay there, and then on January 24, I was discharged and rejoined my regiment.

Then followed months of heart-rending and hopeless fighting. The White Army started its general offensive in July 1919, with the plan of taking Moscow. We captured the City of Oriol, but we

had a front of fifteen hundred miles to defend with a small and poorly equipped army. We were within two hundred miles of Moscow, but typhoid fever and poor food decimated our ranks and the offensive collapsed.

The days became nightmares . . . the advance toward Moscow . . . cold and then frozen legs . . . typhoid fever . . . a dirty freight train when consciousness came back to me . . . Crimea again. . .

General Denikin abdicated his command in favor of Baron Wrangel because he felt he had conducted a futile campaign. Then followed the second campaign to take Moscow. Again it was hunger and fever and hopeless suffering, and then defeat in November, 1920.

These events flashed through my memory in about that order even today, but that last day in Russia, the day preceding the flight to Constantinople, remains a vivid memory in every minute detail.

It was 1:45 p. m. when the destroyer taking the remnants of our army to that city docked at Yalta, the last port in Russia. It stayed there only one hour. Only one hour to take my last view of my beloved Russia. I walked the streets. The guards at the docks advised against it, saying there was danger of death. My hair was uncut and I hadn't shaved for days. I went to a barber shop. It cost me 20,000 rubles for a hair cut and shave. Then I went to Madame Ravet's cafe, which had been a favorite haunt of the White Army before our defeat.

The cafe was empty. Only a couple of waitresses were there. I had a cup of tea . . . without sugar. . .

The tea was finished. I said goodbye to the lonely waitresses and walked down the street for the ship trying to breathe my fill of the Russian air.

The destroyer carrying us away left ten minutes later. I stood on deck until the last sight of Russian land passed into the horizon, and standing there, crushed and defeated, I made my solemn vow that sometime I would return to my native land, sometime I would free it from the shackles that had gripped it.

**C**ONSTANTINOPLE was crowded with refugees. There was no money, no chance for employment. Poor wretches died in the streets of sheer starvation. I managed to get passage to Marseilles, France, by starting to work my way as a stoker.

I was penniless, had no passport, and I had to borrow a pair of overalls from a workman before I could go below to shovel coal. I finally arrived in Paris. Still I was penniless, possessing nothing but my undying hatred for the Reds. Day after day I walked the streets of Paris, often getting barely a pinch of bread.

With this hunger were the bitter pangs of utter loneliness, the insane craving to talk with somebody, somebody that could talk my language and understand what I felt.

I finally got a job as a stage hand in Paris. Six months later the urge to come to America gripped me. This urge was increased by the fact that during these terrible days of loneliness I met the woman that was to bring me my great happiness, the woman who was to become my wife.

We had much in common and when she returned to the United States, I followed a few weeks later. I was invited

to be a guest of her mother in Thompson, Connecticut.

A little after this we were married. I went to Philadelphia to work in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, but the sickness of my mother-in-law required that we return to Thompson to stay with her.

The picture I had formed as that destroyer steamed away from Yalta back in 1920 remained a vivid memory, a memory that wouldn't leave. For years I prayed daily that my beloved Russia might be saved from the Reds, and in 1933 I started my work of founding an organization with only one purpose and that was to overthrow the Soviet.

Absurd, almost insane, many people said, when I started alone to build up the organization that will soon overthrow the Soviet. My comrades of the great White Army were scattered to all parts of the earth—broken and starving refugees from their mother country, without money or work. It was a lone man against the most powerful dictator in the world.

Yet they had one thing, the thing that in life is sometimes greater than wealth and power. They had their noble heritage and their never dying hate of the men that had caused them to flee Russia and who had established socialism in Russia as it has never before been known in any part of the world.

I wrote to the few comrades whose addresses I knew. Their response was immediate and within a month letters came pouring into my office in a cellar room of the Colonial farmhouse near Thompson.

So great was the response that within six months, I had formed the skeleton organization that was to reach to all points of the world where White Russians were to be found.

How great was my success can be measured by the threatening letters received and the counter work of the Soviet Police that respect no country, no laws of any land. People ask today why the walls of my house are thick and why the glass is bullet proof? They ask why do I wear a bullet proof vest and why do I train men to fight?

The answers to these questions are simple and obvious to all. I am an enemy of the Reds.

The shadow of death hangs over this old farm house.

In answer to the question whether we drill troops up here secretly, I will say that if the heads of the Reds were targets, I would establish a rifle range and practice twenty-four hours a day.

In Congress early this year Congressman Samuel Dickstein, democrat of New York and chairman of the Committee of Immigration charged that I was being supported by 50,000 fascists in Connecticut and had two million dollars to foment trouble in the United States.

In 1934, the Department of State ordered an investigation of me. This investigation was thorough and efficient. The investigating committee reported that I was not a detriment to the United States and gave me a clean bill of health.

This investigation should answer the charges of Congressman Dickstein, which are absurd and utterly without foundation. The emblem of our organization is the swastika, but the fascism which I champion will not dovetail in any other country but Russia, because it is of a Russian character. Certainly I am not interested in fomenting trouble in the United States. I am a citizen and if war

comes, I will be first to fight for my adopted country.

Today our organization extends into all countries, and our members number into the thousands. From this farm house we send propaganda to all parts of the world, from Alaska to Buenos Aires, and from Manchuria to Berlin.

When will our organization strike? If the brutal murders continue in Russia and our organization continues to increase in membership, the time will not be far off. Russia is weak. I believe there is no loyal spirit toward the government. With forty thousand well drilled and equipped soldiers, I could take Russia.

**B**EFORE we can send our army of propagandists into Russia, that country must be engaged in conflict with another country. Our battle cry is: "We will fight with words and not with swords. Words inevitably turn the guns in the other direction." We must get the Russian Army weakened by embroiling it in a war.

We have two schools, one for agitating and one for organization. These are the breeding grounds for those shock troops who, when the moment is ripe, will scatter throughout Soviet Russia winning the great mass of the population over to the counter-revolutionary movement that will forever sweep the communists out of power.

Once we are in Russia the going will be easy. I know. I have relatives and friends there who constantly report to this effect.

If my party should overthrow the Soviet, the vast estates which once belonged to the industrialists and members of nobility and were confiscated from them by the Soviets will not be restored. This is definitely a thing of the past. There will be no titles or privileges in Fascist Russia. The State will interpret the duty of each citizen, employee and employer. Labor and capital will meet on even terms. The accumulation of private capital will not be encouraged. We realize, however, that capital is a vital factor in the productive strength of a nation.

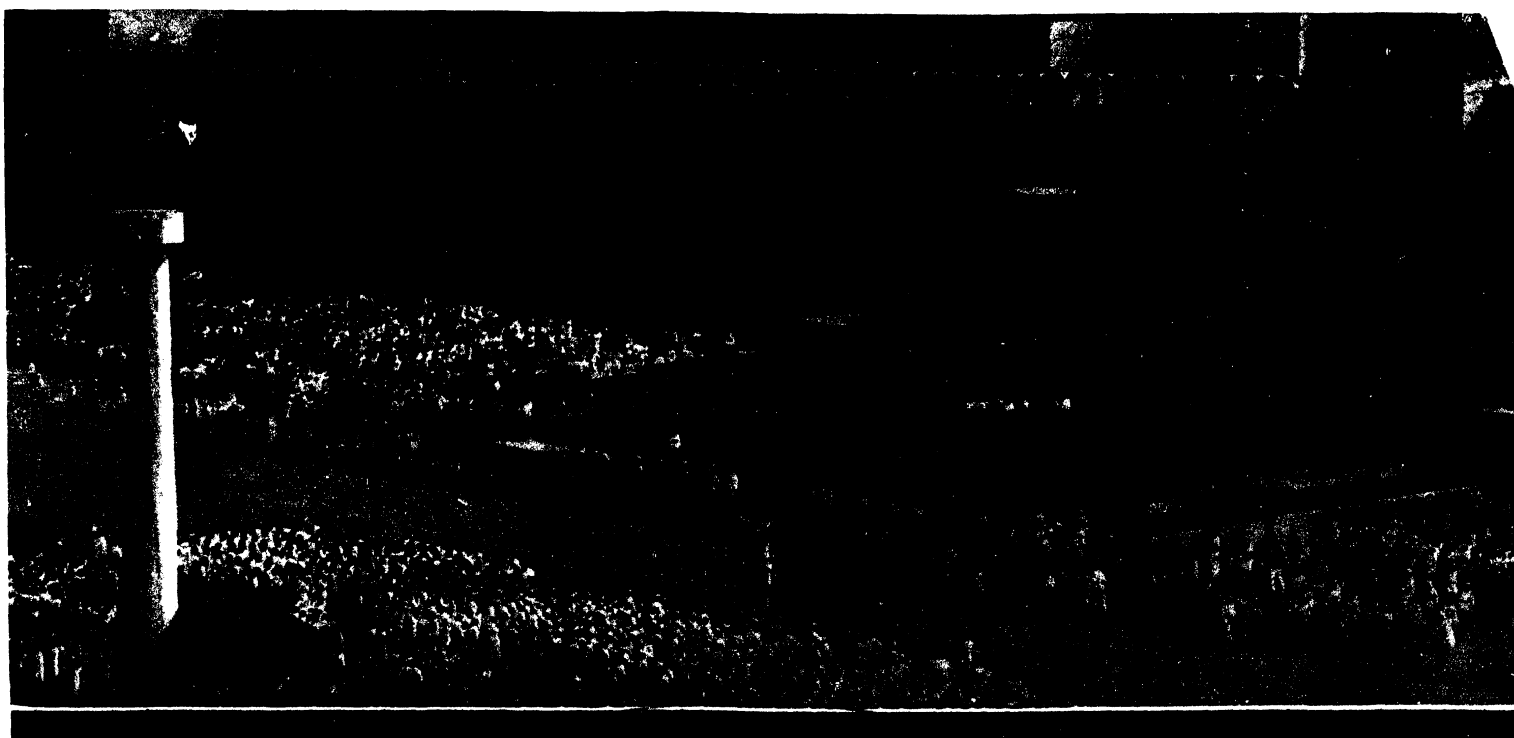
I have learned the A. B. C. of the technique of revolt from Lenin and Trotsky. We shall adopt the identical tactics of the Communists in their subjugation of Russia and in their attempts at world Revolution. The moment political or labor trouble breaks out in any country, their agitators promptly put in an appearance. They were with the Bonus Army. They were in San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit, in Rhode Island, and even in Connecticut.

Day and night I am at my desk in the cellar of this farmhouse and my fingers touch the threads that reach in every part of the world—into smoke-filled dungeon rooms where men hide and speak in whispers because spoken words mean death.

The day is coming and it will not be far distant. Already I feel the spirit of unrest created by my agents. People oppressed for years are now ready to cast off the shackles. This year I cabled the Soviet rulers, announcing my candidacy for dictator. They didn't reply.

But I know that their reply is liable to come any day and it will come in the form of a bullet, fired from ambush.

That is why my headquarters is built like a fortress, that is why I wear a bullet-proof vest as I walk on the lawns.



by ANDREEVICH VONSIATSKY

**F**IVE men sit in the semi-darkness of a dank and filthy cellar room in a town in northern Russia. They speak in subdued whispers for spoken words mean sudden and brutal death. A paper lies in front of them. They scan it with feverish eyes.

"Soon, very soon," one whispers, "the day of glory will arrive."

In other cities in Russia other men scan a paper with the same contents and they, too, speak only in whispers. In Paris, Warsaw, in Buenos Aires—in every part of the world other men read the same paper and take hope.

In the United States in a charming Colonial farm house, located on the Thompson-Providence Cut-off Road, within a few miles of the village of Thompson, Connecticut, a man sits alone before a desk in an underground room. He is tall and powerfully built; his eyes are dark and filled with a sombre sadness.

The room is brilliantly lighted. The furniture is plain but expensive. On the walls are a few pictures and over the desk is an excellent painting of the late Czar of all the Russias. On the wall at the right of the man at the desk, in a glass case is a faded Russian uniform with bullet holes still visible in it.

Slowly and with deft fingers this man sorts the papers on his desk, and as he does, his fingers are touching threads that spread to all parts of the world—to the smoke filled cellar room in northern Russia where silent men plot death and revolution in subdued whispers.

A strange man is this sombre-eyed giant that sits alone at this desk in the basement of the century-old Connecticut farmhouse. He is the center of a net of intrigue and plotting that someday may overthrow one of the most powerful governments in the world—Soviet Russia.

Yet the most amazing thing about his story is the Colonial house he had chosen for his headquarters. It is Carolyn Hall, the country estate of the late Norman B. Reams, famous steel baron.

For over a hundred years this famous old house has been the home of wealthy, conservative and quiet-living families. The spacious lawns that slope gracefully into the green-covered hills of the country-side are pastoral and mellow and peaceful.

Fifteen years ago this house jumped into the headlines with a society story that rocked the two continents. Marion Stevens Reams, daughter of Norman B. Reams and heiress to a forty-million dollar fortune, astounded the world by announcing her marriage to Anatase Andreevitch Vonsiatsky, a White Russian refugee she had met in Paris.

After that Carolyn Hall underwent a strange change. Beneath the shiny white clapboards were constructed thick and impenetrable walls, the walls of a fort. The glass in the windows was made bullet-proof. The white picket fence that surrounds the place was wired with powerful electric alarms, and behind this picket fence savage wolf-hounds lie in wait to tear any unwelcome visitor to pieces.

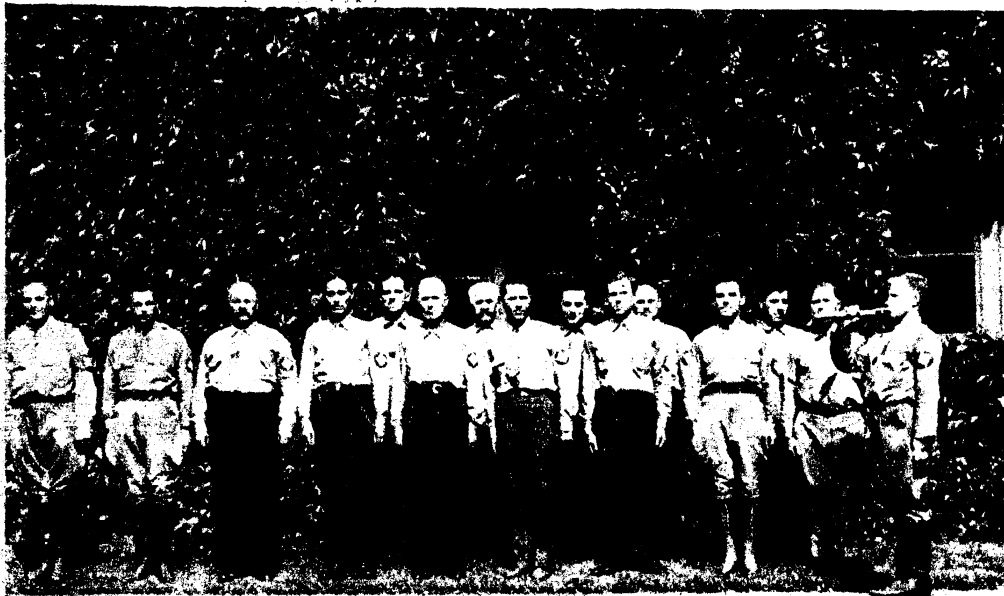
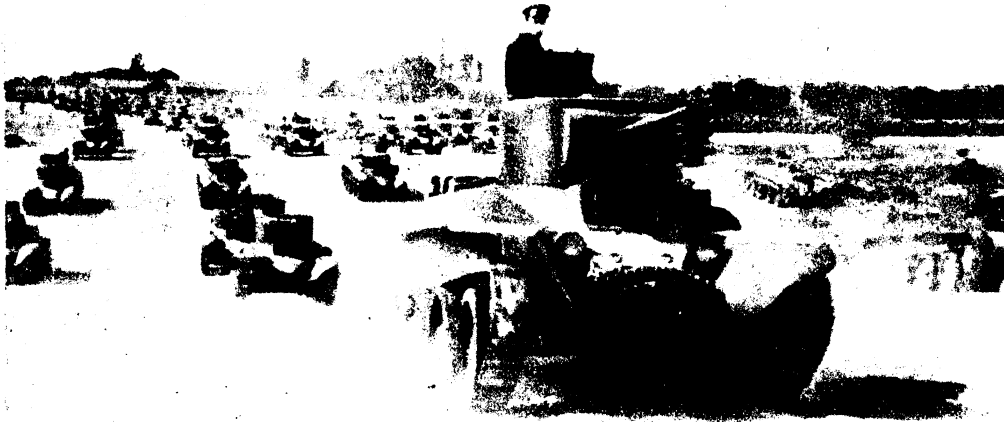
For over this old Colonial home lies the grim and stark shadow of brutal and sudden death. A room in the cellar is an arsenal where rifles, ammunition, revolvers are stored. In other rooms young recruits, trained daily as soldiers, wait, ready to spring forth with their rifles at the first sign of danger.

Sometimes Andreevitch Vonsiatsky walks out on the spacious lawns, but when he does, he wears a bullet-proof vest, and his faithful wolfhounds follow him and sentinels placed in important parts of the house scan the country-side.

For Andreevitch Vonsiatsky is the head of the White Russian Organization to overthrow the Soviet. He has made Carolyn Hall the headquarters of the vast network of intrigue and plot-

# RUSSIA...





#### JUGGERNAUTS

Top, the Soviet's army, highly mechanized, maneuvers. Below, recruits of Vonsiatsky's White Army line up at the bugler's call at luxurious Connecticut estate, Carolyn Hall.

ting, and the training school for the officers that are to lead the White Russians.

It is an amazing story, the story of Andreevitch Vonsiatsky, and for the first time he tells the real story behind this House of Death, a house that has been the source of two congressional investigations and of bewildering mystery.

In offering this story to its readers, *True* assumes no responsibility for the political beliefs expressed in it as they are Vonsiatsky's political creed. This story is a tale of high adventure and of a fantastic plot. Its interest and historical importance are its reasons for being—not, the propaganda or the probability of success. For Vonsiatsky is a unique character on the stage of

international intrigue. *True* lets him act his own drama, speak his piece.

**M**Y STORY starts in the blurred and dazed memory of street-fights and wild alarms; flaming buildings are everywhere and men waving smoking torches over their heads charge out of the darkness in that holocaust of destruction.

It was the first night of the Red Revolution.

It came suddenly, almost without warning. I was a student in the Emperor Nicholas Military Academy. I was a marked man, as were all my comrades in the academy. We were a part of the old system of the Czar.

A few of us escaped. Of that escape I can remember but few details. We fled from Saint Petersburg in the night. We fled over rough country roads and when morning came we slept in an old barn, our brains seared with that terrifying picture of a nation revolting.

The Revolution, in those first days, had not extended into the country districts, and we traveled at night, begging a little food from peasants, eating black bread and drinking sour milk, like them. There was only one place for us to flee.

That was to Novochoerkassk where General Alexieff was in command of the White Russians who were assem-

#### LIKE CHARIOTS

A brigade of Russian machine gun units charges in a review. Their ancestors defeated Napoleon. Vonsiatsky estimates 40,000 men could conquer the USSR today.



Translation of extracts from an article entitled "VILE TIMES" which appeared in local Russian weekly newspaper of 17-12-39. Published by Shanghai group of the "All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party", 749 Bubbling Well Road, Room 207. Editor - Mr. K.A. Stekloff.

No S. B. D. 5835

"Following the example set up by Adolf Hitler, Dictator of Germany, who concluded a matrimonial union with the communist U.S.S.R. and is now passing through a honeymoon of friendly relations between Nazi-ism and Communism, the rulers of certain governments have reconsidered their attitude towards the communist danger..."

"The Imperial Japan finds it possible and necessary to start friendly negotiations with Stalin's government consisting of universally known scoundrels, i.e. with the Comintern, and moreover the negotiations take place in the red Moscow, this citadel of the Comintern. The aim of the negotiations is the conclusion of a commercial treaty and even of a mutual assistance pact. The fact is being overlooked that representatives of the Imperial Japan have to deal not with Russia or a government representing the Russian people, but merely with a gang of international bandits, knights of the post who have usurped the power over Russia and her people.

As regards the governments of France and Great Britain, these nations who are passing through critical times at present have to close their eyes to the fact that Soviet government is nothing but a real beast infecting the world with microbes of decay".....

"The governments of great nations guided by their purely mercantile aims or, rather, vile, petty, illusory like soap-bubbles schemes and engaged in their wretched political leap-frog hasten to recognize Stalin's satrapy as a lawful government of Russia and representative of the Russian people. Recognize the power which is hated by the Russian people and against which the Russian people have been desperately struggling for the past 22 years. For a government consisting of notorious impostors, political sharpers, assassins, thieves and international swindlers cannot be regarded as a Russian go-

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vernment and will eventually be destroyed by a wave of people's rage.

With this government crowned persons and highest representatives of great nations shake hands. They touch the bloody hands of universally known, patented, branded bandits representing Stalin's satrapy.. And even the true representatives of great nations find it possible to feast at a table in the company with red assassins, to maintain business and friendly relations with them, thus recognizing these vile despots covered with Russian blood as persons worthy of their society, as their equals....

And only Benito Mussolini, the Leader of Italian Fascism, continues with the same courage to point out to the entire world the communist danger and openly declare that the satanic power of the Comintern has built its dirty nest in Moscow".....

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D.S.I.

Summarized translation of an article which appeared in Russian weekly newspaper "Russian Vanguard" of 3-9-39, published by the local group of Vonsiatsky's "All-Russia National Revolutionary Fascist Party", 749 Bubbling Well Road, Editor - Mr. R. A. Stekloff.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FASCISTS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

Referring to an article which appeared in the local Russian newspaper "SLOVO" on 26-8-39 on the subject of arrival in Shanghai of Messrs. Chotaro Fukuda and Eno Tsunematsu, representatives of the Japanese Fascist Party, the "Russian Vanguard" in the issue dated 3-9-39 writes:-

"The exchange of visits between representatives of Russian and Japanese Fascists is quite a normal proceeding for, believing in the same principles and ideas, we cannot but have mutual respect and sympathies.

Mr. Fukuda's visit of our Centre was a manifestation of this spirit of friendship. Of course, our Centre can also be useful to Japanese Fascists, as we know better than anybody else the common enemy of all Fascists - the Third International - and their methods. Our advice in the matter of struggle against the Red Beast cannot be without a value to anyone who is engaged in such a struggle.

But neither we nor Japanese Fascists can go any farther. Irrespective of how great our mutual sympathies may be, we will not even think of adopting any common decisions during the course of our friendly meetings and conversations, as neither we nor they have any power of directing the course of events in our respective countries. We cannot adopt any decisions, we even cannot promise anything to each other. Owing to circumstances over which we have no control, we, at any moment, may find ourselves in two opposing camps. We shall respect each other as ever, but we shall fight with determination, as each party will fight for its own country.

Therefore, anyone who, having seen the "Slovo's" article referred to above, decides that we have come to an agreement with the Japanese Fascists and thus adopted a pro-Japanese attitude will be entirely wrong.

In the same way as Japanese Fascists can only be pro-Japanese in their attitude, our attitude can be only pro-Russian.

There are in the Far East organizations which call themselves Russian Fascists, but in their activities are guided by foreign interests often excluding the interests of Russia. Of course, from our viewpoint, these groups only disguise themselves as Russian Fascists. However, they are generally known under this name and therefore true Fascists are sometimes held responsible for their activities.

Our relations with foreign Fascists are quite different. We are building up the Russian national cause with Russian hands only, and do not subordinate this cause to any foreign direction. Therefore, the exchange of visits which took place between the Japanese and Russian Fascists should be regarded solely as an act of courtesy and friendship among the partisans of one and the same ideology, and not as an event which may influence the activities of our party. We have been and will be independent from any foreign influence. Let this be known to our friends and enemies as well."

YU/

7-904-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

5835

S.I. Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 28, 1939

Subject "All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party" - club visited by  
Japanese Fascists.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

C. G. G. G. G. G.

On August 27, 1939, the following note appeared in the "Russian Vanguard", a weekly newspaper published by the local group of the "All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party" (leader - A.A. Vonsiatsky, Putnam, Connect., U.S.A.) :-

Leader of Japanese Fascists visits headquarters of Far Eastern Centre of All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party.

On August 23, 1939, Mr. Fukuda, leader of Japanese Fascists, who arrived in Shanghai recently, and the head of local branch of his party paid a visit to Combatant K. Stekloff, head of the Far Eastern Centre of the All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party. They greeted him on behalf of the Japanese Fascists and wished every success to the Russian Fascists headed by Combatant A.A. Vonsiatsky.

Later on the Leader of Japanese Fascists gave a banquet to representatives of the A.R.N.R.F. Party, during the course of which Mr. Fukuda delivered a speech expressing his warm sympathy towards Russian Fascists and their Leader, Combatant Vonsiatsky, and his hope that the time of mutual understanding and brotherly unity of the Fascist world is approaching.

Mr. N. Grosin, journalist, presented to the Leader of Japanese Fascists his book entitled "The Khaki Shirts" and also handed him one copy of the book to be presented to General Araki at Tokyo.

Interviewed in connection with this matter, Mr. K.A. Stekloff, head of the local group of Vonsiatsky's followers, stated that about 12 noon on August 23, 1939, Messrs. Fukuda and Tsukumatsu (or Tsunematsu), reported to be the leader and Shanghai representative of a Japanese Fascist party respectively, visited him at his home, 749 Bubbling Well Road, and

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

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Station,

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that at 7.30 p.m. on the same day, he and three of his colleagues, were invited by Mr. Fukuda to a dinner party which took place in the house where the local office of the Japanese Fascist party in question is located. As far as can be ascertained, this house is situated in Chapel not far from the S.M.C. Hongkew Fire Station, (Tel. 02 - 3351.).

According to Stekloff, Fukuda first met Vonsiat-sky early in 1939 in Japan and came together with him to Shanghai, where he attended the reception which was held by Vonsistsky at the Park Hotel on February 16, 1939. He also stated that so far there is no connection between his group and Japanese Fascists.

According to an article which appeared in local Russian newspaper "Slovo" on August 26, 1939, Mr. Fukuda arrived in Shanghai recently in connection with his intention to open a branch of his party in China with headquarters in Shanghai. This party was founded soon after the events which took place in Tokyo in May, 1932. Dr. Gurai (?) was the founder of the party and was assisted by Professor Mariyosi (?). The party has a legal status in Japan. Struggle against communism constitutes one of the main points of its programme and it recognizes all fundamental principles of ancient Samurai. The party is still in the period of organization and is engaged in the formation of intellectual cadres, a "brain trust", capable of taking the lead when time for action comes. General Araki who is very

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT  
(3)

Station, .....

Date ..... 19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

popular in Japan and whose uncompromisingly hostile attitude towards the USSR is well known, regards with favour the Japanese Fascist party, and therefore a government headed by General Araki will mean the appearance of the Japanese Fascist party on the political stage.

At present, when the party is still in the period of formation, its interest towards Russian Fascism is purely academic. There exists in the party a Russian Section or, more correctly, a Secretariat with a certain Russian named Balykoff in charge, which keeps in touch with Russian Fascists represented by Vonsiatsky's Party. The latter, it is stated, is very popular in the Japanese political circles, although his negative attitude to any foreign intervention in Russian affairs is well known to them.

Chotaro Fukuda, 35, comes from an ancient Samurai family and is the son of a General known by his distinguished service. In 1932 he graduated from the Law Faculty of the Waseda University, Tokyo, following which he devoted himself to political activities and joined the newly formed Japanese Fascist Party. Thanks to his exceptional abilities, he quickly rose from the position of an ordinary member of the party to that of its recognized leader. Recently it was decided to open a permanent centre of the party in China with headquarters in Shanghai. Mr. Eno



PM 2  
C. 300-3-28

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT  
(4)

.....Station,

Date. ....19

Subject. ....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Tsukumatsu, an officer of the Japanese Army reserve, was appointed head of the Centre which will direct the activities of the party in Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao and other cities in North China.

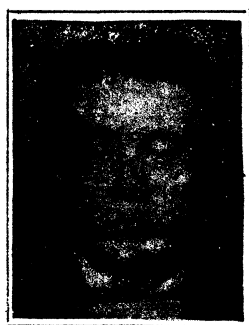
If Stekloff is to be believed, Fukuda and his colleagues will not have anything to do with the "All-Russia Fascist Party" (leader - K. Rodzaevsky, Harbin), the local group of which participate in the activities of M. Tretiakoff's "Anti-Communist Union".

*A. Prokofiev*

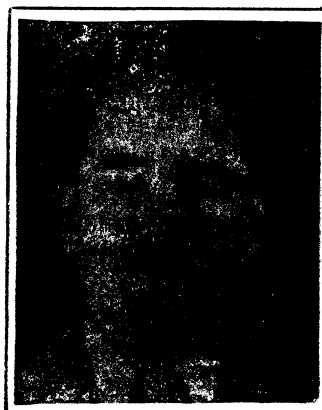
D. S. I.

A.C.(Special Branch)

"SLOVO", August 26, 1939



Chotaro FUKUDA



Eno TSUKUMATSU ( or TSUNEMATSU )

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Section 1, Special Branch  
REPORT

File No.

S. S. REGISTRY

No. S. S. D. 5535

Date April 27, 1939

Subject (in full) Article in the "Russian Vanguard" of 23-4-39 attacking Harbin group of Russian Fascists.

Made by D. S. I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

C. C. C. J. J.

The article in the "RUSSIAN VANGUARD" of April 23, 1939, translation of which is forwarded herewith, is not the first one of this type. It is suggestive of a wide gap existing between the two factions of Russian fascists- the " ALL-RUSSIA NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY FASCIST PARTY" under the leadership of A.A. VONSIATSKY, Putnam, Conn., U.S.A., and the " ALL-RUSSIA FASCIST PARTY" headed by K. RODZAEVSKY with headquarters at Harbin.

A. Prokofiev  
D. S. I.



FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

D. C. ( Special Branch ).

Translation of an article which appeared in Russian weekly newspaper "Russian Vanguard" on 23-4-39. Published by the Russian Vanguard Publishing Co., 749 Bubbling Well Road, Room 207. Editor - Mr. A.A. Stekloff.

Member of the Communist Youth League resorts to threats.

FAKLOFF-RODZAEVSKY, former member of the Communist Youth League at Blagoveschensk who has retained his connections with the GPU despite his service in the Japanese Gendarmerie at Harbin, disgraces the name of Russian Fascisti by his oppression of the Russian population in Harbin. Having taken an extra dose of heroin he took the liberty of uttering threats in his red-& yellow sheet "NATION" of 1-4-39 (No.10) against certain persons who attended the reception held at the Park Hotel on 17-2-39 on the occasion of the arrival in Shanghai of A.A. VON-SIATSKY, the true leader of Russian Fascisti.

RODZAEVSKY recommends to "retain in memory" the names of certain guests, <sup>c/</sup>including even ladies! It will not be difficult to follow his advice: some of the persons mentioned by him, for instance, Colonel STEKLOFF are fairly well known and will be remembered by both their friends and enemies.

But what of this? These persons are openly at war with <sup>the</sup> Communists and with those who harm Russia or intend to do so when opportunity arises. They are not children and understand that war is war, so that to threaten them means wasting time and words: they know well that if the GPU get hold of them they cannot expect mercy; that should the entire Asia from the Pacific coast to the Ural mountains become a "-kuo" of some sort in accordance with the dreams of RODZAEVSKY & Co. and their masters, many members of the ALL-RUSSIA NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY FASCIST PARTY will suffer at the hands of RODZAEVSKY & Co various tortures, such as pouring kerosine oil into one's nose and other kinds of torture practised by these gentlemen ( or comrades, to use the more correct name ) wherever and whenever possible.

This will not surprise us, as we know with whom we are dealing. The question is whether or not RODZAEVSKY & Co will have

time to carry their threats into effect. Clouds are already gathering on the horizon, and when the storm breaks out, it will either destroy the entire modern civilization or wipe out the Soviet regime in Russia. In the first case everything will be destroyed even without the assistance of RODZAEVSKY & Co by the human beasts run amuck. In the second case RODZAEVSKY & Co will have to think fast where to hide themselves. For their names will be remembered by Russians even without any advice on our part: those who saw them in Harbin and other places where they exist will loath them for ever!

One thing is certain: they will not dare to make their appearance in Russia unless she <sup>is</sup> called the U.S.S.R. or a "-kuo" of some sort.

We will wait and see! For the time being we can only say: "do not take the trouble of threatening us, comrade RODZAEVSKY! We know very well without your warnings that you are capable of any provocation, any treachery; we know very well to whom you are serving and why - it is an open secret. No attack on your part including kidnappings after the Paris style will surprise us. And you yourself would only be ridiculous, but for the disgust your life - equally base whether <sup>e/</sup> political or private - arouses in us.

We know that being a member of the "anti-communist" organization protected by the Japanese gendarmerie you frequently send your "honourable" mother as a courier between you and the GPU.

In your private life you also acted as member of the Communist Youth League when you threw on the street your wife and child in order to be able to take another woman. Then how can one take people like you seriously as public workers, especially if one knows that you are a cocaine and heroin addict? As to the fact that you can bite, well, what of that? a snake would also bite if it can creep near enough, or if one comes too near to it!"

What else can we reply to people like RODZAEVSKY?

Perhaps we might tell him not to attempt to support his crooked tricks by misquoting documents. We need not go far for an example: in his sheet "NATION" of 1-4-39 it is stated that Bishop John of Shanghai is one of the friends of RODZAEVSKY's organization. Asked if this was true, the Bishop categorically denied this statement as well as any possibility of having anything in common with a member of the Communist Youth League! Furthermore, it is mentioned in the same sheet that General GLEBOFF and Colonel SIDOMANIDZE are among those who are threatened because they attended the reception at the Park Hotel. As a proof No. 153 of the "RUSSIAN VANGUARD" is mentioned. In reality, however, these persons were not among those present at the reception and, of course, were not mentioned in the list of guests published in the "RUSSIAN VANGUARD".

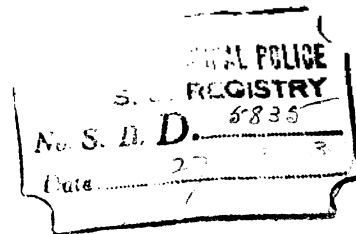
We understand that comrade RODZAEVSKY, having taken an extra dose of cocaine, would like to settle his accounts with these persons who at one time disagreed with "Ataman" SEMENOFF<sup>it</sup>, but would not be more clever on his part to do it without misquoting the "RUSSIAN VANGUARD"?

Yes, comrade RODZAEVSKY, or ROZAOSUKU SAN (as you like the latter name better) you have to be very careful in playing your difficult part of sitting between two chairs. Don't you know how your masters on either side of the frontier treat their awkward servants? Remember, for instance, the fate of one of them whom you knew well, the "Jerusalem cossack" (1) who served to "Ataman" SEMENOFF, to the bolsheviks and to the foreign power in whose service you are now! And he was not the only one who was bumped off!

So that it is hard to say whose position is the more dangerous one - yours or ours.

We will wait and see. And for the time being we will put a full stop.

Note (1) A Russian Jew SLOUTSKY, one of Ataman Semennoff's entourage, who is reported to have been "liquidated" by the Japanese in December, 1938 on suspicion of being a Soviet agent?



SHANGHAI ZARIA, March 23, 1939

**А. А. Вонсяцкий  
в Риме**

Вчера в Шанхай было по-  
лучено сообщение что недав-  
но посетивший Шанхай глава  
В. Н.-Р. партии Фашистов А.  
А. Вонсяцкий, находится в Ри-  
ме.

Согласно тому же сообще-  
нию А. А. Вонсяцкий из Рима  
намерен вскоре выехать в Бер-  
лин.

Сообщение это было получе-  
но телеграммой на имя на-  
чальника ДВ центра ЮНРИ  
Фашистов подп. К. А. Стекло-  
ва

**A.A. VONSIATSKY IN ROME**

Information was received yesterday that Mr. A.A.Vonsiatsky, lead-  
er of the All-Russia National Revolutionary Fascist Party, who vi-  
sited Shanghai recently, is in Rome at present. He intends to pro-  
ceed to Berlin.

A telegramme containing the above information was received by  
Mr. K.A.Stekloff, Chief of the Far Eastern Centre of the All-Rus-  
sia National Revolutionary Fascist Party.

*A. Prokofiev*

S. S. I.

FILE

23/3

6 23/3

CHINA PRESS.

1938

FEB 22 1939

### Vonsyatsky's Interview

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—It is surprising indeed how a serious daily like your esteemed publication may allot an editorial in its columns in connection with A. Vonsyatsky's visit to Shanghai, thereby attaching a certain degree of importance to the above person.

A. Vonsyatsky, having no true ideology of his own, copies the chauvinistic, man-hating and anti-semitic Nazism of Germany which is proved by reading his publications "Russy Avangard" (Russian Vanguard) and "Fascist." In the course of a "press conference," M. Vonsyatsky had himself asserted that "any alien help" to crush the Soviets will be welcomed, thus linking him with the defeatists. To add that "the leader" had "unavoidably" stopped in Tokyo, for two days would be sufficient to underline the leader's true intentions and ideals.

To attach any sign of importance to a political outcast, a Russian—financed by his American millionaire wife to sponsor the so called "fascist movement" should make a feeling of disgust from an average reader.

Today behind the still surface of the Russian emigrants' life the most obstinate struggle rages on. All arguments of an abstract nature are immediately forgotten. The most hostile of disputes between the partisans of all-defying fascism—working for the defeat of their own Fatherland—and staunch supporters of integrity of the Russian soil goes on, intensified and bitter!

Inasmuch as THE CHINA PRESS for years represented the true Orient's opinion, condemning aggressors, chauvinistic and reactionary cliques, it would not be befitting to laud A. Vonsyatsky's "fascist party," since the party according to perfectly camouflaged leader's statement, is "in no way" linked with the Japanese.

The true substance of M. Vonsyatsky's "fascism" is only too well known to Russian exiles!

Very faithfully yours  
"REFLECTOR"

February 20, 1939.

FILE



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. \_\_\_\_\_  
S. E. ...

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date February 22, 1939

Subject (in full) Departure of A.A. Vonsiatsky

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by C. G. ...

Mr. A. A. Vonsiatsky, leader of the "All-Russia  
National Revolutionary Fascist Party", left Shanghai for  
Hongkong on February 21 aboard the s.s. "Yasukuni Maru"  
en route to Europe.

A. Prokofiev  
D. S. I.

FILE

232  
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

D. C. ( Special Branch ).

File No. \_\_\_\_\_

S.1, Special Branch, ~~Section~~

## REPORT

Date February 18, 1939.

Subject. Reception held in the Park Hotel on 17-2-39 in honour of

Mr. A.A. VONSIATSKY

Made by.....D.S. Pavloff

Forwarded by \_\_\_\_\_

A reception took place in the Dining Room of the Park Hotel between 5.15 p.m. and 7 p.m. on February 17, 1939 in honour of Mr. A.A. VONSIATSKY - leader of the "All Russia National Revolutionary Fascist Party" and was attended by about 200 persons.

Mr. A.A. Vonsiatsky did not appear until about 6 p.m. when he was welcomed by Mr. Stekloff, the Party leader of the Shanghai branch, after which Mr. A. A. VONSIATSKY spoke for about thirty-five minutes. In his speech he outlined the work that has been done by his party for the past six years.

At about 5 p.m., five Russian Musketeers dressed in uniform arrived at the party, however, they were advised by Mr. STEKLOFF to depart and change their dress as the party was of a purely informal character.

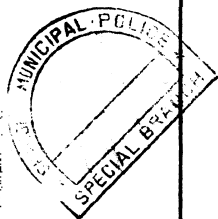
Three persons of Japanese nationality were present at the reception and as far as it was possible to ascertain they were representatives of the Russian section of the Japanese Consulate.

V. MOSKVITIN (C.R.O.2005) and M.P. KAZAKOFF (S.B. File No.D.8780) were also amongst those present. MOSKVITIN, who was released from the Municipal Gaol in August 1937, due to the state of emergency, was serving a sentence of eight months on a charge of Offering Insult to a Foreign State (throwing mud at the door of the Soviet Consulate). KAZAKOFF came to the notice of this office in connection with a case of passport forging.

No untoward incidents occurred and the party terminated at about 7 p.m. *h c B l*

D.C. (Special Branch).

D. S.



P.A. to D.C. (SP)



"NOVOSTI DNIA", FEBRUARY 17, 1939.

U. S. S. S. R.  
D. D. 5835

### Королева консервов в Шанхай.

Вчера утром в Шанхай на борту американского парохода "Президент Тафт" прибыла американская миллионерша Марлон Рим, являющаяся наследницей миллионов американского короля консервов Нормана Брюса Рима, из Томпсона в Коннектикуте.

Вместе с ней прибыл и ее муж - А. А. Вонсицкий - известный, как лидер, так называемой, "Национал - Революционной Партии Русских Фашистов".

Миллионерша Рим остановилась в Парке отеля. Завтра утром она покинет Шанхай направляясь в Европу.

#### QUEEN OF CANNED GOODS INDUSTRY VISITS SHANGHAI

Marion Ream, American millionaire, arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning aboard the s.s. "President Taft". She is the heiress to the millions of Norman Bruce Ream of Thompson, Conn., U.S.A.

Together with her also arrived her husband - A.A. Vonsiatsky - known as the leader of the so-called "National-Revolutionary Party of Russian Fascists".

The millionaire Ream put up at the Park Hotel. To-morrow morning she will be leaving Shanghai en-route to Europe.

FILE

614

CHINA PRESS.

FEB 17 1939

No. 5

01781

Date

# Russian Fascist Chief Suspects Japan's Aims

## Leader Arrives On Pres. Taft For Brief Stay

### Nipponese Said Giving No Clear Status To Emigres

"I do not believe my organization would join in Japan's ambitions towards hegemony in the Far East," declared blue-eyed swastika sporting A. A. Vonsiatsky, leader of the "Russian Revolutionary Party of Fascists," in an interview with press representatives at Park Hotel yesterday.

"The Japanese have never given any assurance on the status of Russians in the Far East," explained the totalitarianly inclined visitor, "nor have they ever given any assurance that they would not invade Russian soil."

"Russia," Vonsiatsky thundered at the conference, "belongs to the Russians, and it is the aim of our organization to return Russia to a free people."

#### To Dislodge Stalin

Vonsiatsky, who arrived in Shanghai yesterday by the President Taft on the second of his globe-encircling tours to muster support for the cause of his party, stated that the first aim of his party was to dislodge the Stalin Government.

"After that," he continued, "we will elect a government by the people and from the people."

"Does that mean that your organization will support a democratic Government?"—asked a correspondent.

#### "Democratic" Fascist

"It is our intention to form a really democratic Government. The only really democratic Government, I maintain, must be Fascist," replied Mr. Vonsiatsky.

After giving correspondents time to recover from that, the White Russian leader said that although his party was not anti-Semitic, it did not include Jews on its membership roster.

Asked why, Vonsiatsky replied, "Perhaps because the Jews are not interested."

#### Subsidy Denied

Claiming that his party was financed purely by members of the organization and was not subsidized by any foreign power, Vonsiatsky said that owing to restrictive measures in various countries, his membership was forced to work "very secretly—very secretly."

at the end of the day  
the day of the day

Handwritten notes and signatures in the right margin, including "L. de", "C. 7", "S. 1", and "R. 12".

FM. 2  
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date February 16, 1939

Subject Expected arrival of A.A. Vonsiatsky in Shanghai.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

S.I.  
F.V.  
JBR  
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)  
7-

Mr. A.A. VONSIATSKY, naturalized American of Russian origin, who is the leader of the "All-Russia National Revolutionary Fascist Party" ( headquarters at Putnam, Conn., U.S.A. ), is expected to arrive in Shanghai from America to-day in the s.s. " President Taft". He will be met at the Customs Jetty by a small group of his local followers headed by A.A. Stekloff, after which he will proceed to the Park Hotel where he will stay during his sojourn in this city. He is accompanied by his wife.

Invitations have been sent out by Stekloff to representatives of the local foreign and Chinese press and news agencies to attend a cocktail party which will be held specially for the purpose at 3 p.m. to-day in the Park Hotel.

It is also proposed to hold a tea party for members of the group, their families and friends between 5.15 p.m. and 6 p.m. at the same hotel, with Mr. and Mrs Vonsiatsky as guests of honour. It is reported that over 100 invitations have been sent out for this function, which is intended to be private in character.

According to information to hand, Mr. and Mrs. Vonsiatsky will leave Shanghai for the South en route to Europe on February 18 aboard the Blue Funnel Line s.s. "Deucalion".

D.S.I. Prokofiev & D.S. Pavloff  
will attend the functions.

A. Prokofiev  
D. S. I.

D. C. ( Special Branch ).

DC Div copy to D.O.B. - Singh.  
Information  
The Robertson  
DC (S.B.)  
JBR  
P.A. to D.C. (Sp Br.)  
14/



I.

On the occasion of the arrival of Mr. A. A. Vonsiatsky, the Leader of "Russian National Revolutionary Party of Fascists", we have the honour to invite you at a press cocktail party, which will be held on the 16th of February, 1939, at 3.00 p.m., in the Park Hotel.

FAR - EASTERN CENTRE OF  
RUSSIAN NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY  
PARTY OF FASCISTS,

*N. Romanoff.*  
THE SECRETARY

II.

Слава России!

Г-ну Бронштейну



Руководитель Дальне — Восточного Центра Всероссийской Национал — Революционной Партии — Русских Фашистов Константин Алексеевич Стеклов, имеет честь пригласить Вас, Вашу семью, и Ваших друзей на семейную чашку чаю, устраиваемую им по случаю приезда в Шанхай Верховного Руководителя ВНРП. Анастасия Андреевича Вонсяцкого, имеющую быть в «Парк — Отель», Бабблинг вел роуд № 164 в 5 часов. 15 мин. вечера 17-го сего Февраля.

Секретарь Д. В. Центра ВНРП. *N. Romanoff*  
Сер. К. ПОЖАРСКИЙ

11-го Февраля 1939 г.  
Шанхай.

Glory to Russia!

To Mr. ....

The Chief of the Far Eastern Centre of the All-Russia "National-Revolutionary Fascist Party" Constantin Alexeyevich Stekloff has the honour to invite you, your family and friends to a private tea party, which will be held at 5.15 p.m. on February 17 at the Park Hotel, 164 Bubbling well Road, on the occasion of the arrival in Shanghai of Anastase Andreyevich Vonsiatsky, the leader of the All-Russia "National Revolutionary Fascist Party."

N. Pofursky  
Secretary of the F.E.  
Centre of the A.N.R.N.  
Fascist Party.

February 11, 1939  
Shanghai.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1939

HEAD of "Russian National-Revolutionary Party of Fascists," Mr. A. Vonsiastsky will arrive today in the ss. President Taft. He is making a round-the-world trip in connection with the development of the inner political situation in the U.S.S.R. He is accompanied by his wife, formerly Marion Keam of Thompson, Conn. U.S.A.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Section 1, Special  
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY  
No. 6. 12. 1111  
Date February 25, 1939

Subject Expected arrival of A.A. Vonsiatsky.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

C. Crawford, D.I.

In accordance with the instructions of the D. C. (Special Branch), Mr. N.S. Romanoff, secretary of the local organization of the "All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party", was informed that in connection with the expected arrival in Shanghai of Mr. A.A. Vonsiatsky no political meetings of a public character will be permitted and that the police, being opposed to any political demonstrations whatsoever, would like Mr. Vonsiatsky to pass on quietly.

It is reported that Vonsiatsky is now on a round-the-world trip aboard the s.s. "President Polk". As this ship does not call at Shanghai, he will take the s.s. "Ranchi" at Kobe, which is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai on or about February 13. Vonsiatsky will stay in Shanghai only while the ship is in port and will rejoin the s.s. "President Polk" in one of the southern ports.

It appears from the interview with Mr. N.S. Romanoff that on arrival here he will be met at the Customs Jetty by a group of his followers. Apart from the tea party in his honour a reception for the press is likely to be arranged.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY	
No. S. B. D.	5845
Date	23 / 1 / 39

12-1-39

Common MEMO.

Sir,

I suggest Stehloff be informed that police are opposed to anything political and will certainly object at a meeting of a public nature. We cannot interfere with a private party although it will do no harm to tell Stehloff that we would much rather the traveller passed on quietly. Vonsiatshy should reach here early February.

Yes



John Robertson

D.C. Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Section 1, Special Branch  
REPORT

File No. *18444/35*  
S. B. REGISTRY  
No. S. B. *18444/35*  
Date *January 20, 1939*

Subject... Proposed arrival in Shanghai of A.A. Vonsiatsky, leader of the All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party.

Made by... D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

*C. Crawford, S.I.*

On 18-1-39 Mr. K.A. Stekloff, head of the local group of the "All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party", called at this office. He stated that Mr. A.A. Vonsiatsky, leader of the party, is expected to arrive in Shanghai from the U.S.A. shortly en route to Manila(?) and will stay here for a couple of days - possibly only while his ship is in port.

Further Mr. Stekloff stated that he intends to make arrangements for a tea party to be held at one of the leading hotels in the Settlement, most likely at the Cathay Hotel, where Mr. Vonsiatsky is expected to stay. Admission will be limited to members of the party, their families and friends - about 100 persons at the utmost, Mr. and Mrs Vonsiatsky being the guests of honour. There will be speeches which are bound to touch on politics.

Although the function is intended to be of a private character and, according to Stekloff, will be free from anything to which the police could possibly object, he would like to ascertain that there is no police objection to the scheme as outlined above, before he proceeds with making the necessary arrangements.

It will be recalled that Vonsiatsky visited Shanghai in April, 1934 and in March, 1936. During his first sojourn in this city he delivered a lecture at the Embassy Theatre on the subject of the Russian Fascist Movement. In 1936, following the refusal on the part of the S.M.C. to grant him permission to give a similar lecture at the Carlton Theatre, he held a tea party at the Park Hotel, which was attended by about 200 persons.

The object of the present trip of Vonsiatsky is not

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

-2-

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

known. In this connection it will be of interest to note that he visited Italy about two months ago. It was reported that the visit was not devoid of political significance.

Vonsiatsky's Fascist Party is to be distinguished from the "All-Russia Fascist Party" ( leader - K. Rodzaevsky, "arbin ), local representatives of which participate in the activities of the Russian political group in Wayside known on account of their pro-Japanese attitude. The relations between local representatives of the two Fascist factions are not too friendly, as will be seen from the speech of K. Stekloff, which was published in the "Russian Vanguard" of 18-12-39.

*G. Prokofiev.*

D. S. I.

*232*  
P. A. to D. C.  
*24*

cc)

D. C. ( Special Branch ).

Shanghai Municipal Police

Headquarters.

Date


21 DEC 1933

COMMISSIONER'S OFF.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

DC (SpBr)

Very interesting. It appears Russian  
Jaschke are now all in favor of the  
anti-communist bloc.

Comdt. S.V.C. is interested in  
local Russian organizations in particular those  
supporting Japanese activities. Please keep them  
informed & keep a general eye on the  
  
Commissioner of Police

MEMO.

22-12-33

P.A.

note & arrange  
that copies are  
supplied from  
now on

Noted — copy sent  
S.B. Ref. for  
action.



B.C. Special Branch.

  
22/12

Translation from the "Russian Vanguard", December 1938, published by the "Russian Vanguard Publishing Co., 749 Bubbling Well Road, Room 207. Editor - Mr. K.A. Stekloff

S. S. REGISTRY

Translation of extract from the speech delivered by K.A. Stekloff during the course of a private meeting of members of the "All-Russian National-Revolutionary Fascist Party" which was held on 8-12-38 at the club of the Party, 749 Bubbling Well Road.

....."The Russian Fascists, faithfully following the call of the Russian Nation, must help Russia to shake off the international communistic rot and defend our old Russian territory and the sanctity of the frontiers of our Russian Empire against the designs of various "sweet" and "obliging" foreign "protectors" and "benefactors", who strive to obtain the control over Russian people and territory up to the Urals from one side and up to Volga from the other, leaving to Russians a small "-go" of some kind to remind them of the name "Russia"-exactly as it is being done with Carpathic Russians who are now transformed in Ukrainians.

Take for instance the "Fervent" prayers to God for the granting of victory to foreign arms in conquering our territory and our Russian people, our old granaries in Siberia and Far East - prayers of Mitrofan the Second of Wayside') and other scum, who carry out night-pots from under the beds of the conquerors for Y.30 per month and more often for nothing - just because of their vile nature, just in the hope to receive from the conquerors in future various posts and appointments... Vileness is vileness and treachery is always treachery.. There have always been traitors among all peoples including the Russian people..."

Translator's note: One of the nicknames of notorious Mitrofan Tretiakoff.  
Another Russian living in Wayside district, M. Beznosiuk, a harmless and, apparently, mentally deranged individual calls himself "Mitrofan the First"...

2 C.S.B.  
582. 20/10.



ЖИЗНЬ

ПО СЕКТОРАМ,  
ГРУППАМ И  
ОТДЕЛАМ



## Дальне - Восточный Центр.

Пятница 9-го Декабря.

Пятничным очередным докладом участниками была прослушана с напряженным вниманием и заинтересованным интересом. Доклад, как и всегда, был открыт ровно в 8 часов вечера Руководителем Дальне - Восточного Центра сор. К. А. Сидоровым. В своем слове сор. К. А. Сидоров сказал: что мы Русские Националисты — Рыцари Благосвященной Свастикой должны поддержать нашими силами разгар стихийного пламени Национальной Революции — мы же пылающей своим огнем во всем могуществе по Российским дебрям.

Мы должны готовиться и при этом готовиться сжигая отбросы, все в сторону, взрывая себя Национальной — Революционной динамикой — фашистских доктрин. На нашей Родины, наш родной нам, Русский народ идет смертельную борьбу с властью сатаны интернациональной шайкой коммунистов и на Сталинский террор сверху отбрасывает низовым террором народного Российского гнева. И никакие процессы эволюции Социалки, ни тем более Национализация СССР не происходят. Единственно, что там творится в эти дни — это междоусобица самопожирание, не за страсти друг пред другом окаянные от русской крови коммунистически скорпионов.

Беззастенчивым режимом террора Сталин еще едва удерживает свою власть над возмущившейся русской натурой, уже готовой взять свои силы в ряды грядущей Национальной Революции. Демь возмездия грядет! Русская Нация встает от сна и очашается от коммунистического олуха и выпрямляет своим Национальную борьбу во всем своем Российском могуществе.

И мы, русские Фашисты, охоту охоту Русской Нации должны помочь ей стряхнуть с Кя тила интернациональную коммунистическую пыль и защитить наши исконные Российские земли и незыблемость наших границ Российской Империи, от столь «любезных» и «услужливых» помощников чужеземных «покровителей» и благожелателей, так охотно желающих «помочь» Русскому народу и земель с одной стороны по Урал, а с другой по Волгу матушку красавицу, ну, а русским можно оставить как память возвращенное «ГО» и только, а само название Россия уничтожить, как это сделано уже с Прикарпатской Русью, насильно исконное Русское население и насильственно признать Украинизацию. А сусерднее желание Господу Богу о даровании победы оружием низовому при повороте наших земель и нашего Русского народа, наших Сибирских и Дальних — Восточных неоконных жертв России, как это желают и делают г-н Матрофанов И. Вейсайдовские и всякая прочая другая гниль, выносящая горшки на под кровати завоевателей за тридцать лет, а чаще по своей подлости даром, а одной лишь надеждой на будущее и ожидающих от завоевателей всяких назначений и постов. Подлость есть подлость, а предательство есть предательство и предателя всегда

были и есть среди всех народов в том числе и Русского.

Нет соратники! Для Русских Фашистов чуждость территориальных границ является не только вопросом чести, но и смысла всего существования и даже самой жизни, да и сущность то Национальной грядущей Революции это Национальное возрождение Русской Нации и сохранение русских земель, так усердно разбавляемых коммунистами.

Нет для Русского Фашиста страны прекраснее России, нет ничего что бы в его понимании могло доминировать над понятием Россия — Россия прежде, всего и выше всего. Россия должна быть Русской и только для Русских.

Далее с докладом выступил сор. Д. В. Давыдов о значении своего труда интеллигенции и ее роль в грядущей Национальной Революции.

**SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.**

File No. \_\_\_\_\_  
S. B. REGISTRY

Section 1, Special

No. 5 B. 1. 1/2  
French Station,

## REPORT

Date October 22, 1938

*Subject (in full)* Club of the "All-Russia National - Revolutionary Fascist Party"  
change of address.

Made by J.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by \_\_\_\_\_

The club of the "All-Russian National-Revolutionary Fascist Party" ( Leader - A.N. Vonsiatsky, Putnam, Conn., U.S.A.) removed to 749 Subbling Hill Road, Room 203, on 11-10-36.

It will be recalled that this club was located at House 96,  
Lane 1025 Suboling Hill Road ( now Kee Avenue ) until April 12,  
1968 when it ceased to function.

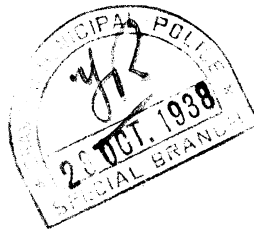
A. Prokofiev

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Copy to S.O. A

BR. 370.

D. C. ( Special Branch 9





Слава России!

Е.В.Б.

Г-ну Инспектору Шинхэ-каро. Л.-И.Монини

А.А.Троцкий.



Сообщаю, что Клуб Всероссийской Национал  
Революционной Партии-Шинхэ-каро перешел в помещение 749 Заб-  
блуг вел род комн. № 203.

Готовый к Вашим услугам

*М.А.Стеклов*  
М.А.Стеклов.

21-1-38 г.

Шинхай.

FM. 2  
G. 55M-1 '38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. 2

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 17, 1938

Subject "All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party" - club closed.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

C. Garfield W. J.

The club of the Shanghai branch of A.A. Vonsiatsky's "All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party", which from December, 1937 was located at House 96, Hwa Kee Avenue, 1025 Bubbling Well Road, vacated the premises on or about April 12, 1938. It is understood that the club will reopen in the near future at another address in the Settlement.

The printing office of the "Russian Vanguard", a weekly Russian newspaper published by this group, is at present located at House 63 Hwa Kee Avenue.

A.A. Stekloff, leader of the group, resides at 749 Bubbling Well, Apt. 207.

It was reported in the local Russian press recently that A.A. Vonsiatsky, who is believed to be in Italy at present, may visit Shanghai in the near future. Interviewed in connection with this matter, Stekloff stated that he had no definite information from Vonsiatsky.

A. Prokofiev  
D. S. I.

FILE

2/2/38

18/4

D. C. ( Special Branch)





Сор. Константин СТЕКЛОВЪ,  
член ЦИКЪ. Руководитель Дальне-Восточного  
Центра РИРП.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

Section 1, Special Branch *84464/5815*

REPORT

Date *September 22* 19*38*

Subject *"All-Russia People's Revolutionary Fascist Party"*- club closed.

Made by *D.S.I. Prokofiev.*

Forwarded by *C. G. G. G. G. G.*

About the middle of September, 1937 the club of  
the so-called "All-Russia People's Revolutionary Fascist Party"  
(leader- A.A. Vonsiatsky, U.S.A.), 1454 Avenue Edward VII,  
Flat 318, was closed owing to the request of the proprietors  
of the premises (Footung Guild) to vacate the flat in  
question.

*A. Prokofiev*  
D. S. I.

D.C. (Crime & Special Branch)

*File  
852.  
22/9*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

Section 1, Special Branch *184464/5835*

REPORT

Date *July 3,* *3* 1937 *3-*

Subject *"RUSSIAN VANGUARD"*- change of address of printing office.

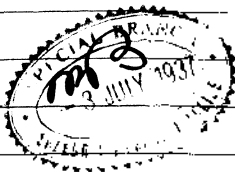
Made by *D.S.I. Prokofiev*

Forwarded by *I. Koyan D.S.I.*

On July 1, 1937 the printing office of the "Russian Vanguard", organ of the local group of followers of A. Vonsiatsky's "All-Russia National-Revolutionary Fascist Party", was removed from House 60-Q, Passage 7, Chengtu Road, to 640 Weihaiwei Road.

The editorial office of this publication is located at No 1454 Avenue Edward VII, Room 318.

*A. Prokofiev*  
D. S. I.



D.C. (Special Branch)

FILE

*D.S.I.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Z.C

File No. D. REC. 211  
E. D. 5835

Section 1, Special Branch 31/12/36

REPORT

Date December 30/12/36

Subject Activities of the local group of followers of A.A. Vonsiatsky.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

Sl 117/44  
Chamorro 651

following the visit to Shanghai in March, 1936, of A.A. Vonsiatsky, the leader of the so-called "All-Russia People's Revolutionary Party of Fascists" and thanks to the financial support, about U.S.\$150 per month, he is reported to have since been according his local followers, the latter have been able to show a certain amount of activity. This includes the establishment of a permanent office of the "Far Eastern Centre" of the party, a reading room and recreation centre for its members at No. 1454 Avenue Edward VII (Flat 318) and the regular publication of a weekly newspaper entitled "Russian Vanguard," the printing office of which is at present situated at House 67-Q, Passage 7, Chengtu Road.

Regular meetings of members of the party and their friends interested in the fascist movement take place once a week at 1454 Avenue Edward VII, at which address also a "Party School" and an "Employment Bureau" are supposed to be functioning. It is reported that the membership is about 80 persons. This group is in a sharp opposition to the pro-Japanese and pro-Aman Semenoff "All Russia Fascist Party".

From personal contact with A.A. Stekloff, head of this group, it appears that he has neither sufficient education nor experience which a political leader would be expected to possess. This may account for the very low standard and poor ideological contents of the "Russian Vanguard," and may also explain Stekloff's marked tendency towards activities of a purely external character, such as : formation of a "storm group," a "battle group" and a "phalanx," the respective functions of which are not quite clear; display of fascist uniform and party emblem; introduction of a ceremony of oath

K.I.V. &  
watch  
developed



S.I.  
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A.P.  
31/12  
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date... ..19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

-2-

for members (vide attached translation); printing of anti-communist leaflets for the ostensible purpose of transporting them to the U.S.S.R., etc.

From the police viewpoint there seems to be no objection to these activities provided that they are conducted in an orderly manner and do not tend to create a breach of the public peace and order. Stekloff, it would appear, fully realises that a conflict with the settlement authorities may result in the suppression of his group and, consequently, in the withdrawal of the financial support by Vonsiatsky. This he can ill afford to bear, as he is unemployed and seems to be dependent on Vonsiatsky's subsidy. At the same time there are reasons to believe that he may be easily influenced by persons who are likely to involve him in a trouble. As an instance, his connection with Dr. N. Ph. Bogunsky (File F.2288) may be mentioned, which at present has been broken off. This individual made an attempt in November last to utilize the Stekloff group for anti-semitic activities.

The display of the fascist uniform, formation of <sup>the</sup> "storm group", the "battle group" and the "Phalanx" referred to above may also attract the attention of certain quarters and provoke allegations similar to those which form the subject of file D.7319 (flagged).

A general observation will be kept on the activities of this group.

G. Prokopyev

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Translation from Russian

"GOD, NATION, LABOUR"

December 1936

Shanghai.

SOLEMN DECLARATION ON OATH

made to Combatant K.A. STEKLOFF, Chief of the Far Eastern Centre of the All-Russia People's Revolutionary Party of Fascists.

Invoking the aid of our Lord and the protection of our Holy Mother to enable me to discharge my duty towards Russia and the Russian People, I, ....., member of the All-Russia People's Revolutionary Party of Fascists, solemnly swear before the assembled members of the Party including the Chief of the Far Eastern Centre, our Leader, A.A. VONSIATSKY, and the undersigned two witnesses, to well and truly serve our Motherland and not to aid the cause of Communism. I also swear that I will always have in my possession our sacred emblem, the swastika, and will defend our national ideals with my life.

GLORY TO RUSSIA!

Signature.....

Signature of the witnesses 1).....

2).....

Approved:.....

Chief of the Centre.



« БОГ, НАЦІЯ. ТРУД. »

1936. г. Декабря дня  
г. Шанхай.

# К л я т в е н н о е ОБЪЩАНИЕ

Начальнику Д.-В. Центра ВНРП  
Фашистов

Сор. К: А. СТЕКЛОВУ:

Испрашивая помощь Господа Бога и покров Царицы Небесной в исполнении моего долга пред Россіей и Русским Народом, я русский Фашист..... В. Н. Р. П. действительный член Партии пред лицом собранія партійцев, пред Начальником Центра и, мысленно, пред Вождем А. А. Вонсяцким, в присутствіи нижеподписавшихся свидѣтелей, даю **Клятвенное обѣщаніе** Партіи и національной Россіи служить вѣрно и честно Родинѣ, не слѣдуя никаким толкам и интересам Коммунизма, и нашу реликвию священной свастики имѣть при себѣ всенепремѣнно, защищая національныя идеи вплоть до жизни.

Слава Россіи!

Подпись .....

Подписи свидѣтелей:

1) .....

2) .....

Утверждаю: Н.-к Центра .....

TM 2  
G. 45M-1-76

z.b  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
GISTRY  
File No. 5835

Section 2, Special Br. 26/10 36

REPORT

Date October 26, 1936.

Subject Leaflets in Russian bearing fascist slogans - further report.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by D. S. I.

No information has so far been obtained to the effect that leaflets in Russian bearing fascist slogans, which appeared in the French Concession on October 11, were distributed in the Settlement. However, it is possible that Russian residents of the Settlement who are subscribers to the RUSSIAN VANGUARD received copies of the leaflet in question together with that publication. At least attached copy of issue No. 42 of the RUSSIAN VANGUARD addressed to the Shanghai Municipal Police, 185 Foochow Road, Room 603, which was delivered by post on October 26, contained one copy of the leaflet.



A. Prokofiev  
D. S. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

Translation from the RUSSIAN VANGUARD  
of October 25, 1936.

NOTIFICATION

On the following Thursday the administrative section of the Fascist Centre in the Far East will be removed to the new premises - 1454 Avenue Edward VII, Flat 318.

In the new building provided with technical fittings, the Fascist Headquarters will put in motion the entire apparatus of their cultural and propagandist institutions, courses, fascist school etc.....

The editorial offices of the RUSSIAN VANGUARD will also be situated at this address.

Mr. K. A. Stekloff, Chief of the Centre, receives visitors on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Offices of all sections are open to visitors during office hours.

Party meetings, lectures, meetings of commissions will take place in the same premises.

The EMPLOYMENT BUREAU will function at the same address.

The next party meeting will take place on October 29 at 8 p.m.. The Chief of the Centre will make a report.

All members of the party are to attend. Invitations will be sent out to friends and sympathisers.

# Слава Россіи!

— Да здравствует наш ВОЖДЬ! —



— Да здравствует Национальная РЕВОЛЮЦИЯ! —

Фашизм—жизнь.

В — О — Ж — Д — Ъ

Коммунизм—смерть!

Всероссийской Народно — Революционной

Партии Фашистов

А. А. ВОНСЯЦКИЙ.

## Что такое Фашизм?

Бог, Нация и Труд — стержни нации — фашистской жизни.

Фашизм — это корпоративное устройство государственной жизни Великой Трудовой Национальной Россіи.

Фашизм — это рабоче — крестьянский союз города и деревни на мирных полях и за заводскими станками.

Фашизм — добровольное содружество Труда и Капитала, регулируемое государственной властью.

Фашизм — власть народа для Русского народа.

Фашизм — корпоративная трудовая солидарность всех классов благоудствующаго Русскаго населенія при сытом рабочем и богатом крестьянине.

Фашизм есть Мир всему Миру во имя человечности отношений всех народов.

Фашизм — это Знание и Свѣтъ.

Фашизм — стремительный прогресс Науки, Техники и Промышленности.

Фашизм есть полнота свободной, культурной жизни при равных правах людей на труд и на плоды трудов.

Да здравствует Фашизм!!!

СЛАВА РОССІИ!

2.C  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5825

Section 2, Special Branch 366 36  
REPORT  
Date October 14, 1936

Subject Leaflets in Russian bearing Fascist slogans.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

*DBK*

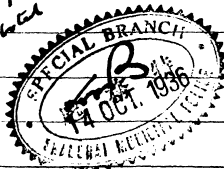
Attached herewith together with translation I forward specimens of a leaflet in Russian bearing Fascist slogans, copies of which are reported to have been distributed in the streets of the French Concession on October 11.

These leaflets were, in all probability, printed at No. 488 Taku Road where is situated the office of the local group of followers of A.A. Vonsiatsky, the leader of the so-called "All-Russia People's Revolutionary Fascist Party." At the same address are also situated the editorial and printing offices of the weekly Russian newspaper entitled "RUSSIAN VANGUARD" which is published by the group in question. It is reported that leaflets intended for secret transportation into the U.S.S.R. are printed at this address from time to time.

The local branch of Vonsiatsky's party was established in 1934 following this individual's visit to Shanghai. So far, it has not been active and, it is reported, exists only thanks to financial support accorded by Vonsiatsky, a naturalized American of Russian origin, whose wife is believed to possess a considerable fortune.

*C.P.  
To see*

*K. H. K. & others  
Further Political pamphlets  
must not be distributed  
to Settlement*



A. Prokofiev.  
D. S. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

D.S.I. Prokofiev - A.P.  
D.S. Makaroff - N. Joffe  
D.S. Kowjansky - W.L.  
D.S. Medvedev - K. Medvedev

*to note. DBK. 14/10.*

Translation from Russian.

GLORY TO RUSSIA!

Long live our  
Leader!

Long live National  
Revolution!

A.A. VONSIATSKY

Leader of All-Russia People's  
Revolutionary Fascist Party.

Fascism means life.

Communism means death.

What is Fascism?

God, Nation and Labour are the foundations of national-fascist life.

Fascism is corporatist organization of the state of Great National Russia.

Fascism is union of labourers and peasants on fields and in factories.

Fascism is voluntary co-operation of Labour and Capital regulated by the State.

Fascism is rule of Russian people for the benefit of Russian people.

Fascism is solidarity of all classes of the population of Russia and prosperity of peasants and workers.

Fascism is peace in relations of all nations of the world in the name of humanity.

Fascism is knowledge and enlightenment.

Fascism is rapid progress of Science, Technica and Industry.

Fascism is freedom, culture and equality of rights of all for labour and products of labour.

Long live Fascism!

Join the All-Russia People's Revolutionary Fascist Party!

Glory to Russia!

FORM NO. 3  
G. 104-17-33

202-b  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

Section 2, Special Branch  
REPORT

Date March 24, 1936

Subject (in full) Departure of A. A. Vonsiatsky.

Made by D. S. Tcheremshansky Forwarded by W. Duncan DSS

A. A. Vonsiatsky, who claims to be the leader of a  
faction of the Russian Fascist movement, left Shanghai for  
Marseilles on 24.3.36 in the s.s. "President Harrison." He  
was accompanied by his wife.

It is reported that he intends to visit Germany and  
Jugoslavia in connection with his political work.

*Tcheremshansky*  
D. S.

Assistant Commissioner (Special Branch).

FILE  
742

2138  
25/3/36

202-C

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 583

23-1-36

Section 2, Special Branches

REPORT

Date March 23, 1936.

Subject Reception held by A. A. Vonsiatsky in the Park Hotel.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Duncan.

Following the refusal on the part of the S.M.C. to grant permission to A. A. Vonsiatsky to give a lecture at the Carlton Theatre on March 22 on the subject of the Russian national movement, Vonsiatsky made arrangements to hold a tea party at the Park Hotel with the intention of delivering his lecture during the function. Some 200 invitations were sent out. On receipt of this information a call was made on Mr. Reiger, representative of the management of the hotel, by D. I. Ross and D.S.I. Duncan at 12.30 p.m. March 22 when it was explained that there was a possibility of the function developing into a political meeting. Mr. Reiger promised that Vonsiatsky would be warned to refrain from touching on politics if he made a speech.

The invitations were for 4 p.m. and by that time about 200 guests had gathered in the dining room on the 2nd floor of the hotel. K. A. Stekloff, Vonsiatsky's local representative, assisted by A. N. Lenkoff and Chudimoff, members of the same group, welcomed the guests. Admittance was strictly confined to those in possession of invitation cards.

At about 4.45 p.m. Vonsiatsky, accompanied by two of his followers wearing fascist uniform, made his appearance and delivered a short speech in which he explained that the authorities of the Settlement had refused him permission to deliver a lecture at the Carlton Theatre and that the management of the hotel had warned him that the Police would interfere if he attempted to do so during the tea party.

However, he made a short speech on the Russian Fascist movement and immediately afterwards left the room. The gist of his speech is contained in the attached translations from

FILE  
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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2.

the "Shanghai Zaria" and the "Novosti Dnia."

Copies of the "Fascist" and the "Russian Vanguard" were distributed among those present. The function terminated at 5.30 p.m. in an orderly manner.

In connection with this matter it is of considerable interest to learn that about two weeks ago, in answer to the manager, a representative of the Philips China Co. called <sup>the</sup> at Park Hotel where he interviewed a guest on the ninth floor who intimated that he would make it worth his while if he could instal a microphone in his, the guest's, room with a speaker in the room immediately underneath. The caller stated that this would be simple but on it being stressed by the guest that the microphone must be effectively concealed under a lampshade, he promptly refused to do the work. The Hotel Manager at this point interviewed and informed the guest that he would not permit the installation even if the Philips Coy. was willing to carry it out. The Philips representative on March 20 informed the police of the incident and on being shown a photograph of Vonsiatsky had no hesitation in declaring him to be the man who desired the installation of the microphone and speaker.

*W. H. Duncan*  
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



*Burns*

*Information*

*John Robertson*  
ACP

Translation from the NOVOSTI DNIA of March 23, 1936.

Tea-Party à la Americain.

400 "chosen" Russians had the high privilege of seeing and listening to the new "liberator" and "leader" Anastase Vonsiatsky.

A private tea party was given to "certain" members of the Russian community in a large room of the Park Hotel by Vonsiatsky who claims to be the leader of the Russian Fascist Movement.

No one was admitted who was unable to produce a special invitation card. It is of interest to note that a certain member of the "Mladorossy Party", Mr. V.V.K., who had not received any invitation ~~but~~, nevertheless, made an attempt to obtain permission to be present at the function on the strength of a letter of recommendation from a well known person, but without success.

The "chosen ones" were welcomed by Mrs. Vonsiatsky who led the guests to their respective places and saw that each of them was given tea and sandwiches.

Young people predominated among the guests, although some of the "old boys" were also noticed, such as Admiral Fedorovitch, General Smolin, N.A. Ivanoff, Klueff, Sonnenberg and others.

Following his appearance in the room Vonsiatsky did not let himself to be introduced to each of the guests, but greeted the audience as a whole, after which he made a short address to them on the subject of the present political situation in Russia. He pointed out to the tasks which, according to his opinion, the Russian Fascist Party, the Fascist Movement among Russian emigres as well as among young people in the U.S.S.R., had to carry out for the cause of the restoration of National Russia.

His address was received with a great interest. There

were about 400 people who "enjoyed the privilege" of listening to the speech of the Fascist millionaire.

According to our information Vonsiatsky on account of "certain reasons" had to cancel his political lecture which he intended to hold in Shanghai.

Well, so much the better, we think .....

Translation from the "Shanghai Zaria" of March 23, 1936.

AT THE RECEPTION OF A. A. VONSIATSKY

At 4 p.m. yesterday Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Vonsiatsky held a tea party in the tea-room of the Park Hotel. About 200 guests attended. They were welcomed by Mrs. Vonsiatsky, as at the beginning of the function her husband was absent.

Admittance was strictly controlled and only those in possession of special invitation cards could enter.

Mr. Vonsiatsky appeared three quarters of an hour after the beginning of the function. He and his attendants wore a khaki uniform.

"Friends", said Mr. Vonsiatsky: "I intended to take the opportunity of your presence here in order to make a short communication on the general situation. The authorities did not grant me permission to make this communication at the Carlton Theatre. I regret that I am unable to make it even here, as an hour prior to the reception, the manager of the hotel called on me and stated that should I make a speech, the police would interfere. Therefore I am compelled to limit myself by making only a short appeal to you: It is high time to mobilize all our forces as the decisive moment is approaching! All our combatants must ask themselves, what had they done for the cause of the National Revolution. A silent support, an approving nod is not enough now. One must act! Every one must increase tenfold one's activities for the cause of liberation of our motherland! Now is no time for apathy and desertion! Every one must act!

Every member of the party must ~~use~~ his utmost in order to be useful to his country. Every one who formerly was a member of the party but subsequently stood aside must forget about former blunders. Every one who has not yet joined the party must do so now. Every one who is not sufficiently informed regarding the aims and the tasks of the party must study them as there is no knowledge more

important to a Russian than the knowledge of the means by which our motherland can be liberated from our enemies. With the deepest sorrow we remember those of our combatants who sacrificed their lives for our cause, having been killed by the bolsheviks. We hope that we shall be able to ~~re~~venge hundredfold for every one of them.

Long live the coming National Revolution! Long live Russian Fascism! Let us proudly hoist our three-coloured flag in order that Russians might rejoice! Over the communist barrier we send our greetings to our brethren who await liberation from the communist yoke."

Standing in the centre of the room Mr. A. A. Vonsiatsky delivered his short speech with a great enthusiasm. His energetic gesticulation underlined the more important points of his speech.

Having completed his address Vonsiatsky immediately left the room amidst a general applause. The function then was terminated.

Among those present were: Dr. and Mrs. Bary, Mr. Sunnenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Smolin, Mr. Ivanoff, Dr. Orloff, Mr. Baturin and many others, the majority of whom, we understand, were Mr. Vonsiatsky's followers.

P.20/4.

P.

18th March, 1936.

Mr. A. A. Vonsiatsky,  
Suite No. 903,  
Park Hotel,  
Shanghai.

Sir,

I regret the delay in replying to your letter of March 14 asking if there would be any objection on the part of the Council to a lecture to be given by you at the Carlton Theatre on the subject of The Russian National Movement.

The Council appreciates your statement that the lecture will be educational and not inflammatory, but cannot overlook the fact that the lecture must be mainly of a political character. It is difficult to draw distinctions between political addresses, and the Council prefers not to establish any precedent in this matter.

I have therefore to inform you that the Council considers that it has a reasonable objection to the giving of the lecture.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. R. JONES

Secretary.

D.O.B. informed.

DBR 21/36

Notes and Replies	
D.L. Dins	<i>[Signature]</i>
D.L. S. B.	<i>[Signature]</i>

JRJ/DB.

5135  
18-3-26  
FILE NO. D. 5615

March 18, 36.

The Secretary,  
S. M. C.

Reference:- P.20/4.

Subject:- Lecture by Mr. A. A. Vonsiatsky.

It is clear to me from a perusal of a Special Branch report on the activities of Mr. Vonsiatsky that the lecture will be mainly political in character. If the theatre is allowed to be used for such a purpose, an undesirable precedent will be established.

I am of opinion that such lectures should not be delivered in the Settlement and recommend that permission be not granted.

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard  
Commissioner of Police.

Name and Ref.	
D. C. Dins	CA
D. C. S. B.	JK

He



L.C.C.-f

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

3.2, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date March 17, 1936.

Subject A.A. Vonsiatsky and his political activities.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

20.5/17/44  
D.L. S.I.

With reference to the memo of D.C. (Special Branch) dated March 16, 1936, on the subject of A.A. Vonsiatsky, this individual's antecedents and political activities as known to the Municipal Police, are as follows:-

Anastase A. Vonsiatsky is a Russian who was born in 1898 at Warsaw. His father under the Tsarist regime in Russia held the post of a Colonel in the Special Gendarmerie Corps (Political Police) and was killed by Russian revolutionists shortly prior to the Great War. During the civil war in Russia he fought against the bolsheviks and following the defeat of the "White" Army made his way to Constantinople and from there to France and the U.S.A., where he subsequently married and acquired American citizenship. His wife, Mrs. Marion R. Vonsiatsky, 59, is reported to be the daughter of a wealthy American and to possess a considerable fortune (\$10,000,000, if a newspaper report is to be believed).

While in exile, Vonsiatsky took an active part in anti-bolshevik movement among Russian emigres. In 1932 he made his first trip to France, Germany and Jugoslavia for the purpose of promoting ideas of the Russian Fascist movement, and has since been connected with that movement.

The first signs of a more or less organized Fascist movement among Russian emigres refer to 1927 when a declaration was published by the so-called "National Organization of Russian Fascists" in Jugoslavia in which fundamental principles of its activities were expounded and Russian patriots were called upon to rally around the banners bearing the three basic slogans of the Russian Fascists: "GOD, NATION, LABOUR".

The programme of the Russian Fascists has certain



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G. 40M-9 3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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common features with several other Russian political factions of post revolutionary formation, insofar as they have definitely abandoned the idea of a restoration of pre-revolutionary Russia and strive, by means of a "national revolution", to overthrow the communist regime in the U.S.S.R. after which a "Third Russia" is to be built upon new economic and social foundations. The Russian Fascisti maintain that the bankruptcy of both the capitalist and communist forms of organization of society is evident and, therefore, advocate the establishment of a new system, which they describe as "Solidarism" and which is based on subordination of all personal and class interests to the interests of the National State. They also declare that an active minority of Russian national-thinking, truly democratic citizens, capable of rendering disinterested service to their country, must be organized beforehand in order to take the lead after the communist yoke has been overthrown.

Since 1927 groups of Russian Fascisti were formed in various countries where Russian emigrants reside. In China the Harbin group was always one of the strongest numerically and, following the Japanese coup-d'etat in Manchuria, has gradually become prominent thanks to moral and material support which, it is reported, the Japanese authorities in Manchuria have been according to that faction of Russian emigres.

In 1933 the publication was commenced in Harbin of a Fascist newspaper entitled "Nash Put", which has since been conducting a strong propaganda of the Fascist ideas and violently attacking communists generally and communist and pro-communist Jewry in particular. At the same time the newspaper advocated

\*See also B. 6510

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a close co-operation of Russian patriots with Japan.  
A branch of the "National Organization of Russian Fascisti in the Far East" which has been existing in Shanghai since 1927 was on the whole not active.

In June, 1933, a group of Russian Fascisti in America under the leadership of A. Vonsiatsky started the publication of a monthly journal entitled "The Fascist" in Putnam, Conn., U.S.A.. In his "Open letter to the Fascist Headquarters", which appeared in No.1 issue of that journal, Vonsiatsky advocated the urgent necessity of a campaign with a view to winning the support of the peasants' masses in the U.S.S.R. by adopting tactics outlined in the letter in question, which, in his opinion, correspond to the expectations of the Russian peasantry. During the Spring of 1934 Vonsiatsky undertook a round-the-world trip with the purpose of unification of various separate groups of Russian Fascisti into one party. While en-route from America to Shanghai he had a conference in Japan with a certain K. Rodzaevsky, representative of the Harbin Fascisti, during the course of which an agreement was reached between them regarding the amalgamation of their respective groups into one party to be known in future as the "All-Russia Fascist Party.

On April 10, 1934, Vonsiatsky arrived in Shanghai and after ten days' stay in this city proceeded to Harbin, where he was welcomed with a great pomp by the local Fascisti. He was then elected President of the Party, while Rodzaevsky was appointed its Secretary-General, and the Central Executive Committee of the Party was established in Harbin. Returning

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in Shanghai after three weeks' absence, Vonsiatsky delivered at the Embassy Theatre on May 21 a lecture on the Russian National Movement and left for Europe on the following day.

While in Shanghai, he endeavoured to establish a branch of the "All-Russian Fascist Party" here, but the interest, which his arrival undoubtedly aroused among local Russians, soon died away owing to the general disappointment in his personality as a leader, as well as to his haphazard manner of carrying out his mission. The only practical result of his visit to Shanghai was the formation of several groups of Fascist sympathisers who, not being unified into one body, recognized the Harbin Executive Committee as their centre. With the exception of holding one or two public lectures, their activity in Shanghai was limited to distribution of the Fascist literature and the "Nash Put" which became the central organ of the "All-Russian Fascist Party".

Towards the end of 1934 an open breach took place between the Harbin Group of the Party and their newly elected leader. Vonsiatsky's hostile attitude towards <sup>\*</sup>Ateman Semenov, the Japanese protégé in Manchuria, is believed to have been the main point of his disagreement with the Harbin group. To this may be added his negative attitude towards the violently anti-Semitic and anti-Masonic campaign carried on by the Harbin Fascisti, and, last but not least, a feeling of disappointment on the part of the latter, whose expectations of a large financial support from Vonsiatsky did not materialize.

The two factions, one headed by K. Rodzaevsky in Harbin, and the other under the leadership of Vonsiatsky in

\* See 50.7456

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America, have since been independent of and hostile to each other.

Early in 1935 the centre of the Vonsiatsky's group in America adopted the name of "All-Russia Nationalist-Revolutionary Fascist Party of Labourers and Peasants" and decided to dissolve all separate groups of their supporters in the Far East and to establish in their stead a branch of the party with the headquarters in Shanghai. A certain K.A. Stekloff, Russian ex-officer, was appointed the head of the Far Eastern Branch. In April 1935 the publication was started of their local organ entitled "Fascist". It was discontinued shortly afterwards, but was resumed in September of the same year in the shape of a weekly publication entitled "Russian Vanguard" of which A.N. Lenkoff, another Russian ex-officer, is the editor. The editorial office of this publication is at present situated at Apt. 29, No.302 Yates Road.

Vonsiatsky seems to have been satisfied with the results of his trip in 1934. He states that his "public appearances before the masses of Russian emigres in San Francisco, Dairen, Hsinking, Harbin, Shanghai, Cairo, Alexandria, Berlin and Belgrad clearly show that Russian Emigres have entered the phase of the national-revolutionary enthusiasm". To his critics he points out that his followers during the three years' existence of the party have created the ideology of the Russian Fascist movement, established an organization for the propaganda of Fascist ideas, the Fascist press, as well as an apparatus for transportation of the Fascist propaganda literature into the U.S.S.R. According to him, over 500,000 copies of various propaganda literature have

\* See also  
S. 691, S. 689  
S. 70

\* 206

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been published and over 500 lectures, meetings, etc. held by the party in various countries. Inter alia, he states that in the case of an armed conflict between the U.S.S.R. and Germany or Japan his party will endeavour to transform the external war into a civil war against the communist oppressors in the U.S.S.R., but does not intend to creep to the feet of "uncle Araki" or any other similar "protectors".

The object of the present trip of Vonsiatsky is reported to be inspecting and organizing of sectors of the Party in various countries. In carrying out his particular task as well as in his general political activities he is not likely to be supported by any government and it is not known that he depends on financial support of any private individuals, with the exception of his wife. That he is in the position to finance the activities of various organs of the party and actually does so, is a well established fact. This, in the opinion of many, constitutes his only qualification for the leadership of the Fascist Party.

With regard to the support likely to be accorded to him by members of the local Russian community, there are good reasons to believe that although the Fascist ideas may be popular among the "Whites" neither Vonsiatsky himself nor his local representative can boast of being popular in Shanghai, after the very poor show the "Leader" made of himself during his first sojourn in this city. Even within the Fascist ranks in Shanghai there are two factions which are hostile to Vonsiatsky, and his followers under Stekloff are neither numerous nor influential.

Between 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. on March 22

FW 2  
G. 40M-9-3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Vonsiatsky proposed to deliver a lecture at the Carlton Theatre on the subject of the Russian National Movement. The lecture is intended to be of "purely educational character", and no admittance will be granted to the general public. It is expected that Vonsiatsky's supporters will attend the lecture in corpore, and besides, a number of neutrals will, possibly, be attracted merely by curiosity. It is reported that efforts are being made by Stekloff to muster an audience of some 400 people sympathizing with Fascist ideas, and <sup>that he</sup> is sending out special invitation cards.

Any interference on the part of elements hostile to Vonsiatsky's group is not likely. However, a police observation with a view to preventing possible incidents is advisable.

Members of the Special Branch will attend the lecture in question and a report will be submitted on the happenings.

*U. Prokofiev.*

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

*Commissioner of Police,*  
*Sir,*

*Information. I*  
*recommend that no objection be*  
*raised to Vonsiatsky's plan to deliver*  
*a lecture in the Carlton Theatre.*

*J. G. Swens*

D. G. (S. B.)

17 MAR 1936

17 MAR 1936



A. A. VONZIATSKY.

2  
Ref. No.

F20/4



ALL FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS ON THIS  
SUBJECT SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:  
THE SECRETARY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING,  
AND THE ABOVE REF. N° QUOTED

Council Chamber.

Administration Building,

P.O. Box 1449.

*Shanghai.*

16th March, 1936.

The Commissioner of Police:

Attached is a copy of a letter from  
Mr. A. A. Vonsiatsky who, I understand, is a  
Russian Fascist. He has telephoned me this  
morning for an early reply, and informed me that  
he intends to hold the meeting at 12.30 p.m.  
instead of 7.30 p.m. on March 22.

*J.R.J.*  
Secretary.

Encl.  
JRJ/DB.



PARK HOTEL

Suite No. 903  
Park Hotel,  
March 14, 1936.

J.R. Jones, Esq.,  
Municipal Council,  
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

On Sunday, March 22nd., I am desirous of giving a lecture at the Carlton Theatre at 7.30 p.m. on the subject of "The Russian National Movement".

I guarantee that admission to the lecture is by private invitation and that the general public will not be admitted. I also assure you that the lecture will be educational and not inflammatory or liable to excite feelings or give rise to a breach of the peace.

I am writing to ask if there will be any objection to my giving the lecture at the place and hour designated.

Awaiting your kind reply, I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

Anastase A. Vonsiatsky.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 100-11-33

S. B. REC. 1

Section 2, Special Branch  
REPORT

Date March 14, 1936

Subject (in full) Proposed lecture by A.A. Vonsiatsky at the Carlton Theatre.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

*SBR No. 51*

Information has been received that A.A. Vonsiatsky, the leader of a faction of the Russian Fascist movement, who arrived in Shanghai from the U.S.A. on March 10, intends to deliver a lecture on the subject of the Russian nationalist movement on or about March 22 at the Carlton Theatre.

Although no details are available at present, it is understood that the admittance will be strictly limited to persons who can produce special invitation cards and that there will not be any discussions after the lecture.

*MG*

*G. Prokofiev*  
D.S.I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

*S2,*

*Please make arrangements discreetly to have a member of the staff of S2 present, to report on what happens.*

*S.I. Prokofiev*

*JHP*  
MAR 1936

*SBR 16 36*

L.C.C.-c  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special

REPORT

Date March 10, 1936.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5835
No. S. L. 5835
Branch, 5835-36
Date March 10, 1936.

Subject (in full) Arrival of A.A. Vonsiatsky, leader of a branch of the  
Russian Fascist movement.

Made by... D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by...

*DB Loo S.I.*

Anastas A. Vonsiatsky, 38, naturalized American, who is  
the leader of a branch of the Russian Fascist movement, arrived  
in Shanghai from San Francisco on March 10, 1936, in the s.s.  
"President Adams."

He is accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Marion R. Vonsiatsky,  
59.

According to their own statement Mr. and Mrs. Vonsiatsky  
are on a round-the-world pleasure trip and intend to remain in  
Shanghai for about two weeks.

They took up their residence at Apt. 903, Park Hotel,  
Subbling well Road.

*A. Prokofiev*

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

*Reg. Singa Station and interested  
authorities informed. Please file.*

*JMG*  
11 MAR 1936

S.C.S.-c

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5835

Special Branch, Sec. 2.

REPORT

Date March 6, 1936

Subject Expected arrival in Shanghai of A.A.Vonsiatsky, Leader of a branch of Russian Fascist Movement.

Made by D.S.Tcheremshansky Forwarded by J.B. Rao D.I.

Information has been received from a fairly reliable source that Anastasy A. Vonsiatsky, the leader of a branch of the Russian Fascist movement, (File D.5835), will arrive in Shanghai from the U.S.A. on March 9, 1936 in the s.s. "President Adams". He is accompanied by Colonel Bek Mamedoff, his brother-in-law and associate. Vonsiatsky is expected to remain in Shanghai for about one week, after which he intends to proceed Germany.

It is also reported that while at Shanghai he intends to hold a public lecture on the subject of the Russian Fascist movement, similar to the lecture he delivered at the Embassy Theatre on 21.5.34 during his first sojourn in Shanghai. His proposed visit to Germany is believed to be in connection with the establishment of a friendly contact with the leaders of the German National-Socialist Party (Nazi), who, it is reported, recently invited representatives of certain Russian active anti-communist organisations to visit Germany for that purpose.

D.S.Tcheremshansky  
J.B. Rao

Tcheremshansky  
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

7/3/36. S.2 Please continue to give matter attention and report again when he arrives or in case information of a more definite nature is obtained regarding what he plans to do after coming while here. J.B. Rao 7 MAR 1936

11431

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
S. B. REGIS  
No. S. B. D. 5845  
Date 13. 8. 35

Rapid growth of the White Russian Fascist movement in Manchoukuo was indicated when a record number of 150 members of a Fascist organization attended a prayer meeting "for the salvation of Russia." The meeting was featured by addresses voicing strong opposition to the Soviet Government. One Tourjevsky is in charge of the membership campaign.

S2, Please note and pass to Reg.

JMS  
18 AUG 1935

File  
I. b. 13/6

*[Handwritten signature]*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. **5835**  
REGISTRY  
Date **30/12/34**  
**December 29, 1934**

Subject (in full) **A. Vonsiatsky's expulsion from the All-Russian Fascist Party.**

Made by **D.S.I. Prokofiev**

Forwarded by **OBKm S.I.**

With reference to the attached translation of article, which appeared in the "SLOVO" of December 18, 1934, on the subject of A. Vonsiatsky's expulsion from the ranks of the All-Russian Fascist Party, I forward herewith a brief outline of the activities of Russian Fascists in the Far East, as well as of the circumstances, which have led to the incident referred to above.

The first attempt to organize politically active elements among Russian emigrants into a party with a programme based on Fascist principles was made in November, 1926, when the so-called "National Organization of Russian Fascists" was established in Yugoslavia. In 1927 a declaration was published by that organization, in which fundamental principles of its activities were expounded and Russian patriots were called upon to rally around the banners bearing the three basic slogans of the Russian Fascists: "GOD, NATION, LABOUR". The programme of the Russian Fascists has certain common features with several other Russian political factions of post revolutionary formation, such as "Mladorossy", "Rosenazi", etc., insofar as they have definitely abandoned the idea of restoration of the pre-revolutionary Russia and strive, by means of a "national revolution", to overthrow the communist regime in Russia, after which a "Third Russia" will be built up on new economic and social foundations.

The Russian Fascists maintain that the bankruptcy of both the capitalist and communist forms of organization of society is evident and, therefore, advocate the establishment of a new system, which they describe as "SOLIDARISM" and which is based on subordination of all personal and class interests to the

*A greater part of this report is quoted in report dated 2/1/36*

*2/1/36  
20/5/44  
/ S.I.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

interests of the National State. They also declare that an active minority of Russian national-thinking, truly democratic citizens, capable of rendering disinterested service to their country, must be organized beforehand in order to take the lead after the communist yoke has been overthrown.

Since 1927 groups of Russian Fascisti were formed in various countries where Russian emigrants reside, including China. The Harbin group was always one of the strongest numerically and following the Japanese coup d'etat in Manchuria has gradually become prominent thanks to moral and material support which, it is reported, the Japanese authorities in Manchuria accorded to that faction of Russian emigrants. In 1933 the publication was commenced in Harbin of a Fascist organ entitled "NASH PUT", which has since been conducting a strong propaganda of the Fascist ideas and violently attacking communists generally and communist and pro-communist Jewry in particular. At the same time the newspaper advocated a close co-operation of Russian patriots with Japan. A branch of the "National Organization of Russian Fascisti in the Far East" which has been existing in Shanghai since 1927 was on the whole not active.

In June, 1933, a group of Russian Fascisti in America under the leadership of A. Vonsiatsky started the publication of a monthly journal entitled "THE FASCIST" in Putnam, Conn., U.S.A. In his "Open letter to the Fascist Headquarters", which appeared in No. 1 issue of that journal, Vonsiatsky advocated the urgent necessity of a campaign with a view to winning the support of the peasants' masses in the USSR by adopting tactics outlined in the letter in question which in his opinion, correspond to the expectations of the Russian peasantry. In spring of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

- 3 -

Station, .....

Date.....19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

1934 Vonsiatsky undertook a round-the-world tour with the purpose of unification of various separate groups of Russian Fascisti into one party. While in Japan, he had a conference with a certain K. Rodzaevsky, representative of the Harbin Fascisti, during the course of which an agreement was reached between them regarding the amalgamation of their respective groups into one party to be known in future as the "All-Russian Fascist Party".

On April 10, 1934 Vonsiatsky arrived in Shanghai and after ten days' stay in this city proceeded to Harbin, where he was welcomed with a great pomp by the local Fascisti. He was then elected President of the Party, while Rodzaevsky was appointed Secretary-General of the Party, the Central Executive Committee of which was established in Harbin. Returning to Shanghai after three weeks' absence, Vonsiatsky delivered a lecture on the Russian Fascist Movement at the Embassy Theatre on May 21 and left for Europe on the following day.

While in Shanghai, he endeavoured to establish a branch of the All-Russian Fascist Party here, but the interest, which his arrival undoubtedly aroused among local Russians, soon died away owing to the general disappointment in his personality as a leader, as well as to his haphazard manner of carrying out his mission. The only practical result of his visit to Shanghai was the formation of several groups of Fascist sympathisers who, not being unified into one body, recognize the Harbin Executive Committee as their centre. With the exception of holding one or two public lectures their activity in Shanghai has since been limited to distribution of the Fascist literature and the "Nash Put", which became the central organ of the All-Russian Fascist Party.

It appears from the attached translation of a letter



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

- 4 -

Station, .....

Date ..... 19 .....

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

from Ataman Semenoff to the Editor of the Shanghai "SLOVO" (Appendix "A") that his attitude towards Vonsiatsky was far from being friendly right from the beginning. Although this letter was never published by "SLOVO", it somehow became known to Vonsiatsky and was the cause of a series of attacks on Ataman Semenoff in "The Fascist" (vide translations attached under Appendices "B" and "C").

It hardly can be doubted that the Harbin Fascisti cannot carry on their activities on a more or less big scale without the approval of the Japanese authorities in Manchukuo. It is, therefore, evident that they could ill-afford putting up with Vonsiatsky's attacks on Ataman Semenoff, whose position with the Japanese is reported to have been considerably strengthened recently. It seems that they preferred to sever their relations with Vonsiatsky rather than to take the risk of a conflict with Ataman Semenoff and the Japanese authorities, which would mean the loss of the most important "Place d'arme" for the activities of Russian Fascisti.

Ataman Semenoff's recent activities form the subject of a separate report by D.S. Tcheremshansky.

A. Prokofiev  
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

See File 6659 re Fascist Russian  
monthly published by local  
followers of A. A. Tcheremshansky

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

*[Handwritten notes: Submitted 3/12/36, D.S., 50.7456]*

APPENDIX " A "

Translation of letter dated May 9, 1934, Dairen, addressed by Ataman Semenoff to the Editor of the Shanghai "SLOVO", which appears in the "FASCIST" of June-July, 1934 (No. 11).

Dear Sir,

I sincerely regret to see our youth being carried away by Fascism and Hitler's National-Socialism to a degree when some hot-heads among them forget the true interests of our Motherland for the sake of these foreign and impracticable in Russia doctrines.

The atmosphere of noisy publicity and self-praise surrounding Vonsiatsky's trip, is very much responsible for this regrettable state of affairs and, therefore, I deem it necessary to publish the enclosed article in order to check our over-zealous young politicians.

I ask you to publish the enclosed article in your esteemed journal, because I deem it necessary and expedient to remind our youth of their true duties to our Motherland and to warn them against an undue enthusiasm over fashionable political doctrines, which are absolutely of no use to us.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) G. Semenoff.

P.S. Vonsiatsky was asked to leave Manchukuo because of his noisy propaganda and publicity, which sometimes smells of provocation. I was forced to refuse him an interview on his way back to Shanghai.

(Signed) S.

Translator's Note: "SLOVO" did not publish the above letter and the article to which reference is made in it.

APPENDIX "B"

Translation of article which appears in No. 11  
of "THE FASCIST" on the subject of Ataman Semenov.

VILE PROVOCATION AND SLANDER OF "ATAMAN" SEMENOV

In reply to grandiose demonstrations staged by the Russian Fascists in Harbin ambitious intriguers of the type of "Ataman" Semenov intensify their attacks on the All-Russian Fascist Party. Below we reproduce a photographic copy of a letter addressed by "The Ataman" to the Editor of the Shanghai newspaper "Slovo". This letter bears the stamp of base and vile calumny and is a worthy instrument of his criminal obstruction and sabotage.

"Ataman" Semenov is worrying about the "true interests" of "our Motherland", which are threatened by the fact of our youth being attracted by "political doctrines impracticable in Russia." In reality, however, The "Ataman" is worried by the fact that, while he is finished as an active political personage, the rapid progress of the Russian Fascism astonishes the whole world.

The spectacle of unheard of rapidity of expansion of the Russian Fascist Movement, as contrasted with the growing decay of Communism, frightens all ex- "Atamans" and is the cause of their impotent barking at the All-Russian Fascist Party on the pages of obscure emigrant newspapers. The All Russian Fascist Party recruits more and more new members and Messrs. Semenov & Co. cannot deny this fact. It is not within their power to prevent the Russian Fascism from marching victoriously ahead.

"Ataman's " letter is an act of obstruction and sabotage with a view to compromising successes of the Russian Fascist movement in the Far East.

Russian Fascists must reply to this stupid and criminal provocation by the mobilization of all their forces under the slogan: "GET OUT OF THE WAY, ALL "ATAMANS";-FASCISTS ARE COMING!"

APPENDIX "C"

Translation of article which appears in No. 13 of  
"The Fascist" dated November, 1934.

BLOW OUT THE TRAITOR'S BRAINS

With greatest indignation I read in "The Fascist" the letter of the notorious "Ataman" Semenov.

Our leader and fellow-member Vonsiatsky carries on the struggle against the bolsheviks in an energetic and forceful manner, and combined efforts of all agents-provocateurs of the type of "Ataman" Semenov cannot weaken our struggle. In volume V of the "White Cause", General Wrangel wrote that in 1916, while he was the Commander of the Merchinsky Regiment of the Usury Cossack Division, Cossack Lieutenant Semenov was in command of the 6th squadron of the Regiment. Semenov passed with difficulty the final examinations in a military school. He was inclined to intrigues and was most unscrupulous in means he used for attaining his aims. He used to make a show of his "bravery" before higher commanders.

In 1918 Admiral Kolchak's appearance in Siberia put an end to ambitious plans of Semenov who at that time was active in the Eastern Siberia. The cossack lieutenant regarded the patriotic activities of Admiral Kolchak as an "encroachment on his rights" and therefore refused to recognize the Admiral as the Supreme Ruler. Kolchak then ordered Semenov to be court-martialled.

Semenov commenced to intercept goods in transportation from Vladivostok for the Siberian Army, threatening to cut the army off the Maritime province.

At the same time, looking for support, Semenov appealed to Dutov, Ataman of Orenbourg Cossack Troops, but the latter refused to co-operate with him. Semenov

- 2 -

then approached General Denikin. However, General Wrangel together with Denikin expressed in strong terms his indignation over Semenov's attitude and sent to him the following telegram: "Up to the present time I was proud of having been commander of the glorious Merchinsky Regiment, but now I am ashamed that one of its members proved to be a traitor of the common cause".

The entire party must unanimously brand with despise the dirty bolshevist propaganda of Ataman-adventurer and highway bandit Semenov, whom General Wrangel, our valiant Commander-in-Chief, branded with the name of traitor of the sacred cause of salvation of Russia.

V. LISLOFF

FM. 1'

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To S2, Shanghai, December 21, 1934.

Please submit again  
with a brief covering report.  
What is the Russian  
Fascist Party?

Where and by whom is the  
periodical called The Fascist  
published?

What was the character  
of the attack made upon  
Ataman Samenoff and  
when did it appear?

Would it be possible to  
obtain a full translation

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai,.....193.....

To.....

of this article and the  
further article under  
the caption "Blow Out  
The Traitor's Brains."

What is the political  
significance of the  
whole business?

*JH*  
D.S.I. Prokopis.

SSR 22/2

Translation of article which appeared in the "SLOVO" of  
December 18, 1934.

A.A. VONSIATZKY EXPELLED FROM THE FASCIST PARTY

On December 11 decision of the central organ of the Fascist Party became known, by which A.A. Vonsiatzky was expelled from the Party. This decision was taken during the course of an extraordinary meeting of the Central Committee of the party after an understanding had been reached on the subject with various branches of the party abroad.

A.A. Vonsiatzky was first deprived of the title of President of the All-Russian Fascist Party, whereupon a special order was passed regarding his exclusion from the ranks of the party.

Vonsiatzky's recent attack in his personal journal entitled "FASCIST" on Ataman G.M. Semenoff, which was made inspite repeated warnings on the part of the Central Executive Committee of the party, was the immediate cause of his expulsion.

On December 11 our representative visited the Russian Club. Portraits of Vonsiatzky had already been removed from the main hall and other rooms of the club. Mr. K.V. Rodzaevsky, interviewed regarding the reasons of expulsion of Vonsiatzky from the party, stated:-

When electing A.A. Vonsiatzky on the post of President of the party, the Central Executive Committee of the All-Russian Fascist Party expected that he would develop anti-communist struggle on a big scale, as he was in a position to do so. We believed that he would facilitate the organization of a powerful and active party unifying in its ranks all active elements among Russian emigrants. We also expected a further development of the national-revolutionary work in the USSR.

Vonsiatzky's activities were not in accord with the above fundamental tasks. On the contrary, he did his utmost in order to isolate the All-Russian Fascist Party from friendly



organizations as well as from masses. In particular, he intended to bring about a breach between us and the Far Eastern Cossacks' Union, which unifies an overwhelming majority of cossacks in the Far East.

Vonsiatzky's steps in that direction have long ago aroused our criticism and opposition. But, when in the No. 11 issue of the "FASCIST", Vonsiatzky's personal organ, he published articles openly attacking Ataman Semenoff, the Central Executive Committee of the party wrote to Vonsiatzky, explaining in detail the party's position and requested him to abstain in future from such ill-considered acts. At the same time the Central Executive Committee called upon Vonsiatzky, as a member of the party, to abide by the decisions of the Committee and to rectify his wrong-doings.

However, in the issue No. 13 of the "FASCIST", we again find unpleasant news.

On the front page of this issue, under the headline, Vonsiatzky without permission of the Central Executive Committee inserted a line to the effect that the journal in question is the "main organ of All-Russian Fascist Party". Apart from this, an article appears in that issue of the journal under the heading "BLOW OUT THE TRAITOR'S BRAINS", which contains revolting insinuations directed against Ataman Semenoff.

Taking into consideration the above facts and in view of breach of party discipline by Vonsiatzky, the Central Executive Committee decided to expel him from the ranks of the party.

We are confident that the Third Congress of the party, which will be held in June, 1935, will confirm our decision, which was taken in view of very strange activities of Vonsiatzky, which threatened to cause serious obstructions to the party's work.

D.S.A.

information.

JWR 2/12

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To Shanghai, Sep. 1, 1934  
Comms.

Sir,

Reference attached  
application, I can  
see no cause for  
objection provided  
proceedings are orderly

J. H. Robertson  
Supt.

DC(Div)

Writer informed  
accordingly

J. H. Robertson  
Supt.

1/9.

Translation from Russian

God  
Nation Labour  
All Russian  
Fascist Party  
Senior of the  
Fourth Fascist Group  
in Shanghai.  
August 31, 1934.  
No. 094.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REG. NO.
No. D 5835
Date 11 / 9 / 34

To Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that at 8.30 p.m. on September 3, a meeting of the Russian Fascisti in Shanghai will be held in the premises of the Club of Former Members of the 1st Fusiliers Brigade, No. 81 Chusan Road, to mark the day of the first anniversary of publication of the Fascist newspaper "NASH PUT."

The following addresses will be delivered :-

- a) History of foundation of the newspaper "NASH PUT."
- b) History of Fascism.
- c) "Nash Put" and the Shanghai Fascisti.

There will be no discussions.

The meeting in question will be held under the auspices of the Council of Seniors of the Shanghai groups of All-Russian Fascist Party, the responsible persons being Messrs. G.V. Galitsky, G.F. Chumihin, A.A. Grant, P.I. Volgin and Perminoff.

Admittance strictly on tickets issued upon recommendation of members, no fees being charged.

About 150 persons are expected to attend the meeting, which will terminate at 10.30 p.m. or 11 p.m.

Senior of the group  
(Signed) G. Chumihin.

Translation from Russian

God

Nation                      Labour

All Russian

Fascist Party.

Senior of the

Fourth Fascist Group

in Shanghai.

August 31, 1934.

No. 094.

To Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

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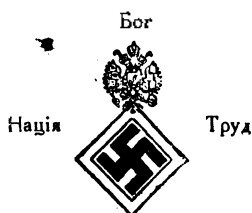
The meeting in question will be held under the auspices of the Council of Seniors of the Shanghai groups of All-Russian Fascist Party, the responsible persons being Messrs. G.V. Galitzky, G.F. Chunihin, A.A. Grant, P.I. Volgin and Perminoff.

Admittance strictly on tickets issued upon recommendation of members, no fees being charged.

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Senior of the group

(Signed) G. Chunihin.



Всероссийская  
Фашистская Партия  
Начальник  
4-й Фашистской Группы  
В Шанхай  
"31." август. 1934

№ ... 094 ...

Начальнику Маньчжурской Империи  
полицей.

И т.

Сообщаем для сведения, что нами устроено  
является Собрание русских фашистов, посвященное  
подписанию газеты "Наш Курьер", которое имеет быть  
3-го сентября 1934 г., в 8 1/2 часов вечера, 81 Chusan Road, (по-  
литический Стрелковой Бригады).

На собрании будут читаны доклады:

- а. История возникновения газеты,
- б. История фашизма.
- в. Газета и Маньчжурская Империя.

Управляющей это Собрание Савон Начальник Группы В.р.п.

Отвественность за содержание возлагается на себя Савон: с.р. Талицкий,  
с.р. Курский,  
с.р. Гронов,  
с.р. Перминов,  
с.р. Волков.

Вход на Собрание бесплатный, но строго по билетам, по режис-  
сировке членов.

Никаких разговоров (дискуссий) и дебатов на Собрании не будет.  
На Собрании предполагается присутствовать около 150 человек.  
Собрание предполагается закончить в 10 1/2 - 11 час. вечера.

Начальник Группы  
Т. Курский.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To PA to CP <sup>Shanghai</sup> 25/7/34 193

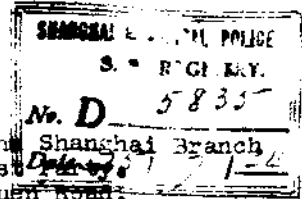
I suggest applicant  
be informed verbally  
that Police have no  
objection provided the  
function is orderly  
& causes no annoyance  
to neighbours.

The application should  
have been made to  
the Secretary, Sme.

J. Robertson  
Supt

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Mr. J.V. Galitzky,  
Representative of the Shanghai Branch  
of All-Russia Fascist Party,  
No. 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,  
C/o Chibunovsky Co.



To Commissioner of the  
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

I have the honour to apply for permission to hold, on Saturday, July 28, 1934, in the house of Mr. G.O. Gogvadze, Apart. 8, No. 171 Muirhead Road, a private meeting of members of the Shanghai branch of All-Russia Fascist Party for the purpose of celebration the Day of the Russian Orthodox Culture.

The celebration will be opened a thanksgiving service which will be followed by an address on the subject of the "Predominant Ideas of History of the Russian State" delivered by Mr. J.V. Galitzky in collaboration with Mr. D.G. Kadoshnikoff.

No announcements will be made in the local press regarding the meeting and it will be a function of a purely scientific-educational character as an outward sign of the spiritual unity of members of All-Russia Fascist Party in the ranks of Russian emigres on the Day of St. Vladimir - the annual holiday of the Russian Fascist Party.

The celebration will be conducted in an orderly manner and all pertaining Municipal regulations will be strictly observed. Admittance for members and their guests will be free.

The function will commence at 7 p.m. and will be over by 12 midnight.

Mr. J.V. Galitzky will be responsible organiser of the meeting.

(Signed) J. Galitzky,  
Representative of All-Russia  
Fascist Party in Shanghai.

July 23, 1934, Shanghai.

Труду Народничку Толмачу Международного Социализма.

Учредительского Всероссийской  
Рабочей Партии в Шанхай  
Юрий Васильевич Толмачев,  
Учредительский Ред. 133% Сибирского  
Союза.

Приветствие.

Поздравляю Юрия Васильевича с разрешением на закрытое  
празднование для русской православной культуры в  
субботу 28-ого Мая сего года, в квартире  
Григория Осиповича Товбожде, Мухоморова road 171  
кв. 8, членом организации Всероссийской  
Рабочей Партии в городе Шанхай.

Празднование откроется малыми, но все же будут  
замышлены доклады посвященные празднику. Тема  
"Тоска по родине и идеи русской государственности",  
"Происхождение, участие в партии в городе Шанхай"  
Юрий Васильевич Толмачев, секретарь А.Т. Коростович.  
Никаких публикаций о праздновании даваться не будет  
и празднование будет носить чисто научно-исследовательский  
характер, устремленный в знак общего духовного единства  
между соработниками Всероссийской Рабочей Партии  
в рядах русской эмиграции, так как день 28-ого  
Мая - день святого равносильного Визу Воданара  
- считается, как день партийного праздника.

Празднование не будет выходить из рамок партийности и  
участниковым партийным членам. Будет для членов организации  
и их семей бесплатным.

Празднование начнется в 7 часов вечера и окончится в 12 часов.  
Собором членами разосланным Юрию Васильевичу Толмачеву.

г. Шанхай  
28, Мая 1934 года.

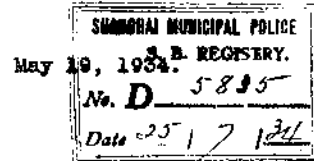
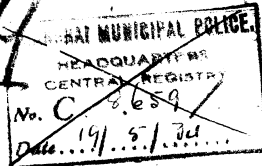
Учредительский В.П.П.

Юрий Толмачев



P.

659



Donald I. Coonley, Esq.,  
c/o Cathay Hotel,  
Shanghai.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of May 18, I am directed to inform you that permission is given for Mr. Vonsiatsky to deliver a non-political lecture at the Embassy Theatre on Monday, May 21, at 7.15 p.m., subject to the guarantees given in your letter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. McKEN

Deputy Secretary.

FTN/PC

19 MAY 1934

POLICE FORCE

May 18, 1934.

J. R. Jones, Esq.,  
Municipal Council,  
Shanghai.

Sir,

Mr. Vonsiatsky guarantees the following points in regard to the lecture, which he desires to give on Monday evening, May 21st, in the Embassy Theatre at 7.15 p.m.:—

1. That admission is by private invitation and that general public will not be admitted;
2. That the lecture will be educative and not inflammatory or liable to excite feelings and give rise to a breach of the peace.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) D. I. Coonley,

Secretary.

Translation of an article which was published  
in the "Glovo" (Russian) of May 20, 1934.

Lecture by A. A. Vonsiatsky

Yesterday it was definitely decided, that the lecture of the leader of the Russian Fascists, A. A. Vonsiatsky, will be delivered tomorrow, Monday, May 21, at 7 p.m. in the premises of the "Embassy Theatre", Bubbling Well Road.

The programme of the lecture is:

- 1) The tactics of the United Fascist Front.
- 2) The crisis of the communist system.
- 3) The growth of the revolutionary movement in the U.S.S.R. (anti-bolshevik).
- 4) The growth of Russian Fascism.

Admittance to the lecture is free but only on production of invitation cards. The tickets issued for admission to the proposed lecture in the premises of the "Shanghai Mainichi" are available for the lecture tomorrow.

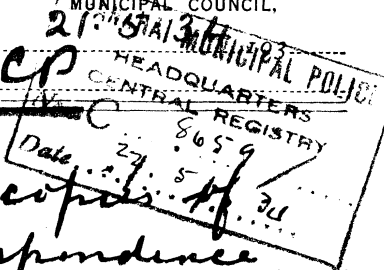
FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To

Shanghai  
PA to CP



Complete copies of  
this correspondence  
have been sent to  
DO "B" & Singer.

Despite the Secy's  
letter, the lecture will  
be very much political

John Robertson  
Capt

E.P.

22/5/34

Quip  
m/s

My  
m/s

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	5835

Translation of an article re Vonsiatsky published in the Russian newspaper "Vechernia Zaria" on May 28, 1934.

VONSIATSKY REPRESENTED AS A FREE-MASON!

STRANGE TELEGRAM FROM SINZIN.

On May 20 the "Harbin Times", a Japanese newspaper published in the Russian language, published the following telegram from Sinzin (Changchung), the capital of Manchukuo, under the sensational heading:- "Vonsiatsky, leader of fascists - a free mason".

Sinzin, May 18 (Kokuzu). - A. A. Vonsiatsky, who calls himself the leader of the All-Russian Fascist Party, and who arrived in Harbin from Shanghai on April 26, under the pretext of organizing a Russian Fascist movement in Manchu-Di-Kuo, spent about 10 days in organization work. In well informed local circles it is said that Vonsiatsky knows nothing about fascist ideas and that his real object is to appease the anti-semitic and free-mason movement which recently started all over the world.

The cause of the opposition to Vonsiatsky came through his criticism of the anti-Jewish movement on the part of Harbin Fascist led by Rodzaevsky. There is no doubt that someone is stubbornly carrying on the provocative work in Japanese circles, misleading even such a well informed news agency as the Kokuzu.

*one S.B.*

*Information*

*SSR 28/5.*

*File  
JR*

Pa. 1

**Memorandum.**

Section 2, POLICE FORCE.  
S. B. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, May 28th, 1934.

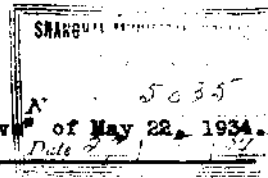
To Officer i/c Special Branch,

I forward herewith, for information,  
translations of extracts from the  
"Slovo", "Kopeika" and "Shanghai Zaria"  
of May 22 on the subject of A. A.  
Vonsiatsky's speech in the Embassy  
Theatre on May 21.

*J. B. L.*  
D. I.

*File  
J. B. L.*

Translation of an article appearing the "Slov" of May 22, 1934.



A. A. VONSIATSKY'S LECTURE.

At 7 p.m. May 21 the Embassy Theatre was already filled to capacity. However, to the disappointment of the public the proceedings did not commence until 7.30 p.m. The lecture was expected with keen interest and was attended by representatives of almost all Russian organizations as well as members of the younger generation.

— . —

The senior group of the Russian Boy-scouts in uniform assisted; they were easily recognizable by their special rhombus-shaped, white metal badges inscribed with the swastika in the centre and with the double-headed eagle emblem in the upper corner. Order was maintained in an efficient manner.

After giving a fascist salute to the audience, Vonsiatzky, in a few introductory remarks, stated that he desired to acquaint the active elements of Russian emigres with the principles of the Russian Fascist Movement. He pointed out that the subject of his address would be the All-Russian Fascist Party, the formation of which, after the unification of Russian Fascists in the U.S.A., Europe and the Far East, was an accomplished fact.

Vonsiatzky's address was divided into the following heads: The United Tactics of the Fascist Front. - The crisis in the Communist System. - The growing intensity of the revolutionary spirit in the U.S.S.R. - The growth of Russian Fascism.

Referring to the triumphant successes of the Fascism in all countries, the speaker expressed the hope that the Fascist movement would arouse the keenest interest and become a subject of discussion among the emigres.

He then dwelt upon the importance of organization in any political movement and declared that the All-Russian Fascist Party had worked out an excellent plan of political organization among the Russian emigres.

To our regret the speaker was very brief on this subject; he said nothing regarding the advantages to be derived from the fascist organization nor did he touch upon the subject of the ideology of the fascist movement. Thus there was lack of cohesion between the theses he had attempted to develop in the course of the address. To the non-fascist members of the audience the lecture was not convincing.

Dealing with fascist tactics, the speaker emphasised the immense importance of propaganda among the workers and peasants in the U.S.S.R. with a view to organizing a general uprising of the population. In his opinion, the success of this work will depend on the happy selection of slogans, such as: "Division of <sup>-owned</sup> collectively/farms", "All land to be divided amongst farmers", "Normal working conditions". Unfortunately, the speaker said nothing regarding the possibility, under present conditions in the U.S.S.R., of organizing such an extensive movement in that country. Apart from expressing his opinion - which nobody disputes - that the U.S.S.R. Government is bitterly hated by the people, the speaker had nothing further to say on the subject of fascist tactics. The audience listened to this particular part of the address with great attention but they were unable to get a clear understanding of the speaker's ideas owing to his method of lecturing.

It is very much to be regretted that the speaker did not take into consideration the fact that the audience knew almost nothing of fascist doctrines and did not go into the matter in a more detailed manner. The same remark applies to that part of the lecture dealing with the crisis in the communist party. The well known <sup>preceding</sup> ~~production~~ of economic, social and political order is causing a crisis in the Soviet system of government and the communism throughout the whole world - not excluding the U.S.S.R. itself. All these facts were not sufficiently dealt with by the speaker.



One should be particularly careful when speaking of the growing revolutionary spirit in the U.S.S.R. There is no doubt that, psychologically, the country is ripe for revolution, but organization and action are necessary in order to transform this into a revolutionary uprising. The speaker did not discuss this point at all. To the mass of Russian emigres, however, it is a matter of a tremendous import, because an overwhelming majority of these Russian emigrants is firmly convinced that only a blow from outside, as for example, in the event of an armed conflict with another, will provide the enslaved population of the U.S.S.R. an opportunity to give tangible expression to its revolutionary spirit. That this revolutionary spirit does exist in the U.S.S.R. nobody can deny.

As regards the growth of Russian fascism, the speaker made reference to the activities of the Russian fascist organizations in America, Europe and the Far East. Again it is to be regretted that the speaker failed to explain, from the point of view of the All-Russian Fascist Party, the difference between that party and the "MLADOROSSY" (Neo-Russians) who declare that they are the Russian fascists, and the "Ruse-Nazi" who think of a State based on the principles of religion and nationalism.

Apart from these few criticisms, we have to admit that Mr. A.A.Vonsiatsky's address, which was made from, no doubt, sincerely patriotic enthusiasm was a novelty to the Russian community in Shanghai. It tended to awaken active political thought; it inculcated a sense of sacrifice and attracted the attention of the Russian emigres to a great movement of world-wide significance known under different names in various countries, but which, everywhere, may be designated under the common appellation of "Fascism".

As this, according to the introductory remarks of the lecturer, was his intention, he has admirably succeeded.

- 4 -

We must, however, point out that it is impossible to cover effectively a subject of such importance and magnitude in a lecture lasting but sixty minutes.

Translation of an article appearing in the "Kopeika" of May 22, 1934.

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"RENEFACTOR" FROM AMERICA.

VONSIATSKY'S HOPELESS FAILURE AS A "LEADER".

At 7 p.m. yesterday a feeble address was delivered at the Embassy Theatre by Mr. A. Vonsiatsky, who claims to be the leader of the Russian Fascist movement. The address was intended to furnish general information on the subject of the movement.

Well, one can only say that a "big mountain has given birth to a small mouse". The "leader" of the Russian Fascism made a public appearance and gave a complete exhibition of his incompetence. It was childish; moreover, it bore the stamp of ignorance. In the course of one whole hour, amidst dead silence on the part of the audience, a man of narrow mind and low intelligence, with painted eyebrows and the mannerism of a provincial actor, was mouthing commonplaces.

Instead of the clear-cut and finished ideology, typical of the Fascism, the Russian emigrants who gathered at the Embassy Theatre were treated to an assortment of out-of-date cries and slogans of which one has been tired long ago.

"The Russian Fascist Party", Vonsiatsky said, "is a party of struggle".

But not a word was said regarding the struggle, the party itself or its programme.

He stated that terror reigns in Russia, that workers are dissatisfied, that anti-communist feelings is growing among the peasantry, that masses of the proletarian are to be organized. But how are they to be organized?

It would seem that an answer to this elementary question might be furnished by an individual claiming

to be a leader, the head of the Russian Fascism.  
Vonsiatsky failed to give the expected answer.

Impressions?

The theatre was crowded. All the prominent members of the local Russian emigrants were present. Boy-scouts, (who had been drawn into this political farce through lack of tact on the part of their instructors), maintained general order.

The function was set for 7 p.m., but Vonsiatsky, a true follower of American tactics, kept the public waiting till half past seven. Punctuality is the politeness of Kings. Vonsiatsky could have had nothing to do with Kings. Or.....

Remarks amongst the audience.

"It is about time to start, eh? Is he busy with his 'make up' according to his habit?"

"Yes. Fascism is organization and punctuality".

"Oh, what is the use of quoting Mussolini?  
Vonsiatsky himself is his own Hitler".

The public begins to show signs of impatience.  
Follows stamping of feet with clapping of hands.

The curtain goes up. The lights go out. The stage is decorated with two Russian national flags. A tribune is also draped in Russian national colours. There is a table with a decanter of water and a glass.

Enters Vonsiatsky --- marching smartly as becomes a genuine Fascist. Applause. With a theatrical gesture he calls for silence. The applause ceases obediently and the abracadabra commences.

The purpose of the address was, according to the speaker, to enable those who do not belong to the Russian Fascist Party, to get acquainted with this party.

A summary of newspaper reports on the situation in the U.S.S.R. is given.

Why the dissatisfaction in the U.S.S.R. should take the form of a Fascist Revolution, the speaker failed to explain.

Non-recognition of any "hierarchy" was stated to be the main foundation of Fascism and its success.

"All active elements are with us!" exclaimed the "leader".

But in the name of.....what? For, this is a matter where beautiful eyes alone count for nothing.

Remarks among the public:-

"Is it possible that he has not read a single booklet on the Fascist movement? He should have read one in order not to lose face in the presence of people".

The farcical address terminated with the shouting of the slogan "Long live Fascist Russia".

"With a monarch at the head", added a firm voice from among the audience.

Vonsiatsky raises his arm and writes the Fascist greetings: "Glory to Russia". These constitute the only words of value he has uttered in the course of his address. He disappears from the stage.

Curtain.

No discussion, of course. In this respect the "leader did not over-estimate his abilities".

Thus, all the noise raised around this political upstart has come to naught.

We have stated that we had not the audacity of recommending Mr. Vonsiatsky to Russian emigrants. We even went so far as to declare that information at hand regarding this individual did not warrant his being taken more or less seriously. We did nothing to obstruct the local newspaper campaign in favour of Vonsiatsky, as only reliable and unimpeachable data could have justified such an obstruction in respect of a person who had

declared his readiness to struggle for the national cause. We abstained from expressing our opinion regarding this person, this "American uncle".

But now we have been compelled to do so by himself.

Mr. Vonsiatsky should give up, as soon as possible and once for all, his attempt to work out a political career, unless he shares Lenin's opinion that "every kitchen-maid is capable of governing a State". It is only in "kitchen dictatorship" that he may hope to play a part.....

Translation of an article appearing in the "Shanghai Zaria" of May 22, 1934.

Mr. A.A. Vonsiatsky's Speech

Last night at 7.30 p.m. Mr. A. A. Vonsiatsky delivered a speech in The Embassy Theatre on the problems and aims of the All-Russian Fascist Party. The theatre was packed and many important representatives of local societies were present namely:- Mr. K. E. Metaler- president of the Emigrants Committee; Doctor D. I. Kazakoff; Mr. M. V. Olsufieff; Engineer A. G. Chleunovski; Admiral Feodorovitch, president of the Invalids' Union; General Zeemin; Mr. G. G. Sunnerberg; Mr. M. G. Yakovkin and others.

When the curtain was drawn aside and the electric light was switched off, Mr. A. A. Vonsiatsky appeared on the stage in the limelight against the screen which was draped with two national flags. Mr. Vonsiatsky dwelt for some length on the crisis through which Communism is at present passing and referred to "Nep" (New Economic Policy) having succeeded military communism, which former subsequently gave way to Stalin's Pietyeka (Five Years' economic plan), the failure of which inevitably shattered the structure of the Communist Power. Nevertheless, one must not close one's eyes to the fact that Communism is maintained not only by terror, but also by the influence which it retains over the labouring masses. The liberation of the people from this influence, in the opinion of the Speaker, is the chief aim of the All Russian Fascist Party. In order to attain this, it will be necessary first of all to find a proper approach to the masses of the population. The search for this approach represents the chief turning point in the tactics of the Fascist Party.

The civil war stopped not because the White Army was worn out, but because its leaders understood their idealism was incomprehensible to the people. We must approach the people with slogans which are comprehensible to them and which they could follow. The wall which U.S.S.R. has built shutting out the entire world must be rammed not only from outside as was done formerly, but chiefly from the inside.

Russian fascism has acquired great success during recent years, Mr. Vonsiatsky claimed, and this is even admitted by our enemies. The Fascist Party is powerful chiefly because it is supported by the broad masses of the people because all "the scale of ranks" are completely eliminated from Fascist idealism. We are working at present preparing staffs abroad, ready at the first call, to be commissioned to the assistance of our brethren in Russia and we are convinced that officers of the White Army will join our ranks, as well as all kinds of specialists and qualified workers.

Soviet Russia is dying and we must replace the Communist arbitrary regime and communist dictatorship with Fascist dictatorship.

The speaker was given a hearty applause at the termination of his speech.

Mr. A. A. Vonsiatsky, his wife and secretary - Mr. D. I. Kunle went on board the steamer last night which sails from Shanghai at daybreak to-day. He intends to visit various countries in Europe during the summer and will return to America in the fall.



CUTTING FROM THE SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY OF MAY 15, 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Date 27 5 1934

### Russian Fascist Sets Tongues Wagging; Asks For New Revolution

(By Special Correspondent)  
DAIREN, Apr. 30, (By Mail).—

A moderately stirring story also was that of the visit of Mr. Anastase Vonsiatsky, a Russian Fascist chief from America who is sounding a clarion call throughout the world for the formation of the "Third Internationale" with the consequent dismemberment of the Soviet Union.

#### "Third Internationale"

An impassioned appeal, urging local Russian Fascists to become soundly organized and at the same time to wait for the decisive moment when an attack on the Soviet Union would prove successful was launched by Mr. Anastase Vonsiatsky, Russian Fascist leader from America, at the Dairen Russian Club.

Fascists only, combining the finest traditions and characteristics of Old Russia with a knowledge of

modern conditions at their best could be responsible for wholesome development for present day Russia, the orator continued. The Communists had been in power for 16 years and had done nothing except to degrade, brutalize and pauperize the people.

All previous attempts to remove the scourge of Communism, he went on, have failed largely because there was a sad lack of cooperation by denationalized Russians against their common foe. The coming movement must find all, within and without their homeland in perfect concert in the struggle which would rid their country of the red pollution which was steadily devouring the land.

"We want all patriotic Russians throughout the world to join a Fascist organization so that when the psychological moment arrives you will be ready to complete your assignments and bring peace and prosperity once again to our great land," he concluded.

Mr. Vonsiatsky, who has resided in the United States for the past 10 years is married to a member of a prominent American family who is accompanying her husband on his tour. He is now in the north where he is addressing Russian Fascists in Hsinking and Harbin from where he is expected to travel to Europe to continue his work of organization of the Russian Fascists.

File  
57

S.B.

Information

SAR-2411

SM
No. 5835
Date 26 / 5 / 34

Extract from Morning Newspaper Translation of 23.5.34.  
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The Star Daily News published the following article on  
May 21:-

WHITE RUSSIANS ACTIVE IN SHANGHAI

There is a White Russian Fascist Party in Manchuria, and the leader of the Party is one named "Bushesky", who arrived in Shanghai the day before yesterday on the "Tsingtao Maru". He is staying in the Cathay Hotel and has held secret meetings with local white Russians. He was a member of the royal family, and was expelled from Russia by the Communist Party. He came here to organize a branch of the Fascist Party. Chinese and Japanese will be urged to join the movement.

The above article refers to A.A. Vonsiatsky, leader of the Russian Fascist Party, who recently visited Shanghai.

*G. Icherevshansky*  
D. S.

*SBR.*  
*AS/v.*

*file*  
*SR*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
5835  
Date May 23, 1934

REPORT

S.2, Special Agent

Subject (in full) Lecture of A.A. Vonsiatsky on May 21, 1934 at the  
Embassy Theatre, Bubbling Well Road.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky

Forwarded by

S. B. Registry  
5835  
Date May 23, 1934  
S. B. Registry  
5835  
Date May 23, 1934

Between 7.30 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. on May 21st a lecture was given by A.A. Vonsiatsky at the Embassy Theatre, Bubbling Well Road, on the Russian Fascist Movement. About 800 Russians from various Russian circles and political organisations attended. Members of the local Russian Fascist Organisation with the Fascist emblem and Russian scouts guarded the entrance and controlled admission. In connection with the presence of the Russian boy-scouts it is reported that Vonsiatsky presented a considerable sum to the local Russian boy scouts organisation. Although the meeting was due to start at 7 p.m. Vonsiatsky did not arrive until 7.30 p.m.

In his lecture he pointed out the sources of the Fascist movement all over the world and the importance of the organisation. He hoped that Fascism would appeal to Russian Emigrants in Shanghai. Vonsiatsky emphasised the necessity of organisation in political movements and said that the best political Russian organisation abroad is the All Russian Fascist Party. He then described the tactics of the Russian Fascist Party. The main object of the Fascist is the work among labourers and farmers of the U.S.S.R. and the preparation of the overthrow of communist rule. The success of this work depended on the selection of slogans dealing with the division of the big collective farms (Kolhozi) among individual small farmers, etc. The Civil War ended, he said, because the White Army leader had no popular slogans for the people. Later Vonsiatsky pointed out the absolute necessity of unification of the Fascist Party in order that a united Fascist front could be held against communism. "During the last few years Fascism had had a great success and even our enemy could not deny it. The Fascist Party is at

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No., .....

## REPORT

Station,

Date.....19.....

Subject (in full) \_\_\_\_\_ - 2 - \_\_\_\_\_

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

present preparing the cadre of the people who must be ready to answer the first call from Russia to assist our brothers in the U.S.S.R. We are certain that former officers of the White Army, various specialists and scientific workers will join our ranks."

Vonsiatsky also described conditions prevailing in the U.S.S.R. and the struggle between the Communist Government and the masses; the rebellion in the Army; anti-Bolshevik movements among the farmers etc. and also the terror of the G.P.U. The lecture ended at 8.40 p.m., Vonsiatsky being loudly applauded.

Most of the present public considered that Vonsiatsky did not succeed as an orator and propagandist as his lecture consisted of well known facts and he did not draw a clear picture of Fascist ideals.

In connection with this lecture it was observed that before the lecture commenced leaflets opposing Vonsiatzky's pretention to appoint himself leader of the Russian Fascist Organisation, issued by the A. Pokrovsky Fascist Group, were distributed in the French Concession and the International Settlement.

G. cheremshansky

**D. S.**

Comments on Vonsiatshij's lecture appearing in the local Russian dailies are being translated. SAR:23/v

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Consistently accompanied by his wife and secretary,  
departed for Europe on May 22, 1934, by the  
S.S. ~~Arcturion~~ <sup>8/575</sup>  
"Pres. Harrison". S.A.R. 23/V.

"Pres. Harrison".

TRANSLATION.

GOD, NATION, LABOUR.

Supplement to Bulletin No.37  
of the national organization  
of Russian Fascisti  
(N.O.R.F)  
D.V. (Far East)

D E C L A R A T I O N

O F

THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF RUSSIAN FASCISTI.

F A S C I S T I :

During the past 3 weeks and more Mr. A. Vonsiatsky has been in the Far East (Shanghai-Harbin).

From a journal entitled the "Fascist", which made its first appearance in Shanghai only since the arrival of A. Vonsiatsky, and which can be seen in the window of the book-shop "Skifi", it can be learnt that A. Vonsiatsky is the founder of "The Russian Fascist Party", United States of America, being his permanent residence.

On arrival at Yokohama, A. Vonsiatsky, had an interview there with one V. Rodziaevsky, one of the leaders of the party of Harbin Fascisti-Syndicalists. Later, on leaving Shanghai for Harbin, A. Vonsiatsky established, according to the interview granted by him to the Shanghai Zarya No.2680 and which has not been refuted up to date, an "All-Russian Fascisti Party" with a Central Executive Committee. A. Vonsiatsky was elected Chairman of the "All Russian Fascisti Party" and V. Rodziaevsky General Secretary and Acting Chairman of the same.

A. Vonsiatsky did not mention what he had achieved in America, his permanent residence, but in the same interview (Shanghai Zarya No.2680) A. Vonsiatsky spoke of the expected formation of branches in South America and in the Balkans, as well as in Shanghai.

The above concludes the official summary of information by the Council of the National Organization of Russian Fascisti.

The Council of the national organization of Russian fascisti in the Far East, having perused the above information and having received further information, has come to the decision of advising the Fascisti of the N.O.R.F. of the following:-

1) That the Council's suggestion, forwarded to A. Vonsiatsky through the medium of the Secretary of the Party Information Bureau, that he should hear a report on the activities and achievements of the Party of N.O.R.F. since the time of its institution in 1927, has not been replied to up to this date.

2) That brief information received from Harbin shows that A. Vonsiatsky has not succeeded in uniting the Harbin Fascisti, but on the contrary caused dissension which resulted in the formation of two groups in lieu of the one which existed previously. V. Rodziaevsky's group joined A. Vonsiatsky, whilst A. Pokrovsky's group would not accept "the general line" of A. Vonsiatsky, on which is built the formation of the "All-Russian Fascist Party"

3) That A. Vonsiatsky introduced into the programme of the "All-Russian Fascist Party" being formed by him that which, he himself stated (Shanghai Zarya No. 2680) "had astounded the Harbin Fascisti and for a time baffled them".

4) That in Shanghai A. Vonsiatsky has made his selection of persons, to head the branch being formed by him in Shanghai, who not only fail to enjoy the respect of the wide circles of Russian emigrants, but some of whom are even considered in the Russian community as politically

and socially disgraced and undesirable. In consequence of the above said, and also taking into consideration the information to hand, which cannot be published, for reasons of Party status, the Council of the National Organization of Russian Fascists in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 6 of secret instructions of the High Council of the N.O.R.F. has made the following decisions:-

1) To regard the actions of A. Vonsiatsky having for their purpose the organization of an "All-Russian Fascist Party" as untimely, not being based on any solid ground except his, A. Vonsiatsky's, own wish and as being, therefore, absolutely unsecure.

2) To declare as pseudo-fascist the "general line" of Vonsiatsky's Fascist (The All-Russian Fascist Party) it being considered contrary with the already existing line of action, as declared in the statement issued by the High Council of the N.O.R.F. in 1927 in ZAGREB, Jugo-Slavia.

3) To regard the general tendency and activities of Vonsiatsky's Fascist (The All-Russian Fascist Party) as action opposed to the unity and co-operation of the National groups amongst Emigrants.

4) To submit this declaration for approval of the High Council of the N.O.R.F. and to distribute it for the information of the Fascist of the Far East and all the National Emigrant organizations.

COUNCIL OF THE  
NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF  
RUSSIAN FASCISTI OF THE FAR EAST.

Shanghai, May, 1934.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To: Shanghai 21.5.36 1936  
S2

I think you had  
better arrange to  
have this meeting  
attended - if you  
have not already  
done so

YLB

O. C. S. B.

S. S. Tchemenetzky  
& Makarov. Have been  
warned to attend.

S2  
Return in  
due course JB S. S. Tchemenetzky OK 21/5  
OK 22/5



Translation of an article which was published  
in the "Slovo" (Russian) of May 20, 1934.

Lecture by A. A. Vonsiatsky

Yesterday it was definitely decided, that  
the lecture of the leader of the Russian Fascists,  
A. A. Vonsiatsky, will be delivered tomorrow,  
Monday, May 21, at 7 p.m. in the premises of the  
"Embassy Theatre", Bubbling Well Road.

The programme of the lecture is:

- 1) The tactics of the United Fascist Front.
- 2) The crisis of the communist system.
- 3) The growth of the revolutionary movement in  
the U.S.S.R. (anti-bolshevik).
- 4) The growth of Russian Fascism.

Admittance to the lecture is free but only  
on production of invitation cards. The tickets  
issued for admission to the proposed lecture in  
the premises of the "Shanghai Mainichi" are  
available for the lecture tomorrow.

*one S.B.*

*Information*

*SBK 20/1*

8489

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1934

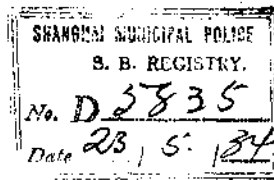
It is learned that the lecture on the subject of "The crisis of Communism in the U.S.S.R. and the rise of Russian Fascism," which was to have been given to-day in the "Shanghai Mainichi" building by Mr. A. Vonslatsky, has been cancelled. Mr. Vonslatsky, who is leader of the Russian Fascists and who recently returned here from Harbin, is shortly leaving here for Europe.

P. S.

This lecture is being advertised in the local "Shen" - to-day's issue - to take place in the Embassy Theatre this evening - 21/5/34 at 7 p.m. c

Re correspondence regarding official permission for the gathering vide Gen. Reg. File 6. 865-7.

17



May 23, 1934.

Morning Translation

The Star Daily News published the following article on May 21:-

THE S.M.C. AND THE VARIOUS DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Although the S.M.C. is the highest control organ in the Settlement, it possesses administrative rights only. The judicial rights are in the hands of the Chinese Government. Therefore, all newspapers and newspaper offices in the settlement are subject to the control of the Chinese publishing law, and the S.M.C. has no right to interfere.

Formerly, the S.M.C. was of the opinion that the Chinese newspapers exaggerated the news relating to the S.M.C., such as the reports on the assault of Chinese by foreign policemen, the factory questions, and torture used in Police Stations.

Ten years ago, the S.M.C. tried to control the Chinese newspapers and the regulations governing newspapers were drafted, which invested the S.M.C. with the right to interfere with newspaper managements, but later, owing to the opposition of the Chinese, the efforts of the Council were given up. Hence the Chinese newspapers in the Settlement still enjoy absolute freedom. The S.M.C. is again trying to place certain restrictions on the Chinese newspapers, but, as there are no regulations governing newspapers, the Council has expressed the hope that the Chinese newspapers will accurately publish reports relating to the S.M.C. The Chinese newspapers will always report the hardships suffered by the Chinese people.

The Star Daily News published the following article on May 21:-

WHITE RUSSIANS ACTIVE IN SHANGHAI

There is a White Russian Fascist Party in Manchuria, and the leader of the Party is one named "Bushesky", who arrived in Shanghai the day before yesterday on the "Tsingtao Maru". He is staying in the Cathay Hotel and has held secret meetings with local white Russians. He was a member of the royal family, and was expelled from Russia by the Communist Party. He came here to organize a branch of the Fascist Party. Chinese and Japanese will be urged to join the movement.

Sin Wan Pao (Nanking Telegram) :

REACTIONARIES ESCORTED TO NANKING

The Bureau of Public Safety at Shanghai recently arrested a number of reactionaries. The arrested persons were escorted to Nanking on the morning of May 22, where they are detained at the Gendarme Headquarters.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, MAY 18,

5480  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

1934 S. R. REGISTRY.

No. D 5835

Date 19 5 12

Mr. A. Vonsiatky, leader of the Russian Facists, who recently returned here from a journey to Harbin, according to the Russian press is to lecture next Sunday on the "Crisis of Communism in U.S.S.R. and the rise of the Russian Facism." The lecture will be given in the building of the Shanghai Mainichi, 309 Woosung Road at 7 pm.

File  
JHR

Translation of an article appearing in the  
"Slovo" of May 11, 1934.

The return of A.A. Vonsiatsky. He is  
satisfied with the results of his trip.

A. A. Vonsiatsky together with his wife and D.I.  
Kunle, returned to Shanghai from Harbin at 3 p.m.  
yesterday on board the "Taingtao Maru" after three weeks  
absence.

A. V. Vonsiatsky, during the course of an interview  
with our reporter, stated in detail his impressions of  
Harbin, the activity of the Russian Fascist Party there  
and about the unification of all Fascist bodies into one  
through the organization of an All-Russian Fascist Party.

On their departure from Harbin, A. A. Vonsiatsky  
and D.I. Kunle, recently elected Chief of Staff of the  
All-Russian Fascist Party, made a declaration to the  
effect that the activities of the Party will be directed  
by the Central Executive Committee in Harbin. A. A.  
Vonsiatsky was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee,  
while K. V. Rodsaevsky was appointed Assistant Chairman  
and General Secretary. Continuing A. A. Vonsiatsky and  
D. I. Kunle outlined the general line of work, the  
directorship and tactics already decided upon. The new  
campaign will mean that the efforts of the Russian Fascists  
will be concentrated in struggles against communism and will  
take new forms, i.e. to induce the peasant and labourer  
masses to join the struggle. Regarding the position of the  
All-Russian Fascist Party towards the Jewish question, A.A.  
Vonsiatsky remarked:- "I have to state that this question  
was discussed on numerous occasions at meetings of our  
recently organized Central Executive Committee of the All-  
Russian Fascist Party. Concerning this the Party decided  
to take a firm stand in followings:- the position of the All-  
Russian Fascist Party towards the Jewery corresponds to the  
attitude taken by the Jewery towards the Russian Fascist  
Movement." A.A. Vonsiatsky is expected to stay in

Shanghai until May 22 when he will leave for Europe.

During his sojourn here, he intends to deliver a lecture  
on Fascism.

oc. 8. B.

Arrangements are being made to  
have a Russian delegation present.

D. K. 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT  
S. S. REGISTRY  
No. D 5835  
Date 11 / 5 34

EXTRACT OF NEWSPAPER TRANSLATION OF MAY 11, 1934.

NIPPO

*Vonsiatsky*

ACTIVITIES OF RUSSIAN FASCIST: ARRIVAL OF  
MR. BONSAISKY

Yesterday afternoon Mr. A. Bonsasky (?), head of the Russian fascists in Manchukuo, arrived in Shanghai on the s.s. Tsingtao Maru. He proceeded to the Cathay Hotel where he held a conference with a number of important white Russians in Shanghai. He is accompanied by his wife and his secretary named Ghunt, age 28, who is a member of a noble family. The object of his visit to Shanghai is to unite all white Russians in Shanghai to co-operate with the Russians in Harbin.

In a press interview Mr. Bonsasky stated that several hundred thousand Russians have resided in foreign countries since the Bolshevik revolution, and now the time has come for the organization of the Russian fascist party with a view to establishing a new White Russian colony on the same lines as Manchukuo. He also stated that about 20000 Russians in Harbin have also joined the fascist party and it was hoped that all the Russians in China would join, and afterwards, he intended to continue the movement in Japan.

acc. S.B.

*Informant*

*SS 11/5*

*File  
JR*

D 5836



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PRIME  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D 5836  
Date 15. 5. 34

May 15, 1934.

Afternoon Translation

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:-

GENERAL HWANG FU IN SHANGHAI

General Hwang Fu, Chairman of the Peiping Political Affairs Re-adjustment Committee, is still in Shanghai. He has not decided to return to the North to resume office, and will wait for the result of the discussion regarding postal communication in Manchukuo at the Sino-Japanese Advisors Committee meeting to be held under the auspices of the League of Nations.

General Hwang granted an interview to local banking circles and the various members of the Political Re-adjustment Committee in Shanghai yesterday morning. In the afternoon, he paid a visit to Mayor Wu Te Chen. At 4.45 p.m. yesterday, he held a conference with local Japanese financial magnates.

General Chiang Kai Shek sent his Ford aeroplane to Nanking from Nanchang in the afternoon of May 14. It is learned that General Hwang Fu will proceed to Kiangsi by the aeroplane to interview General Chiang.

Postal Communication in Manchukuo

Commenting on the Manchukuo postal communication question, the Shun Pao remarks that the delay in the arrival of foreign mail matters from Shanghai to Europe is due to the fact that the Siberian railway route is not in use owing to the occupation of Manchuria by Japan. China sympathizes with the difficulty and inconvenience suffered by the foreign residents in Shanghai. The foreign residents should ask their Governments to lodge a protest with the Japanese Government. China is not responsible for the delay in the arrival of the mails.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No.	D 5836
Date	13, 5, 34

May 13, 1934.

Morning Translation.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

ARRIVAL OF HUANG FU.

General Huang Fu, Chairman of the Peiping Political Affairs Re-organization Committee, arrived in Shanghai at 3.30 p.m. yesterday from Hangchow. He immediately proceeded to his private residence on Route Ghisi, French Concession.

It is learned that General Huang will sojourn here for two or three days before proceeding to Nanking to call on Mr. Wang Ching Wei, concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The report that General Huang Fu will go to the North to assume office after meeting Mr. Ariyoshi, the Japanese Minister to China, in Shanghai is untrue.

General Huang will receive newspapermen this afternoon.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

BAN ON PRIVATE RADIO STATIONS.

The Ministry of Communications recently received a confidential report to the effect that the Philips China Company and the Mei Hwa Company (美華公司) in Shanghai have stealthily established radio stations without permits. As this procedure violates the Regulations of the Ministry governing the installation of radio stations, the Ministry has requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to instruct the Shanghai City Government to suppress these radio stations.

It is understood that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed the Shanghai City Government to conduct an investigation and to order the Philips China Company and the Mei Hwa Company to close their radio stations.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

MAY 14 INCIDENT : PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED.

Tomorrow (May 14) is the anniversary of the day when the Japanese of the Shanghai Naigai Wata Kaisha Cotton Mill shot a worker named Koo Tseng Hung (顧正人). The May 30 Tragedy was the sequel to this incident.

According to a report secured by the Bureau of Public Safety, adherents of the Communist Party will form groups and hold a procession on that day. Precautionary measures will be adopted in Chinese controlled territory on May 14.

The Settlement Police will likewise adopt precautions in the factory zones at Yangtszepoo and Zau Ka Doo (曹家渡).

Form 2  
G 5000-1-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 5836
Date 24/4/34

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch

Date April 24 1934

Subject (in full) Anti-Huang-fu Propaganda distributed to various Police Stations.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

*SBK D.I.*

*See File  
S. 2209*

In compliance with the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch memo of 23.4.34, I have to report that the attached letters do not correspond with any of the documents seized in the various communist cases, especially those bearing on the activities of the Shanghai Branch of the Military Committee of the Chinese Communist Party which is responsible for the spreading of "red" doctrines among the Chinese Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police during the past two years.

Despite the fact that the tone of the contents of the carbon copies resembles that of a communist origin, the penmanship on neither of the documents bears any similarity with the handwriting to be found on communist pamphlets in our possession.

*Kuh Pao-hwa*  
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*✓  
See & pass to FILE  
JR*

*Seen  
Whe 24/4/34*

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To S 2 Shanghai, 23/4/34 193

Please make comparison  
with your samples  
of handwriting in  
communist case & report  
result

712  
S. S. K. L.  
SBR 23/4

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, April 23, 1934.  
To P.A. (C.B.)

Sir,

A careful search has been made throughout our files but no identity established.

A letter recently received at West Hongkew is of the same nature. The envelope of which was written by the same person who wrote to Pootoo Road and Yulin Road recently. (W.H. Misc. 80/34)

Yours obediently,

*W. H. L.*  
Clerk.

*Officer J. B.*

*Ref 33*

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To P.A. (CRB) <sup>Shanghai,</sup> 23/4/34 193

Anti-Huang Lee propaganda

Attached original letters  
received at various Police  
& remitted to Special  
Branch should rightly  
go on Crime Branch  
files for examination  
of handwriting by  
Mr. May Yoh. If May's  
inspection produces  
nothing, the letters might  
be again loaned to me  
for comparison with

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, April 23, 1934.  
To P.A. (C.B.)

Sir,

Reference attached. The  
writing on the envelope is similar  
to that on the envelopes recently  
addressed to Pootoo Road and Yulin  
Road and the contents are the same.

There is no previous record  
in this Registry.

Yours obediently,

*Mr. J. L. Clark*

*Extract from Intelligence Report 21-4-34.*

Anonymous letters threatening the life of Gen. Huang Fu

On April 20 anonymous letters in Chinese and addressed to Chinese constables were received by post at various Police Stations in the Settlement. The missives, which contain denunciations of the Kuomintang policy vis-a-vis Japan and North China, exhort the recipients to withhold protection from General Hwang Fu, Chairman of the Peiping Political Council who is accused of having arrived in Shanghai with a view to contracting with the Japanese Minister a secret agreement whereby all the provinces in North China will be ceded to Japan. It is further intimated that the writers plan the assassination of Huang. The letters purport to emanate from various organs all of which are unknown and considered mythical.



4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 5826  
Date 21/4/34

April 21, 1934.

Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

MOVEMENTS OF NOTABLES.

General Huang Pu, Chairman of the Peiping Political Affairs Adjustment Committee, is leaving Shanghai to-day for Hangchow to visit his ancestors' tomb. He will proceed to Mokanshan and sojourn there for a few days.

The proposed meeting between General Huang and Mr. Ariyoshi has been cancelled.

Young Ching Wei will arrive here this morning.

It is learned that Mayor Wu Te Chen will proceed to Soochow at 8 a.m. to-day by train. He will return to Shanghai in the near future.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

T.V. SOONG ON CHINA'S CO-OPERATION WITH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Mr. T.V. Soong, Standing member of the National Economic Commission, during a reception of local pressmen at noon April 20 at the Shanghai Office of the Economic Commission on Route Herve de Sieyes, French Concession, made the following statement:-

"The Government intends to establish a finance syndicate with Chinese capital with the object of re-constructing China. The capital will be \$10,000,000. Japan has no right to interfere with technical co-operation between China and the League of Nations."

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

REPRESENTATIVES OF DISABLED NORTH-EASTERN VOLUNTEERS GIVE  
RECEPTION TO NEWSPAPERMEN.

At 3 p.m. yesterday Wong Tseng Jau (王宗球) and others, representing the disabled officers and men of the North-Eastern Volunteer Corps, gave a reception to local newspapermen at the Kwan Sung Yuen Restaurant (冠中園), Nanking Road. Some 40 reporters of various local papers and new agencies attended.

During the function Wong Tseng Jau made a report on the accusation against General Chu Ching Lai who is alleged to have retained the national salvation contributions.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

JAPANESE DESIRES TO ENLIST IN CHINESE ARMY.

A Japanese named S. Hisanaga, aged 27, has called at the Shanghai City Government on three occasions and demanded to interview Mayor Wu Te Chen. Questioned as to the object of his visit, he said that he would like to become a Chinese soldier because he disliked Japan. His request was refused.

The Japanese was arrested by the Japanese Consular Police and will be sent to Japan on April 22.

FM. I

**Memorandum.**

POLICE FORCE.  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, April 21, 1934.

To Commissioner.

Sir,

Information. General Huang fu  
is living at 44 Route Ghisi and  
I have accordingly passed copies  
of translations to French Police.  
I am also informing the Chinese  
Authorities.

*John Robertson*  
Superintendent

*Recd  
21/4*

*[Handwritten initials]*  
*21/4*

Form No. 3  
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. ....

Yulin Road Station,

Date April 20, 1934.

Subject (in full) Attached

Made by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Forwarded by Inspector Shellswell

Sir,

I beg to report that the attached letter was received at Yulin Road Station at 10.45 a.m. 20-4-34 addressed to the Chinese Constables stationed here. The letter was handed over and opened by Sub-Inspector Hch I-kou.  
Forwarded for information.

I am, Sir,

yours obediently,

*DC. (Division)  
Information*

*20/4*

*R. Shellswell*  
Officer in charge

D.O. "D" Division.

*ppp S.B.  
See check translation  
pass to C.P. DC. Chinn has  
the matter in hand*

*20/4*

*J. Chinn*  
D.C. Sei

Patriotic brethren,

Please paste this letter outside in order  
that it may be seen by all.

Translation of a letter received at Nulin Road Station  
on April 20, 1934, purporting to emanate from the  
"Shanghai Mass Meeting" and dated April 18, 1934.

-----

April 18,

Police Brethren,

The traitor Huang Fu has arrived at Shanghai with a view to contracting with the Japanese Minister Ariyoshi a secret agreement, whereby all the provinces in North China will be sold to Japan. The North Eastern Armies have been compulsorily transferred to the south. The joint postal and train services mean the recognition of Manchukuo. We have decided to convene a mass meeting, to surround Huang Fu and to kill him. We are all Chinese. Though you are in the service of the Police, you should on no account listen to the instructions of the Imperialists and massacre us. With our best regards,

Shanghai Mass Meeting.

Patriotic brethren,

Please paste this letter outside in order  
that it may be seen by all.

Translation of a letter received at Yulin Road Station on April 20, 1934, purporting to emanate from the Shanghai Municipality Chinese Students' Association, dated April 18:

-----

(Chinese) Police and (Settlement) Police Brethren!

Now the garbage coolie Chiang Kai Shek of the shameless Kuomintang Imperialists and his running dog Huang Fu are going to give away our territory to the north of the Yellow River to the Japanese Imperialists and will also recognize Manchukuo as a permanent Japanese colony. It will not be long before the joint train and postal services materialized. We should unite all revolutionary bodies of China and those brethren who do not wish to become slaves in order to beat down the traitorous Kuomintang and its running dog, Huang Fu. With the "January 28" spirit, we should extend our anti-Japanese movement and give a strong answer to the Japanese imperialists and traitors.

Although you are working in the Settlement Police and the Bureau of Public Safety you have long been suffering from the oppression of the Imperialists and Kuomintang. At the present time when our nation has reached a crisis, when the title "slave" is going to fall upon our heads, we hope that you will all unite and that you will not on any account allow yourselves to be led away by the orders of the Imperialists, and fooled by the Kuomintang's deceit into breaking the Imperialist anti-~~Japanese~~ movement. You must join hands with the only anti-Imperialist revolutionary influence in China and stand in the front revolutionary line in order to struggle for the integrity of Chinese territory and national revolution. We, the Students' Union extend our heartfelt respect to you on behalf of the Chinese brethren.

Shanghai Municipality Chinese  
Students' Association. April 18.

The following is a letter addressed to Chinese Police Constables,  
Yulin Road Station from the Shanghai Mass Meeting Association.

18th. April, 1934

Brothers,

Traitor Huang Foo has arrived Shanghai and he is going to sign a secret treaty with Japanese Ambassador, Mr. A. Ariyoshi to have the few provinces in the northern part of China sold to Japan. The North-eastern Army are forced to move southward now. The Postal Service and Railway Transaction will be started to cooperate. They are going to recognize Man-chu-kou. Now we are determined to hold a general mass meeting to surround Huang Foo and to beat him to death. Although you are working in the Police Station, but all of us are Chinese Citizen. So, will you not to take any order from the imperialists to slaughter us.

With hearty thanks.

Shanghai Mass Meeting Association.



Translation of a letter received at Yulin Road Station on April 20, 1934, purporting to emanate from the Shanghai Municipality Chinese Students' Association, dated April 18:

-----

(Chinese) Police and (Settlement) Police Brethren!

Now the garbage coolie Chiang Kai Shek of the shameless Kuomintang Imperialists and his running dog Huang Fu are going to give away our territory to the north of the Yellow River to the Japanese Imperialists and will also recognize Manchukuo as a permanent Japanese colony. It will not be long before the joint train and postal services materialize. We should unite all revolutionary bodies of China and those brethren who do not wish to become slaves in order to beat down the traitorous Kuomintang and its running dog, Huang Fu. With the "January 28" spirit, we should extend our anti-Japanese movement and give a strong answer to the Japanese imperialists and traitors.

Although you are working in the Settlement Police and the Bureau of Public Safety you have long been suffering from the oppression of the Imperialists and Kuomintang. At the present time when our nation has reached a crisis, when the title "slave" is going to fall upon our heads, we hope that you will all unite and that you will not on any account allow yourselves to be led away by the orders of the Imperialists, and fooled by the Kuomintang's deceit into breaking the Imperialist anti-Japanese movement. You must join hands with the only anti-Imperialist revolutionary influence in China and stand in the front revolutionary line in order to struggle for the integrity of Chinese territory and national revolution. We, the Students' Union extend our heartfelt respect to you on behalf of the Chinese brethren.

Shanghai Municipality Chinese  
Students' Association. April 18.

Translation of a letter received at Yulin Road Station  
on April 20, 1934, purporting to emanate from the  
"Shanghai Mass Meeting" and dated April 18, 1934.

-----

April 18,

Police Brethren,

The traitor Huang Fu has arrived at Shanghai with a view to contracting with the Japanese Minister Ariyoshi a secret agreement, whereby all the provinces in North China will be sold to Japan. The North Eastern Armies have been compulsorily transferred to the south. The joint postal and train services mean the recognition of Manchukuo. We have decided to convene a mass meeting, to surround Huang Fu and to kill him. We are all Chinese. Though you are in the service of the Police, you should on no account listen to the instructions of the Imperialists and massacre us. With our best regards.

Shanghai Mass Meeting.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

Chengtu Road Station,

REPORT

Date April 21st, 1934.

Subject (in full) ..... Communistic letter addressed to C.P.C's. of Chengtu Road  
Station.

Made by ..... and ..... Forwarded by Inspector Hotchkiss

Sir,

The attached letter was received at Chengtu Road Station at  
2.30 p.m. on 20-4-34 addressed to "Chengtu Road Chinese Police  
Union" and signed "Hongkew Police Station." The letter was open-  
ed and translated by Inspector Liu Ya Ying.

I am, Sir,

Yours Obediently,

*W. A. H. Kiss*

Officer i/c, Chengtu Road District.

D. O. "A"

*D. b. (Divisions)*

*Sir*

*Information. This matter is already  
being dealt with by DC Chinese*

*O.C. SB*

*See + pan li  
D.C. Chinese Police*

*Justine*

*D.O. A 21/4*

*21/4*

*Chen*

D. C. (Divisions)

Letter received from post office at 2.30p.m. on the 20-4-34.

Address to the "Chentu Road Chinese Police Union" and signed by  
"Hongkew Police Station"

The letter read as follows:-

"The Brethren of Chengtu Road Station,

" After we received the information of Student Union of the "  
"Great Shanghai, we pay a great favour to their patriotic motives"  
"and never interfere with what they are doing and sincerely hope "  
"that they will kill the traitor "Wang Foo" and clear out the "  
"Japanese Imperialism from China, any one who gives any informa-"  
"tion to the Foreigner with intent to spoil our Union will be "  
"treated as deserters. Wishing your mutual understanding and "  
"helping each other. There will be no black mail in our Police "  
"group"

(sd) Hongkew Police Station.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

West Hongkew Station,

Date 20th April 1934.

Subject (in full) See Below.

Made by D.S.I. Hill

Forwarded by D.S.I. Hill

Sir,

I beg to report that the attached letters were received under one cover at this station per postal delivery at about 3.30 p.m. 21/4/34, addressed to "Chinese Police Brotherhood", Haining Road Police Station. Translation runs as follows:-

Envelope = Chinese Police Brotherhood, Haining Road Police Station. From Shanghai Union.

1st letter =

All Police brethren,

How the shameless Sweeper of the Imperialistic Kuomintang, Chiang Kai-shek and his running dog, Huang Pu are again giving the vast portion of territory north of the Yellow River to the Japanese Imperialists, and are also recognising Manchuria as Japanese colony. The Inter-State Postal and Railway Communication will soon become effective. We should unite all Revolution Bodies and those brothers unwilling to become slaves together, to overthrow the treacherous Kuomintang and his running dog Huang Pu. Develop the anti-Japanese movement with the spirit employed during the Anti-Japan Campaign in "January 28", in order to give a strong defiance to the Japanese Imperialists and the traitors. Although you are serving in the Police Station or the Public Safety Bureau, you are always oppressed by the Imperialism and the Kuomintang. At present as the nation is in a critical condition, the title "slave" will be donated to you, we hope you will join together, refuse to accept orders of the Imperialists and the deceit of the Kuomintang to destroy the movement of Revolution. You should stand at the front line of Revolution and struggle for the Peoples Revolution of China. We represent all brothers of China and give our warmest respects to you.

G.R.  
21/4/34  
Who

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. Disc. 80/34

REPORT

West Hongkew Station,

Date 20th April 1934.

Subject (in full) Sheet No. 2.

Made by Forwarded by

The Committee of the Chinese  
Revolutionary Party.

2nd Letter -

To Police Brothers,

The traitor Huang Fu has arrived at Shanghai and has made a secret agreement with Ariyasu, Japanese Minister to China to sell several provinces in North China to Japan. The North-Eastern army has been compelled to be sent to South China. The inter state postal and railway communication will be recognised to Manchuria. Now we have decided to hold a mass meeting, by which we will surround Huang Fu and kill him. We are all Chinese, though you are serving in the Police Station, and any how you had better not obey the instructions of imperialists to slaughter us. We respectfully beg to solicit you by means of salute.

Sd/- Shanghai Mass Meeting.

Enquiries show that the letter was posted at 6 p.m. 19/4/34 at the 11th Branch Post Office, Fokien Road.

*L Hill*

Det. Sub Inspt.

D.D.O. "C" Div.

Officer i/c,

Special Branch.

Patriotic brethren,

Please paste this letter outside in order  
that it may be seen by all.

Translation of a letter received at Yulin Road Station  
on April 20, 1934, purporting to emanate from the  
"Shanghai Mass Meeting" and dated April 18, 1934.

-----  
April 18,

Police Brethren,

The traitor Huang Fu has arrived at  
Shanghai with a view to contracting with the Japanese  
Minister Ariyoshi a secret agreement, whereby all the  
provinces in North China will be sold to Japan. The  
North Eastern Armies have been compulsorily transferred  
to the south. The joint postal and train services  
mean the recognition of Manchukuo. We have decided  
to convene a mass meeting, to surround Huang Fu and to  
kill him. We are all Chinese. Though you are  
in the service of the Police, you should on no account  
listen to the instructions of the Imperialists and  
massacre us. With our best regards,

Shanghai Mass Meeting.



Translation of a letter received at Yulin Road Station on April 20, 1934, purporting to emanate from the Shanghai Municipality Chinese Students' Association, dated April 18:

-----

(Chinese) Police and (Settlement) Police Brethren!

Now the garbage scoundrel Chiang Kai Shek of the shamless Kuomintang Imperialists and his running dog Huang Pu are going to give away our territory to the north of the Yellow River to the Japanese Imperialists and will also recognize Manchukuo as a permanent Japanese colony. It will not be long before the joint train and postal services materialize. We should unite all revolutionary bodies of China and those brethren who do not wish to become slaves in order to beat down the traitorous Kuomintang and its running dog, Huang Pu. With the "January 28" spirit, we should extend our anti-Japanese movement and give a strong answer to the Japanese imperialists and traitors.

Although you are working in the Settlement Police and the Bureau of Public Safety you have long been suffering from the oppression of the Imperialists and Kuomintang. At the present time when our nation has reached a crisis, when the title "slave" is going to fall upon our heads, we hope that you will all unite and that you will not on any account allow yourselves to be led away by the orders of the Imperialists, and fooled by the Kuomintang's deceit into breaking the Imperialist anti-Japanese movement. You must join hands with the only anti-Imperialist revolutionary influence in China and stand in the front revolutionary line in order to struggle for the integrity of Chinese territory and national revolution. We, the Students' Union extend our heartfelt respect to you on behalf of the Chinese brethren.

Shanghai Municipality Chinese Students' Association. April 18.

Misc. No. 35.

"B"  
Footoo Road  
20th April

34.

1.

Letter of the Anti-Kuomintang nature addressed to  
C.P.C.s attached to Footoo R. Stn.

At 7 p.m. 20-4-34, Inspector Sharman and  
S.I. Tang intercepted a letter, through the post,  
which was addressed as follows:-

Chinese Police-men, our fellow country-men,  
Footoo Road Police Station,

From the Shanghai Citizen Association.

Examination of its content revealed two  
letters and a small note all of an Anti-Kuomintang  
nature. In the note, it stated that the patriotic  
fellow country-men please post these letters up so  
that every body may have a read.

Translations of the two letters in question  
were made and attached herewith. Letters were sent  
to the Special Branch for information.

  
D. S. I.

  
Senior Det. i/s

D.D.O. "B" Division.

TRANSLATION

To the City and the Municipal Police-men, our brethren!

The shameless sweeper of the Imperialistic Kuomintang, Chiang Kesh-shen, together with his running dog Hwang Fu have already presented all the provinces on the North of the Yellow River to Japan and also acknowledged Manchukuo to be a permanent settlement of Japan. The question of the 'Trough Post' and the 'Through Train' will be settled in the near future.

We are now going to organize a group<sup>consisting</sup> of all the revolutionary bodies in China and people who do not wish to become homeless slaves. We are to down with the traitorous Kuomintang and their running dog Hwang Fu. With the 'Anti-Japanese' spirit as showed in the 'January 28th' incident, we are also to extend the Anti-Japanese movement which will give a severe attack to the Japan Imperialists as well as the Kuomintang.

Although you people are all working in the Municipal Police Stations and the Public Safety Bureau, but you are long depressed by the Imperialism and the Kuomintang. During the National crisis, we hope that you all should unite together and stand no deceits from the Imperialists and the Kuomintang any longer, before every one of us turn to a homeless slave.

We have to be hand in hand with the only Anti-Imperialistic revolutionary organization and to stand at the extreme front in the revolution. Fight for the national revolution and the integration of territory!

We would in time express our sincere sympathy with you for the whole nation.

Chinese Student Union, Shanghai.

TRANSLATION

-2-

To the Fellow Country-men in the Municipal Police Stations:-

The traitor Hwang Fu has come to Shanghai and signed a secret agreement with the Japanese Minister to China, through which several provinces in North China have been sold to Japan.

The North-eastern army were moved to the South. The question regarding the "Through Post" and the "Through Train" were settled and also that the Manchoukuo was acknowledged.

We are now to hold a mass meeting with a view to get hold of Hwang Fu and have him beaten to death. We are all fellow country-men, and although you are working in the Municipal Police Stations, but you must not obey those Imperialists' orders to massacre us.

With the most sincere wishes,

Shanghai Mass Meeting.

14th April.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, April 20, 1934.

To..... D. O. "D" Div.

Sir,

Attached delivered here  
this morning per post, forwarded  
for information, please.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

*J. Kelly*

*1st (Division)* Officer i/c  
*Information*

*20 April 1934*

Translation of letter sent to Yangtszepoo Police Station.

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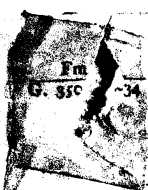
April 18.

To our brothers at Yangtszepoo Station :

We express our full sympathy towards the patriotic movement of the Shanghai Municipality Students' Union, from whom we have received a circular. We decide not to interfere with the students, and hope to kill the traitor Hwang Fu and drive the Japanese Imperialists out from China. Whoever attempts to suppress this movement is the tool of the Imperialists, the "grandson" of a traitor and a tortoise.

We hope you will give advice to every one amongst yourselves and watch for any "bad character" among our police ranks.

Policemen of the Haining Road Station.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. 5020  
C. & S. B. R. C. I. Y.  
S. I., S. V. D. Station.  
Date Apr 24, 1934

REPORT

Subject (in full) Modern Destruction Corps

Made by D. I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by W. Duncan D.S.S.

In connection with the attached, discreet enquiries made in all circles have failed to confirm rumours of the existence in Shanghai of a "Modern Destruction Corps".

It is learned that the local Kuomintang has received a confidential order from Mr. Waung Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, instructing that strong measures be adopted to suppress any such organization especially in Shanghai, the commercial centre of China where foreign interests are abundant.

According to the local Kuomintang there is no such organization at present in Shanghai despite newspaper reports which have most probably been inserted by reporters based upon rumours. The only cities where these bodies are known to be active are Peiping, Nanking and Hangchow.

File 72

Sih Tse Liang  
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

8329

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1934

In spite of the fact that Mr. Wang Ching-wei recently condemned those who were engaging in a dress spoiling campaign against Chinese ladies wearing fashionable clothes made of foreign materials, it is reported that an organization has recently been formed in Shanghai to carry on the "dress slashing" work. According to Chinese newspaper reports, the organization has chosen the name of "Modern Destruction Corps."

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CAMERA OPERATOR'S REPORT AND CERTIFICATE		PROJECT NO. <u>F.R.U. #2</u>	
		REEL NO. <u>Reel #20</u>	
PRODUCTION DATA		INDEXING DATA	
STARTED: (Date) <u>9/13/52</u> (Hour)	BEGIN WITH: <u>D-5703 - Cont.</u>	<u>1934</u>	
FINISHED: (Date) <u>9/13/52</u> (Hour)	1. <u>D-5731 - 1934</u>		
TOTAL NO. OF HOURS	2. <u>D-5774 - 1934</u>		
TOTAL NO. OF IMAGES <u>1386</u>	3. <u>D-5811 - 1934</u>		
APPROVED: _____	4. _____		
	5. _____		
	6. _____		
	ENDS WITH: <u>D-5836 - 1934</u>		
	CERTIFICATION		
THE DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED ABOVE WERE PHOTOGRAPHED BY: <u>9/13/52</u> (DATE) <u>Blumlock &amp; Herlander</u> (SIGNATURE OF CAMERA OPERATOR)			

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